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BEGINNERS

— LATIN BOOK —

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THE
BEGINNER'S LATIN BOOK.

BY

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AND

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PREFACE.

THE aim of this book is to serve as a preparation for reading, writing, and, to a less degree, for speaking Latin. It is designed primarily for boys and girls who are to begin the study of Latin at an early age; but as all who would get from Latin the best mental discipline, or lay a broad and firm foundation for Latin scholarship, must traverse pretty much the same road, and as Latin is begun in this country by most learners before any other foreign language is studied, a beginner's Latin book for those who take up the study at the age of ten or twelve need not be essentially different from one designed for learners of fourteen or fifteen. The most important difference would lie in the knowledge of the terminology and principles of English grammar that might be deemed an indispensable prerequisite. As a matter of fact, children come to the study of Latin with all degrees of ignorance of English grammar, and the minimum of necessary knowledge for the beginner is unquestionably very small. What minimum is considered essential for those who use this book, is indicated on page 6. It is hoped, therefore, that the contents of the book will justify its title; that it does not assume too much, and is not too difficult for the least mature who are likely to use it, and that it will not be found too much simplified,—too juvenile, for those who begin Latin in high schools and academies. Simplicity, clearness, and directness have been studied throughout. The system of inflected forms, which is seldom mastered, but the mastery of which is an indis-

pensable condition of further pleasant, successful, and profitable study, is slowly but very fully developed, with the addition of abundant and varied exercises. For convenience, as well as on educational grounds, the paradigm of the verb is given in one block, instead of in fragments detached and dispersed, and everywhere the active and passive forms are placed side by side, to be compared, and learned as they are treated, simultaneously.

The idea underlying and controlling the plan is the maximum of practice with the minimum of theory, on the principle that the thorough acquisition of the elements of Latin must be more of art than science,—more the work of observation, comparison, and imitation, than the mechanical following of rules, or the exercise of analysis and conscious inductive reasoning.

The book contains : —

1. A brief introduction explaining the Roman and English methods of pronunciation, the necessary paradigms, an outline of the most important principles of syntax, and a large number of exercises for translation into English and into Latin, accompanied by short explanatory notes.

2. About twenty-five simple Latin dialogues, added to as many chapters. Some of these are on subjects of the lessons, and include a good many grammatical terms ; some are on various topics of school and holiday life ; and others on subjects historical and mythological.

3. Easy selections for translation, consisting besides a number of fables, of extracts from *Viri Romae*, *Nepos*, *Ovid*, *Catullus*, *Cæsar*, and *Cicero*, some interspersed with the lessons, others added at the end of the book.

Those who seek in a first Latin book a complete presentation of the facts and principles of the Latin language, will not be satisfied with this volume. But, in the opinion of the authors, there is no error in elementary instruction in Latin more common and more deplorable than that of failing to

discriminate between the relatively important and unimportant; between what is suited to the beginning and what to the more advanced stages of the study. It is not too much to say that a very great part of the barrenness and futility of the teaching and study of Latin in schools is due to this lack of discrimination, and to a false conception of thoroughness. It is not intended to imply that a hard and fast line can be drawn, still less is this book offered as a realization in this respect of the ideal. The ideal is never realized. But it has been the constant aim to make just this distinction: to determine everywhere, in the light of much observation and reflection and of long experience, what should be made the subject of immediate study, and what should be postponed; what is entitled to prominence, and what ought to be subordinated. Some excellent teachers think that the subjunctive mood should have no place in a preparatory Latin book; and undoubtedly the syntax of the subjunctive does involve too many and too great difficulties for such a work, if anything more than an outline of some commoner uses is attempted. On the other hand, the learner can hardly read any Latin without encountering forms of the subjunctive. The best way then seems to be to construct a large number of very short sentences for practice on the forms, which shall exhibit, in the briefest compass, some important and most frequently recurring uses of the mood, more especially because the ways of translating the subjunctive cannot be illustrated from the isolated forms in the paradigms, as in the other moods. This idea has been worked out in part in Chapter LIV., the forms having been previously left untranslated.

The *colloquia* have been added, not as an integral and necessary part of the lessons, but to serve as an incentive to the moderate use of Latin orally in recitation, and to afford convenient exercises for training the ear and for enlarging the vocabulary of the learner. The grammatical terms have

been drawn chiefly from the *Institutiones* of Rudimann. The *colloquium* on page 5 has been borrowed from Dr. H. Meurer's *Lateinisches Lesebuch*, and suggestions and parts of the materials for a very few others have been derived from the same source; also two or three of the passages for translation, and here and there some sentences in the exercises. Whoever examines these *colloquia* with a critical eye, will find some words which are confined to the vocabularies of grammarians and commentators, and a very few others employed in senses for which it would be embarrassing to be required to cite classical authority. For example, the word *pensum* is used often in the sense of a schoolboy's task, something to be done or learned, a lesson. This word doubtless meant strictly a spinner's task. But in classical Latin it had already approached the meaning *task* in general, and it is but a very slight extension of its application to employ it as it is in the *colloquia*. Such a moderate decanting of new wine into old bottles, it is hoped may be excused. Still if any teacher thinks that the Latinity of his pupils will be injured by the use of the *colloquia*, it is optional with him to omit them altogether, without losing the continuity of the lessons.

The complaint is very common, and its justice must be acknowledged, that first Latin books are often excessively and needlessly arid and wooden. Accordingly an effort has been made, while following a rigorously scientific method in the development of the successive subjects, to impart something of attractiveness, interest, freshness, and variety to the study of the elements of Latin by means of the *colloquia*, the choice of extracts for translation (introduced as early as possible), and the mode of treatment in every part, extending even to the choice of Latin words, and to the construction of many of the exercises.

Usage is not fixed in respect to the so-called principal parts of verbs, a few of the later school manuals giving the

nominative masculine of the perfect participle, instead of the supine, except in the case of neuter or intransitive verbs. It has been thought better in this book to follow the prevailing practice, only to treat the form that has been called the supine in this connection, not as the supine, — which in most cases it is not and cannot be, since, as is well known, only about 230 verbs can be proved to have a supine, — but as the neuter of the perfect participle.¹ Thus the learner is guarded against errors and is spared the perplexity of having to memorize now one, now another form.

It is hoped that this book can be finished and reviewed by the average learner in a year, and that the transition then to *Viri Romae*, *Nepos*, or *Cæsar* will not prove too difficult. More than two-thirds of the words used belong to the vocabulary of *Cæsar*, and only a trifle less than two-thirds to that of *Nepos*. In the case of young pupils it may be advisable to omit the translation of the English exercises into Latin, beginning with Chapter LV., till after the selections for translation at the end of the book have been read.

It remains to acknowledge the generous assistance of several scholars. Professor George M. Lane, of Harvard University, Professor George L. Kittredge, of Exeter Academy, N.H., George F. Forbes, A.M., and D. O. S. Lowell, A.M., both of the Roxbury Latin School, and Marshall W. Davis, A.B., of Thayer Academy, Braintree, read and criticised the work in manuscript. Mr. Forbes and Mr. Lowell also read the proof-sheets and made important suggestions and corrections. The authors feel especially indebted to John Tetlow, A.M., Head-Master of the Boston Girls' High and Latin Schools, and author of *Inductive Lessons in Latin*, for critically reading the proof-sheets, and for materially contributing to the improvement of the book by

¹ This plan has been followed by Dr. R. F. Leighton in his *First Steps in Latin*.

the correction of errors, and by the suggestions of his conscientious and exact scholarship.

Thanks are due to Mr. J. S. Cushing, under whose personal direction the book has been printed, for the patience, care, and skill which he has constantly exercised to make the work typographically as faultless as possible.

WM. C. COLLAR.

M. GRANT DANIELL.

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BEGINNER'S LATIN BOOK.



CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

It is suggested to teachers who are not experienced in teaching Latin that this chapter may, perhaps, be most profitably used for reference. Pupils will catch pronunciation quickly from the lips of the teacher; and as they make mistakes, they will be interested in being referred to the rules of pronunciation. It is therefore advised that the teacher begin with the *Colloquium*, page 5, pronouncing slowly each sentence, the pupils following successively, and then together. In the same way the teacher might then construe literally.

1. ALPHABET.—The Latin alphabet has no *w*. Otherwise it is the same as the English.

2. VOWELS.—Vowels may be long (marked thus $\bar{}$), short (marked thus $\acute{}$), or common¹ (marked thus ˘). The long vowel occupies double the time of the short in pronouncing.

3. CONSONANTS.—Of the consonants

The mutes are: P-mutes . . . p, b, f

T-mutes . . . t, d

K-mutes . . . k, c, g, q (u)

The liquids are . . . l, m, n, r

The sibilant is . . . s

The double consonants are . . . x = cs,² z = ds.

¹ That is, sometimes long and sometimes short.

² Also represents the combinations *hs*, *qs*, *gs*, *vs*.

4. SOUNDS OF THE LETTERS, ROMAN METHOD.

Vowels.

ā	is	sounded like	the last <i>a</i> in <i>papā'</i> .
ǣ	"	"	the first <i>a</i> in <i>papā'</i> .
ē	"	"	<i>e</i> in <i>they</i> .
ĕ	"	"	<i>e</i> in <i>met</i> .
ī	"	"	<i>i</i> in <i>machine</i> .
ĭ	"	"	<i>i</i> in <i>pin</i> .
ō	"	"	<i>o</i> in <i>holy</i> .
ȝ	"	"	<i>o</i> in <i>wholly</i> . ¹
ū ²	"	"	<i>oo</i> in <i>boot</i> .
ŭ	"	"	<i>oo</i> in <i>foot</i> .

Diphthongs.

ae	is	sounded like	<i>ai</i> in <i>aisle</i> .
au	"	"	<i>ou</i> in <i>our</i> .
ei	"	"	<i>ei</i> in <i>eight</i> .
oe	"	"	<i>oi</i> in <i>boil</i> .
eu	"	"	<i>eu</i> in <i>feud</i> .
ui	"	"	<i>we</i> .

Consonants.

Consonants generally have the same sounds as in English. But observe the following:—

c	is	sounded like	<i>c</i> in <i>come</i> .
g	"	"	<i>g</i> in <i>get</i> .
j	"	"	<i>y</i> in <i>yes</i> .
s	"	"	<i>s</i> in <i>sun</i> . ³
t	"	"	<i>t</i> in <i>time</i> . ⁴
v	"	"	<i>w</i> in <i>wine</i> .
ch	"	"	<i>k</i> in <i>kite</i> .

¹ That is, as the word is commonly pronounced; the sound heard in *holy*, shortened.

² In *qu*, and also commonly in

gu and *su* before a vowel, *u* is a semi-vowel or consonant, and is pronounced like *w*.

³ Never like *z*. ⁴ Never like *sh*.

5. SYLLABLES.

1. A syllable consists of a vowel or diphthong with or without one or more consonants. Hence a word has as many syllables as it has vowels and diphthongs: *ae-gri-tū'-dō*, *sickness*.

2. When a word is divided into syllables, a single consonant is joined with the vowel following: *a-mā'-bi-lis*, *amiable*.

3. If there are two or more consonants between two vowels, as many are joined with the following vowel as can be pronounced at the beginning of a word or syllable: *im'-pro-bus*, *bad*; *ho-spes*, *guest*.

4. But in compound words the division must show the component parts: *ab'-est* (*ab*, *away*; *est*, *he is*), *he is away*.

5. The last syllable of a word is called the *ultima*; the one next to the last, the *penult*; the one before the penult, the *antepenult*.

6. QUANTITY.

1. A vowel is short before a vowel (with few exceptions) or *h*, also probably before *nt* and *nd*: *pō-ē'-ma*, *poem*; *grā'-tī-ae*, *thanks*; *nī'-hil*, *nothing*; *a'-mānt*, *they love*; *mo-nēn'-dus*, *to be advised*.

2. Diphthongs, vowels representing diphthongs, vowels resulting from contraction, and vowels followed by *nf*, *ns*, *j*, and commonly *gn*, are long: *in-ī'-quus* (*inaequus*), *unequal*; *cō'-gō* (*cōāgō*), *collect*; *cōn'-fe-rō*, *bring together*; *mēn'-sa*, *table*; *hū'-jus*, *of him*; *mā'-gnus*, *great*. In this book only long vowels are marked, unless for some special reason.

3. A syllable is long when it contains a long vowel or a diphthong: *vō'-cēs, voices*; *ae'-dēs, temple*.

4. A syllable is long if it has a short vowel followed by two or more consonants (except a mute followed by *l* or *r*), or by *x* or *z*; but the short vowel is still pronounced short: *sunt*,¹ *they are*; *tem'-plum, temple*; *dux*,¹ *leader*.

5. A syllable is common if it has a short vowel followed by a mute with *l* or *r*: *te'-nē-brae, darkness*. The vowel is pronounced short.

The above statements are useful in determining the place of the accent.

7. ACCENT.

1. Words of two syllables have the accent on the first: *tu'-ba, trumpet*.

2. Words of more than two syllables have the accent on the penult when the penult is long, otherwise on the antepenult: *prae-dī'-cō, foretell*; *prae'-di-cō, declare*; *ille'-cē-brae, snares*; *pa-ter'-nus*,² *paternal*.

(1) Several words, called enclitics, of which the commonest are *ne*, the sign of a question, and *que, and*, are appended to other words, and such words are then accented on the syllable preceding the *ne* or *que*: *amat'-ne, does he love?* *dōna'-que, and gifts*.

✱
8. ENGLISH METHOD OF PRONUNCIATION.—By this method the above rules relating to syllables (5) and accent (7) are observed, and words are pronounced substantially as in English; but final *es* is sounded as in English *ease*, and final *ōs* (acc. plur.) as in *dose*.

¹ *u* pronounced like *oo* in *foot*. the penult is short, the syllable is

² Here, though the vowel of long by 6. 4.

The following *colloquium* may be used, if the teacher wishes, for practice, and to illustrate the foregoing statements. See introductory note, page 1.

9.

COLLOQUIUM.

Augustus. Quid tibi vis?

What do you wish (for yourself)?

Iulus. Tēcum ambulāre velim.

I should like to take a walk with you.

A. Ego nōlō; domī manēre mālō.

I don't want to; I prefer to stay at home.

I. Cūr māvīs?

Why do you prefer (that)?

A. Ego et frāter vesperī cum patre ambulāre mālumus.

My brother and I had rather take a walk at evening with our father.

I. Cūr mēcum per silvās vagārī nōn vultis?

Why don't you want to roam with me through the woods?

A. Quod vesperī amoenitāte fruī mālumus quam sōlis ardōre.

Because we had rather enjoy the pleasantness of evening than the heat of the sun.

I. At jam saepe mēcum ambulāre nōluistī.

But often before now you have not wanted to walk with me.

A. Nōn rēctē dicis; nōn est causa cūr tēcum ambulāre nōlim; at cum hortus avī satis amplus sit et lacum silvamque contineat, ibi mālumus lūdere. Si vis, nōbiscum veni.

What you say is not true; there is no reason why I should not want to walk with you; but since grandfather's garden is quite large, and has a pond and a grove, we had rather play there. If you like, come with us.

10. CASES.

1. The names of the cases in Latin are: *nominative, vocative, genitive, dative, accusative, ablative.*

2. The vocative is the case of address, but it does not differ in form from the nominative, except in the singular of nouns and adjectives in *us* of the second declension, and hence is not elsewhere given separately in the paradigms.

3. Another case, the *locative*, which denotes the place of an action, is mostly confined to proper names, and has the form of the ablative (sometimes dative) singular or plural, or of the genitive singular.

11. GENDER. — The gender of Latin nouns is determined partly, as in English, by the meaning, but much oftener by the termination.

1. Nouns denoting males are *masculine*: **agricola**, *farmer*; **Cicerō**, *Cicero*.

2. Nouns denoting females are *feminine*: **rēgīna**, *queen*; **Tullia**, *Tullia*.

3. Names of rivers, winds, and months are *masculine*: **Padus**, *Po*; **aquilō**, *north wind*; **Jānuārius**, *January*.

4. Names of countries, towns, islands, and trees, are *feminine*: **Āfrica**, *Africa*; **Rōma**, *Rome*; **Sicilia**, *Sicily*; **pirus**, *pear-tree*.

5. Indeclinable nouns are neuter: **fās**, *right*.

Other rules of gender will be given under the several declensions.

It is assumed that the learner knows the names and functions of the parts of speech in English, and the meanings of the common grammatical terms, such as *subject and predicate, case, mood, tense, voice, declension, conjugation*, etc. So much knowledge is absolutely essential for entering upon the study of the following lessons.

CHAPTER II. 1.

FIRST DECLENSION.

12. The stem¹ ends in *a*.

13. GENDER.—The gender is feminine; but see general rules, 11.

14.

PARADIGM.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.V. tuba, <i>a trumpet.</i>	N.V. tubae, <i>trumpets.</i>
G. tubae, <i>of a trumpet.</i>	G. tubarum, <i>of trumpets.</i>
D. tubae, <i>to or for a trumpet.</i>	D. tubis, <i>to or for trumpets.</i>
Ac. tubam, <i>a trumpet.</i>	Ac. tubas, <i>trumpets.</i>
Ab. tuba, ² <i>with a trumpet.</i>	Ab. tubis, <i>with trumpets.</i>

1. For the reason why the vocative case is not given separately in the paradigm see 10. 2.

2. Examples of the locative case (10. 3) in this declension are: *Rōmae*, at Rome; *Athēnis*, at Athens.

15. TERMINATIONS.—These consist of case-endings, joined with the final letter of the stem. But sometimes the final letter of the stem is lost, and sometimes the case-ending.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.V. a ae	
G. ae arum	
D. ae is	
Ac. am. as	
Ab. ā is	

¹ The stem is the common base to which certain letters are added to express the relation of the word to other words.

² The ablative is variously ren-

dered, according to its connection. It is therefore recommended that, in declining words, no translation of the ablative be given till its use has been illustrated. See p. 20, n. 1.

16. Observe that the genitive and dative singular and nominative plural are alike; also the dative and ablative plural.

17. In Latin there is no article: *tuba* may be translated a trumpet, the trumpet, or trumpet.

18. The pupil should commit to memory the table of terminations.

2.

19.

VOCABULARY.

NOUNS.

aquila, F., eagle.
cauda, F., tail.
columba, F., dove.
filia,¹ F., daughter.
puella, F., girl.
rēgina, F., queen.
rosa,² F., rose.
via, F., road, street, way.

ADJECTIVES.³

alba, white.
bona, good.
dūra, hard.
lāta, wide, broad.
longa, long.
māgna, large.
mala, bad.
parva, small, little.

VERBS.

est, (he, she, it) is.
sunt, (they) are.

habet, (he, she, it) has.
habent, (they) have.

20. Observe that in the above verb-forms the singular ends in *t*, and the plural in *nt*.

NOMINATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE.

21.

EXERCISES.

I.⁴ 1. *Viae lātae*. 2. *Via lāta*. 3. *Viās lātās*. 4. *Viam lātām*. 5. *Cauda longa*. 6. *Caudās longās*. 7. *Caudam longam*. 8. *Caudae longae*. 9. *Columbās parvās*. 10. Co-

¹ *Filia* and *dea*, goddess, have a dative and ablative plural in *-abus*, but this is mostly confined to legal and religious language.

² CAUTION: Do not pronounce *s* like *z*, if you use the Roman method. See page 2, note 3.

³ The masculine and neuter of adjectives will be taken up in connection with nouns of the second declension.

⁴ Observe that the adjective takes the case and number of the noun to which it belongs.

lumbae parvae. 11. Columba parva. 12. Columbam parvam. 13. Rosam albam. 14. Rosae albae. 15. Rosa alba. 16. Rosās albās. 17. Rēgīna mala. 18. Rēgīnās malās.

II. In like manner give the nominative and accusative in both numbers of the words meaning *little girl, great eagle, good queen, wide street*. Decline together **rosa alba, via longa, bona puella**.

3.

22.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Via est longa. 2. Dūra est via. 3. Puellae rosās habent. 4. Rēgīna columbam habet. 5. Rosae sunt albae. 6. Cauda est alba. 7. Caudae sunt longae. 8. Aquila caudam habet. 9. Puellae tubās habent. 10. Aquilae sunt māgnae.

II. 1. Via dūra est longa. 2. Puella bona rosam habet. 3. Columba caudam parvam habet. 4. Rēgīnae albās rosās habent. 5. Rosa parva est alba. 6. Aquila māgna est alba. 7. Tubae māgnae sunt longae. 8. Puella tubam longam habet. 9. Fīliae bonae columbās habent. 10. Aquila māgna lātam caudam habet.

23. Notice the order of the words in the above sentences, and see wherein it differs from the order in English. You will find that —

1. The adjective is commonly placed after its noun. When placed before the noun it is for emphasis.

2. The verb commonly comes at the end of the sentence, but **est** and **sunt** are less frequently so placed.

3. The object commonly comes before the verb.

24. Observe that the subject is in the nominative case, and that the verb agrees with it in number, as in English.

25. Observe that the verb **habet** (**habent**) is transitive, and has its object in the accusative.

26. RULE OF SYNTAX. — The direct object of a transitive verb is in the accusative case.

4.

27.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. The roads are broad. 2. The streets are long.
3. Queens have doves. 4. The girl has a rose. 5. Eagles have tails. 6. The dove is white. 7. The girl has a trumpet.
8. The eagle is large. 9. The rose is white. 10. The girls are small.

II. 1. The long way is hard. 2. Good girls have roses.
3. Doves have small tails. 4. Great eagles have broad tails.
5. The good queen has a dove. 6. The little girls have large trumpets. 7. The little dove is white. 8. The queen is good. 9. The good queen has a little daughter. 10. A little girl has a white rose.

28. Answer the following in Latin:¹—

1. Estne² via lāta? 2. Habetne puella rosam? 3. Habentne aquilae caudās longās? 4. Quid (*what*) habet rēgīna bona? 5. Quid habent puellae bonae? 6. Habentne columbae caudās?

5.

29.

VOCABULARY.

NOUNS.

ālā, F., *wing*.

Britannia, F., *Britain*.

Cornēlia, F., *Cornelia*.

Galba, M., *Galba*.

hōra, F., *hour*.

lūna, F., *moon*.

ADJECTIVES.

multa, *much* (pl. *many*).

plēna, *full*.

prima, *first*.

secunda, *second*.

VERBS.

amat, (*he, she, it*) *loves*.

amant, (*they*) *love*.

dat, (*he, she, it*) *gives*.

dant, (*they*) *give*.

CONJUNCTION.

et, *and*.

ADVERB.

nōn, *not*.

¹ Every answer should form a complete sentence. To the question *est-ne via longa?* the answer should be *via est longa*.

² The particle *ne* is appended to some word in a sentence, often the verb, as a sign of a question, and is not to be translated by any separate word.

GENITIVE AND DATIVE.

30.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Lūnae plēnae. 2. Lūnārum plēnārum. 3. Lūnīs plēnīs. 4. Hōrārum primārum. 5. Hōrīs primīs. 6. Fīlia Galbae.¹ 7. Fīliīs Cornēliae. 8. Rosīs albīs. 9. Columbāe parvae. 10. Aquilārum ālārum.

II. 1. The queen's daughter. 2. The queens' daughters. 3. For the girl's rose. 4. Of the wings of the dove. 5. For Cornelia's daughter. 6. Of Britain. 7. For eagles. 8. Of the long streets. 9. For the little girls. 10. To the small trumpet.

6.

31.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Puellae (*dative*) est rosa. 2. Puella rosam habet. 3. Rēgīnīs sunt columbae. 4. Rēgīnae columbās habent. 5. Rosa puellae est alba. 6. Rosae puellārum sunt albae. 7. Galba filiae² columbam dat. 8. Cornēlia puellīs rosās dat. 9. Galba Cornēliae aquilam dat. 10. Galba et Cornēlia fīliās habent.

II. 1. Filiae Cornēliae rosās albās habent. 2. Cornēlia puellae parvae rosam māgnam dat. 3. Est³ hōra prīma lūnae plēnae. 4. Hōra est³ secunda et lūna est plēna. 5. Māgna est rosa puellae parvae. 6. Galba puellae tubam parvam dat. 7. Columbāe albae filiae bonae sunt. 8. Multae et longae sunt Britanniae viae. 9. Britannia rēgīnam bonam habet. 10. Galba fīliīs bonae rēgīnae rosās multās dat.

32. The first sentence in I. is literally translated *to the girl is a rose*. Evidently the meaning is *the girl has a rose*, the same as that of the second. The dative thus used with **est** or **sunt** is called the **Dative of the Possessor**, or the **Possessive Dative**.

¹ Galba's daughter. The genitive is often to be translated by the English possessive.

² Translate, *his daughter*.

³ It is.

33. Examine the seventh sentence in I. The transitive verb *dat* has a direct object, *columbam*; but it also has a dative limiting it, *filiae*. This dative is called an **Indirect Object**. Find other illustrations of the following :

34. RULE OF SYNTAX.—The indirect object is put in the dative.

7.

35.

EXERCISES.

1. Before turning the following sentences into Latin, translate mentally 2, 6, and 10, in **31. II.**, taking the words as they stand. Observe that the indirect object precedes the direct.

2. In the following exercises try to cast each sentence into the Latin form before thinking of the Latin words. Thus, the sixth sentence will take the form, *the girl to the queen a rose gives*; and the eighth, *to a girl little is a rose little*, or *a girl little a rose little has*.

I. 1. It¹ is the first hour. 2. There² is a full moon. 3. The moon is full. 4. The dove is small. 5. The tail of the eagle is broad. 6. The girl gives the queen³ a rose. 7. The queen's roses are white. 8.⁴ A little girl has a little rose. 9. The first hour is a long one.² 10. Galba gives the girls some² roses.

II. 1. The queen's daughter has a white rose. 2. The queen of Britain gives the girl a great rose. 3. It is the second hour of the full moon. 4. The daughters of Cornelia are small girls.⁵ 5. The daughters of Cornelia are good little⁶ girls.⁵ 6. The little dove's tail is a long one. 7. The wings of eagles are long and broad. 8. Eagles have long, broad⁷ wings. 9. The little dove has a white tail. 10.⁴ Many doves have white tails.

¹ Omit. Compare **31. II. 3** and **4**.

² Omit.

³ That is, *to the queen*. Compare **31. I. 7, 8, and 9**; and **31. II. 2, 6, and 10**.

⁴ Translate in two ways, like **31. I., 1** and **2, 3** and **4**.

⁵ Nominative.

⁶ In Latin, *good and little*.

⁷ *Long and broad*.

CHAPTER III. 1.

SECOND DECLENSION.

36. The stem ends in *o*.

37. GENDER. — Nouns ending in *um* are neuter; most others are masculine; but see general rules for gender, 11. 4.

38. PARADIGMS.¹

Hortus, garden.		Bellum, war.	
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.V. hortus, ẽ	horti	N.V. bellum	bella
G. hortĩ	hortõrum	G. bellĩ	bellõrum
D. hortõ	hortis	D. bellõ	bellis
Ac. hortum	hortõs	Ac. bellum	bella
Ab. hortõ	hortis	Ab. bellõ	bellis

39. The vocative singular of nouns in *us* of this declension ends in *ẽ*.

1. As these are the only Latin nouns having a form for the vocative different from the nominative, this peculiarity is best regarded and treated as an exception.

40. Examples of the locative case (10. 3) in this declension are: **Corinthĩ**, at *Corinth*; **Thũriis**, at *Thurii*.

41. TERMINATIONS.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Masc.	Neut.	Masc.	Neut.
N.V. us, ẽ	um	ĩ	a
G. i	i	õrum	õrum
D. õ	õ	is	is
Ac. um	um	õs	a
Ab. õ	õ	is	is

42. Although the stem ends in *o*, the *o* does not appear except in the dat. and abl. singular and in the gen. and acc. plural.

¹ For peculiarities of nouns in *ius* and *ium* see 79.

2.

43.

VOCABULARY.

NOUNS.	
<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
amīcus , friend.	bracchium , arm. (79.)
cibus , food.	dōnum , gift.
discipulus , pupil.	ōvum , egg.
dominus , lord, master.	pīlum , javelin.
equus , horse.	pōculum , cup.
servus , slave or servant.	vinum , wine.
ADJECTIVES.	
dēfessus , -a, -um, tired.	laudat , (he, she, it) praises. ¹
dūrus , -a, -um, hard.	laudent , (they) praise.
grātus , -a, -um, pleasing.	portat , (he, she, it) carries.
novus , -a, -um, new.	portant , (they) carry.

44. Adjectives of the first and second declensions have three terminations to mark the different genders: **bonus**, masculine; **bona**, feminine; **bonum**, neuter. The feminine of the adjective is declined like **tuba**, the masculine like **hortus**, and the neuter like **bellum**. The full declension of **bonus** is given on page 24.²

45. Form the masculine and neuter of all the adjectives in 19 and 29.

NOMINATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE.

46.

EXERCISES.

- I. 1. Amīcī bonī. 2. Amīcus bonus. 3. Amīcōs bonōs.
 4. Amīcum bonum. 5. Pōculum novum. 6. Pōcula nova.
 7. Equus dēfessus. 8. Equum dēfessum. 9. Equōs dēfessōs.
 10. Equī dēfessī. 11. Pōcula māgna. 12. Servōs malōs.

¹ **Laudat** may be translated *praises, is praising, or does praise*. So of the other verb-forms.

² In declining adjectives, it will be found advantageous to decline each gender separately.

II. 1. In like manner form the **nominative** and **accusative** in both numbers of the words meaning *long¹ javelin, hard master, small horse, good wine*. Decline together **bonus cibus, servus malus, vinum novum**.

2. Examine the following sentences:—

Galba est amicus, Galba is a friend.

Galba et Cornelia sunt amici, Galba and Cornelia are friends.

3. Observe in these examples that the subject and predicate nouns are in the same case, just as in English.

47. RULE OF SYNTAX.—A noun in the predicate referring to the same person or thing as the subject is in the same case.

II

3.

48.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Dōnum est grātum. 2. Servus bonus est dēfessus. 3. Amicus pīlum portat. 4. Discipulus ovum dūrum habet. 5. Equus dēfessus cibum portat. 6. Dōna sunt pōcula parva. 7. Discipulus braccia longa habet. 8. Domini servōs laudant. 9. Dominus servum laudat. 10. Servi pōcula parva portant. 11. Novum equum laudat. 12. Equos novos laudant.

II. 1. The servant has the cup. 2. The servants have the cups. 3. The pupil has wine and eggs. 4. The master has good food. 5. The gifts are long javelins. 6. The master and the slave are good friends. 7. The little horses are tired. 8. The new pupil has a big² cup. 9. They praise the second horse. 10. He is praising the good master. 11. They have some³ good friends. 12. The slave carries the cups and wine.

¹ The adjective must be of the same gender as the noun.

² See page 19, note 1.

³ Omit.

4.

GENITIVE AND DATIVE.

49.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Amīcīs bonīs. 2. Amīcō bonō. 3. Amīcī bonī.
4. Amīcōrum bonōrum. 5. Pōculō novō. 6. Pōculōrum
novōrum. 7. Pōculīs novīs. 8. Equī dēfessī. 9. Equīs
dēfessīs. 10. Equōrum dēfessōrum. 11. Equō dēfessō.
12. Servīs bonīs.

II. In like manner, form the genitive and dative in both numbers of the words meaning *long javelin*, *hard master*, *small horse*, *good wine*. Decline together **bonus amīcus**, **discipulus malus**, **dōnum grātum**.

5.

50.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Dōnum amīcī bonī est grātum. 2. Servī bonī dominōrum malōrum sunt dēfessī. 3. Amīcīs discipulī dat¹ pīla multa. 4. Amīcō bonō discipulī sunt pīla multa. 5. Amīcī bonōrum discipulōrum pīla multa habent. 6. Equus dēfessus cibum dominī portat. 7. Longa sunt braccia servī bonī. 8. Dōna dominī servīs sunt grāta. 9. Puellīs parvīs ōva alba dant.¹ 10. Servī rēgīnīs ōva aquilārum dant.

II. 1. The gift is pleasing to the good friend. 2.² The slave has the master's cup. 3.² The servants have the masters' cups. 4. The master gives the slave³ a hard egg. 5. The food of the master is wine and eggs. 6. The master praises the little pupil's cup. 7. The tired horses are carrying gifts for the friend. 8. The girl has many new⁴ friends. 9. The broad cup is pleasing to the new pupil. 10. The eagle's eggs are gifts of the good servant.

¹ When there is no subject expressed in the sentence, how is the verb to be rendered?

² Translate in two ways. See 32.

³ Not accusative.

⁴ *Many and new*.

6.

51. Answer the following in Latin:¹—

1. Quid portat Jacōbus (*James*)? 2. Portatne dominō² vīnum et ōva? 3. Nōnne³ portat ōva columbae albae? 4. Laudatne caudam longam equī albī? 5. Quid, Jacōbe, habet dominī filia in (*in*) pōculō?

Form and answer five other questions in Latin.

#100



Page 24.

CHAPTER IV. 1.

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

52.

VOCABULARY.

NOUNS.

*Masculine.*⁴

agricola, -ae, farmer.
nauta, -ae, sailor.
poēta, -ae, poet.
carrus, -ī, wagon.
rēmus, -ī, oar.
ventus, -ī, wind.

Neuter.

frūmentum, -ī, grain.
pābulum, -ī, fodder.

ADJECTIVES.

clārus, -a, -um, famous.
perītus, -a, -um, skilful.
quartus, -a, -um, fourth.
quintus, -a, -um, fifth.
tertius, -a, -um, third.
validus, -a, -um, strong, sturdy.

PREPOSITION.

in (with ablative), in, on.
in (with accusative), into, to.

53. In the preceding exercises an adjective qualifying a noun has had the same termination as the noun. Now observe the following examples: **agricola bonus**, a good farmer; **agricolae bonī**, of a good farmer; **agricolae bonō**, to or for a good farmer, etc. Here the adjective has a different termination from the noun. Since **agricola** is masculine, the adjective that goes with it must have the masculine form, as well as the same number and case.

¹ See note 1, p. 10.

² for, not to, the master.

³ When **ne** is appended to **nōn**, the answer *yes* is expected. See

note 2, p. 10. So in English, a question asked with *not* expects the answer *yes*.

⁴ See 11. 1.

54. RULE OF SYNTAX.—Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case.

55.**EXERCISES.**

I. 1. *Agricolae validī.* 2. *Agricolam validum.* 3. *Agricolās validōs.* 4. *Agricola validus.* 5. *Agricolae validō.* 6. *Agricolārum validōrum.* 7. *Agricola valide.*

II. 1. A skilful sailor (*nom. and acc.*). 2. Skilful sailors (*nom. and acc.*). 3. Of a skilful sailor. 4. For a skilful sailor. 5. Skilful sailor (*voc.*). 6. For skilful sailors. 7. Of a famous poet. 8. Of famous poets. 9. Pleasing poets. 10. A pleasing poet (*nom. and acc.*).

2.**56.****EXERCISES.**

I. 1. *Hortus agricolae māgnus est.* 2. *Agricola validus hortum māgnum habet.* 3.¹ *Agricolae (dat.) est hortus māgnus.* 4. *Nautae rēmus longus est.* 5. *Poēta vīnum bonum agricolae perītī laudat.* 6. *Hōra est quarta.* 7.² *Lūna est plēna.* 8. *Pābulum equī albī est frūmentum.* 9. *Dominus servum perītum laudat.* 10.³ *Nautae (dat.) grāta sunt ōva et vīnum agricolae bonī.*

II. 1. *Ō⁴ agricola valide, carrus est plēnus frūmentī.* 2. *Domine bone, secunda hōra est, et discipulus est dēfessus.* 3. *Hortōs agricolārum perītōrum laudant.* 4. *Pōculum māgnum est vīnī plēnum.* 5. *Agricola bonus equō validō dat pābulum.*

¹ See 32.

² We may translate, *there is a full moon, it is a full moon, or the moon is full.* There is nothing in Latin answering to our *it* and *there* used in this way at the beginning of a sentence.

³ Translate this sentence without changing the order of the words, and you will feel the emphasis imparted to *nautae* from its position.

⁴ *Ō* sometimes accompanies the vocative.

3.

57.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. The poet likes¹ the farmer's wine. 2.² Farmers have large wagons and strong horses. 3. Skilful sailors like a good breeze. 4. In the garden there³ are many roses. 5. The poet and his³ daughter are in the wagon. 6. The horse carries the farmer's grain. 7. There is wine in the little girl's cup. 8. There are many⁴ small girls in the street. 9. Galba carries fodder for the horses. 10. The food of the little dove is grain.

II. 1. My (*Ō*) good friend, the master's cup is full. 2. The servant gives the queen⁵ a large cup. 3. The strong sailors are carrying javelins in their³ arms. 4. In the strong wagon is good fodder for the farmer's horses. 5. In the poet's gardens there are many friends. 6. Farmers have horses, wagons, doves, eggs, and³ wine.

4.

58.

COLLOQUIUM.

Datne⁶ Carolus (*Charles*) amīcō cymbam (*boat*)?

Carolus amīcō cymbam et rēmōs dat.

Quid in cymbā habet Carolus?

Carolus rēmum et pīlum in cymbā habet.

Quota (*what*) hōra est?⁷ Hōra est quinta.

Quid in carrō habet rūsticus (*countryman*) validus?

Quid in pōculō dēsīderat (*wants*) rūsticus dēfessus?

¹ Occasionally words occur in the English exercises which are purposely not given as definitions in the vocabularies, but by a little thought the pupil will understand what Latin word is meant.

² Translate in two ways.

³ Omit.

⁴ *Many and small.*

⁵ Not accusative.

⁶ Remember that *ne* is appended as the sign of a question.

⁷ *What time is it?* or, *What is the time of day?*

CHAPTER V. 1.

SECOND DECLENSION.

59.

PARADIGM.

Puer, boy.		TERMINATIONS.	
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SING.	PLUR.
N.V. puer	puerī	—	ī
G. puerī	puerōrum	ī	ōrum
D. puerō	puerīs	ō	īs
Ac. puerum	puerōs	um	ōs
Ab. puerō ¹	puerīs	ō	īs

60.

VOCABULARY.

gener, -erī, M., son-in-law.

liberī, -ōrum, (pl.) M., children.

socer, -erī, M., father-in-law.

vir, virī, M., man, hero.

asper, -era, -erum, rough.

liber, -era, -erum,² free.

misér, -era, -erum, poor, wretched.

puerī, general word for children.

liberī, children of free parents.

tener, -era, -erum, tender.

sextus, -a, -um, sixth.

ā (ab), prep. w. abl., by, away from.

amātur, (he, she, it) is loved.

amantur, (they) are loved.

laudātur, (he, she, it) is praised.

laudantur, (they) are praised.

61. *The farmer is praised by the queen* would be expressed in Latin thus: **Agricola ā (or ab) rēginā laudātur**; and *The queen is praised by the farmer*, thus: **Rēgina ab (not ā) agricolā laudātur**.

Observe that in the first sentence, **rēginā**, and in the second, **agricolā**, denotes the person by whom the thing is done (the agent); also, that these words are in the ablative, and are preceded by **ā** or **ab**. The ablative thus used, together with the preposition, answers the question *by whom?*

¹ To translate **puerō**, "with, from, by a boy," as is commonly done, is wholly wrong. *With a boy* would be **cum puerō**; *from, or by a boy*, **ā puerō**. See p. 7, note 2.

² Decline the masculine of adjectives in **er** in this lesson like **puer**. The full declension is given on p. 24.

62. RULE OF SYNTAX.—The agent is expressed by the ablative with *ā* or *ab*,—*ab* before vowels or *h*, *ā* or *ab* before consonants.

63. Read again **53** and **54**, then add the proper terminations of the adjectives, and translate the following:—

I. 1. Generī bon-, gener bon- (*nom. and voc.*). 2. Vir māgn-, ā virō māgn-. 3. Ab agricolā dēfess-, agricolae miser-. 4. Ā rēgīnā tener-. 5. Puerī asper-.

II. 1. By the bad father-in-law. 2. By the rough sailor. 3. By the children of the hero. 4. The free men (*nom. and acc.*). 5. Of the wretched sons-in-law.

2.

64.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Gener virī servus est. 2. Puer bonus ab amīcō laudātur. 3. Līberī ā nautā asperō amantur. 4. Puella tenera columbās parvās amat. 5. Columbae parvae ā puellā tenerā amantur. 6. Miserī servī ā dominō bonō laudantur. 7.¹ Lātā in viā sunt puerī multī et asperī. 8. Equī validī agricolae ā līberīs laudantur. 9. Fīlia socerī est misera. 10. Virī filiās poētae laudant.

II. 1. The sons-in-law of the men are farmers. 2. Good men are praised by their² friends. 3. The boy is loved by the rough sailors. 4. The sixth boy is a new one.² 5. The tired children are in the farmer's wagon. 6. The tender dove is loved by the little girl. 7. Poor slaves are not praised by their rough masters. 8. The strong man is in the poet's garden. 9. The heroes are praised by the pupils. 10. They love the daughter of the poor sailor.

¹ Adjective, preposition, noun, the three are combined. What is is often the order where, as here, the English order? ² Omit.

CHAPTER VI. 1.

SECOND DECLENSION.

65.

PARADIGM.

Ager, field.

TERMINATIONS.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SING.	PLUR.
N.V. <i>ager</i>	<i>agrī</i>	—	<i>ī</i>
G. <i>agrī</i>	<i>agrōrum</i>	<i>ī</i>	<i>ōrum</i>
D. <i>agrō</i>	<i>agrīs</i>	<i>ō</i>	<i>īs</i>
Ac. <i>agrum</i>	<i>agrōs</i>	<i>um</i>	<i>ōs</i>
Ab. <i>agrō</i>	<i>agrīs</i>	<i>ō</i>	<i>īs</i>

Observe that the above terminations are the same as those on page 20. Wherein does the declension of *ager* differ from that of *puer*?

66.

VOCABULARY.

*aper, apri, m., boar.**culter, cultri, m., knife.**faber, -bri, m., smith.**liber,¹ -bri, m., book.**magister, -tri, m., master.**minister, -tri, m., servant.**aeger, aegra, aegrum,² sick.**niger, nigra, nigrum, black.**pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum, beautiful, handsome.**ruber, rubra, rubrum, red.**septimus, -a, -um, seventh.**magister, a superior, director; hence, master of a school, etc.**dominus (43), master of a household, slaves, etc.**minister, an inferior, attendant, servant.**servus (43), a serving man, slave.*

67. Most nouns in *er* are declined like *ager*, and most adjectives in *er* like *aeger*. The most important nouns and adjectives that keep the *e* before *r* in all the cases were given in the vocabulary, 60, and should now be committed to memory.

68. Decline together *equus niger, bonus faber, aper asper, vir aeger*.

¹ Distinguish *liber, free*, from *liber, book*.² See p. 24.

2.

69.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Socer est faber. 2. Magister est discipulī amīcus.
 3. Generī virī sunt ministri. 4. Culter puerō est grātus.
 5. Librī magistrī discipulīs sunt grātī. 6. Vīnum rubrum
 ā fabrō dēfessō amātur. 7. Librī poētae ā magistrō aman-
 tur. 8. Puellae pulchrae virīs rosās rubrās dant. 9. Nauta
 cultrum longum habet. 10.¹ Librōs multōs in bracchiīs por-
 tat puer.

II. 1. The fathers-in-law are smiths.² 2. The masters
 are loved by their pupils. 3. The man's son-in-law is a
 servant. 4. The knives are pleasing to the little boy.
 5. The pretty³ cups are liked by the boys and girls. 6. A
 girl gives a man⁴ a beautiful rose. 7. The sailors have many
 long knives. 8. The children of the master are carrying⁵
 the books in their arms. 9. The smith's son-in-law has
 children. 10. There is a rough boar in the farmer's field.

70. Answer the following in Latin:—

1. Quis (*who*) est amīcus poētae? 2. Quis est socer
 Carolī? 3. Ubi (*where*) sunt discipulī magistrī? 4. Amantne
 hodiē (*to-day*) pēsum (*task*)? 5. Nōne Carolus columbae
 frūmentum hodiē dat? 6. Quae (*who, fem.*) rosās rubrās
 habet? 7. Quis bracchia longa habet? 8. Quis est vir liber?
 9. Ubi est equus rūsticī? 10. Quae puellās pulchrās habet?
 11. Rēgīnane puellās pulchrās habet? 12. Ubi sunt Jacōbī
 amīcī?

¹ What is peculiar in the order
 of the words? Translate as the
 words stand, and see what word is
 made emphatic by its position.

² What case is used after *est*

and *sunt*? Compare the first three
 sentences in I. See rule, 47.

³ See p. 19, note 1.

⁴ Not accusative.

⁵ Not passive. See p. 14, note 1.

ADJECTIVES: FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

71.

PARADIGMS.

Bonus, good.

	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
Sing. N.V.	bon us, ō	bon a	bon um
G.	bon i	bon ae	bon i
D.	bon ō	bon ae	bon ō
Ac.	bon um	bon am	bon um
Ab.	bon ō	bon ā	bon ō
Plur. N.V.	bon i	bon ae	bon a
G.	bon ōrum	bon ārum	bon ōrum
D.	bon is	bon is	bon is
Ac.	bon ōs	bon ās	bon a
Ab.	bon is	bon is	bon is

Liber, free.

Sing. N.V.	liber	liber a	liber um
G.	liber i	liber ae	liber i
D.	liber ō	liber ae	liber ō
Ac.	liber um	liber am	liber um
Ab.	liber ō	liber ā	liber ō
Plur. N.V.	liber i	liber ae	liber a
G.	liber ōrum	liber ārum	liber ōrum
D.	liber is	liber is	liber is
Ac.	liber ōs	liber ās	liber a
Ab.	liber is	liber is	liber is

Aeger, sick.

Sing. N.V.	aeger	aegra	aegr um
G.	aegr i	aegrae	aegr i
D.	aegr ō	aegrae	aegr ō
Ac.	aegr um	aegram	aegr um
Ab.	aegr ō	aegr ā	aegr ō
Plur. N.V.	aegr i	aegrae	aegra
G.	aegr ōrum	aegr ārum	aegr ōrum
D.	aegr is	aegr is	aegr is
Ac.	aegr ōs	aegr ās	aegra
Ab.	aegr is	aegr is	aegr is

CHAPTER VII.

THE IRREGULAR VERB *Sum*, *I am*.72. Stems *es* and *fu*.

73. For convenience the inflection of *sum* is given in full. Directions will be given from time to time as to what parts are to be learned.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. <i>sum</i> , ¹ <i>I am</i> .	<i>sumus</i> , <i>we are</i> .
2. <i>es</i> , <i>thou art</i> . ²	<i>estis</i> , <i>you are</i> .
3. <i>est</i> , <i>he (she, it) is</i> .	<i>sunt</i> , <i>they are</i> .

IMPERFECT.

1. <i>eram</i> , ³ <i>I was</i> .	<i>erāmus</i> , <i>we were</i> .
2. <i>erās</i> , <i>thou wast</i> .	<i>erātis</i> , <i>you were</i> .
3. <i>erat</i> , <i>he was</i> .	<i>erant</i> , <i>they were</i> .

FUTURE.

1. <i>erō</i> , ⁴ <i>I shall be</i> .	<i>erimus</i> , <i>we shall be</i> .
2. <i>eris</i> , <i>thou wilt be</i> .	<i>eritis</i> , <i>you will be</i> .
3. <i>erit</i> , <i>he will be</i> .	<i>erunt</i> , <i>they will be</i> .

PERFECT.

1. <i>fuī</i> , <i>I have been, was</i> .	<i>fuimus</i> , <i>we have been, were</i> .
2. <i>fuistī</i> , <i>thou hast been, wast</i> .	<i>fuistis</i> , <i>you have been, were</i> .
3. <i>fuit</i> , <i>he has been, was</i> .	{ <i>fuērunt</i> , or <i>fuēre</i> , <i>they have been, were</i> .

PLUPERFECT.

1. <i>fuēram</i> , <i>I had been</i> .	<i>fuērāmus</i> , <i>we had been</i> .
2. <i>fuērās</i> , <i>thou hadst been</i> .	<i>fuērātis</i> , <i>you had been</i> .
3. <i>fuērat</i> , <i>he had been</i> .	<i>fuērant</i> , <i>they had been</i> .

¹ *Sum* for *esum*.of the verb, if by *you* one person only is meant.² Or, *you are*, as in the plural. But in translating into Latin be careful to use the singular form³ *Eram* for *esam*.⁴ *Erō* for *esō*.

FUTURE PERFECT.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. fuerō, <i>I shall have been.</i> | fu erīmus, <i>we shall have been.</i> |
| 2. fueris, <i>thou wilt have been.</i> | fu erītis, <i>you will have been.</i> |
| 3. fuerit, <i>he will have been.</i> | fuerint, <i>they will have been.</i> |

h

SUBJUNCTIVE.¹

PRESENT.

IMPERFECT.

SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
1. sim	simus	essem	essēmus
2. sis	sitis	essēs	essētis
3. sit	sint	esset	essent

PERFECT.

PLUPERFECT.

1. fuerim	fuerimus	fuissem	fuissemus
2. fueris	fueritis	fuisse	fuissetis
3. fuerit	fuerint	fuisset	fuisissent

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 2. es, <i>be thou.</i> | este, <i>be ye.</i> |
|------------------------|---------------------|

FUTURE.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2. estō, <i>thou shalt be.</i> | estōte, <i>ye shall be.</i> |
| 3. estō, <i>he shall be.</i> | suntō, <i>they shall be.</i> |

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT, esse, *to be.*PERFECT, fuisse, *to have been.*FUTURE, futūrus esse, *to be about to be.*

PARTICIPLE.

futūrus, -a, -um, *about to be.*

¹ No meanings can be given to the subjunctive that are not misleading. Its forms are therefore

better left untranslated until its use has been illustrated. The subjunctive is treated on pp. 164-186.

CHAPTER VIII. 1. *215*

THE VERB Sum.

74. Learn the present, imperfect, and future indicative, and the present imperative and infinitive.

75.**EXERCISES.**

I. 1. Est, erat, erit. 2. Sunt, erant, erunt. 3. Sumus, erāmus, erimus. 4. Erō, eram, sum. 5. Erās, es, eris. 6. Estis, eritis, erātis. 7. Es, este. 8. Esse.

II. 1. I am, we are, I was, we were, I shall be, we shall be. 2. He was, they were, he is, they are, he will be, they will be. 3. You (*sing.*) will be, are, were. 4. You (*plur.*) will be, are, were. 5. Be ye, be thou. 6. To be.

2.

From this point the vocabularies follow the exercises, and it is recommended that the pupil go through the exercises mentally, referring to the vocabularies for the meanings of words. Before *writing* the translations into Latin the vocabularies should be reviewed, but the task of committing to memory will then be found an easy one.

76.**EXERCISES.**

I. 1. Inimicus pīlum habet. 2. Inimicō est pīlum. 3. Somnus puerō erit grātus. 4. Liberī agricolae erunt dēfessī. 5. Minerva āram in oppidō habēbat. 6. Minervae in oppidō erat āra. 7. In terrā virī, in aquā rānae sunt. 8. Inimīcī erāmus incolārum malōrum. 9. Oculī domīnī dūrī erant māgnī et nigrī. 10.¹ Dominō dūrō erant oculī māgnī et nigrī. 11.¹ Dominus dūrus oculōs māgnōs et nigrōs habēbat. 12. Cōnsilium fabrī perītī bonum erat.

¹ What word is better left untranslated, though needed in the Latin?

II. 1.¹ The farmer had a wagon. 2. I shall be the man's friend. 3. There² is a large town on³ the island. 4. There was a red egg on the table. 5. Children were carrying the food of the men. 6. A boy gave a smith⁴ some² javelins. 7. In the town are enemies of the inhabitants. 8. They were praising the words of the sturdy farmer. 9. The poet's gifts will be pleasing to Minerva. 10. Boys, be ye strong and skilful.

3.

77.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Eritis validō in carrō agricolae peritī. 2. Erās nōnus discipulus et filius poētae erat octāvus. 3. Ō miser serve, tū (*thou*) es inimīcus pulchrae Minervae. 4. Amīcus erō Minervae māgnae. 5.⁵ Agricolīs arātra dūra et valida dabant virī. 6. In Britannīa sunt oppida multa et māgna. 7. Puer bone, es amīcus equī miserī.

II. 1. A girl gave a sick sailor⁶ some wine and water. 2. The wine she carried in a pretty⁷ cup. 3. He praised the maiden's⁷ pretty cup and the ruddy wine. 4. The maiden and the sailor were inhabitants of Britain. 5. Britain is a large island, and has handsome towns.

78.

VOCABULARY.

aqua, -ae, F., water.

āra, -ae, F., altar.

arātrum, -ī, N., plough.

cōnsiliū, -ī, N., advice (79).

incola, -ae, M. & F., inhabitant.

inimīcus, -ī, M., enemy.

insula, -ae, F., island.

mēnsa, -ae, F., table.

¹ Translate in two ways.

² Omit. See p. 18, note 2.

³ See vocabulary, 52.

⁴ Indirect object, see 33 & 34.

⁵ Compare the order with that

of 69. I. 10, and see the note there.

What name is given to the dative agricolīs?

⁶ See 69. II. 6, and note.

⁷ See p. 19, note 1.

Minerva , -ae, F., <i>Minerva</i> , goddess of wisdom.	oppidum , -i, N., town.
nōnus , -a, -um, adj., ninth.	rāna , -ae, F., frog.
octāvus , -a, -um, adj., eighth.	somnus , -i, M., sleep.
oculus , -i, M., eye.	verbum , -i, N., word.

amābat, (he she it) was loving, loved.

dabat, (he, she, it) was giving, gave.

habēbat, (he, she, it) was having, had.

laudābat, (he, she, it) was praising, praised.

portābat, (he, she, it) was carrying, carried.

amābant, they were loving, loved.

dabant, they were giving, gave.

habēbant, they were having, had.

laudābant, they were praising, praised.

portābant, they were carrying, carried.

79. Nouns in *ius* and *ium* contract the genitive ending *i* to *i*: **cōnsili**. **Filius** (son) and **genius** (guardian deity), and proper nouns in *ius*, drop the *e* of the vocative: **fili**, **Mercuri**, *Mercury*. But the word is accented as if the longer form were used.

4.

80.

COLLOQUIUM.

Nōnne aquam in pōculō habet faber?

Minimē. Faber in pōculō habet novum vīnum.
no

Dēsīderatne Galba somnum grātum?
wishes

Certē, nam hodiē est Galba dēfessus.
certainly for to-day

Ubi est amīcus agricolae pigrī?
lazy

Est in oppidō, nam nōn amābat amīcī cōnsilium.

Ubi sunt arma agricolārum validōrum?
tools

Agricolārum equī, carrī, arātra sunt in agrō.

CHAPTER IX. 1.

THE VERB Sum.

81. Learn the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect indicative, and the perfect infinitive. See pp. 25 and 26.

82.**EXERCISES.**

I. 1. Fuit, fuerat, fuerit. 2. Fuērunt, fuerant, fuerint.
3. Fuimus, fuerāmus, fuerimus. 4. Fuerō, fueram, fuī.
5. Fuerās, fueris, fuistī. 6. Fuistis, fueritis, fuerātis.
7. Fuisse.

II. 1. I have been, we have been, I had been, we had been, I shall have been, we shall have been. 2. He has been, they have been, he had been, they had been, he will have been, they will have been. 3. You (*sing.*) will have been, had been, have been. 4. You (*plur.*) will have been, had been, have been. 5. To have been.

2.

83.**EXERCISES.**

I. 1. In Graeciā erant templa multa. 2. In Graeciā erant templa deōrum et deārum. 3. Aurum erat in statuā Minervae. 4. Minervae fuit statua magna et clāra. 5. Minerva statuam magnam et clāram habēbat. 6. Multae et pulchrae erant Graeciae statucae. 7. Nōn alta erant pulchra Graeciae templa. 8. Fluvii Graeciae nōn lātī et altī erant. 9. Clārī fuērunt multī Graeci. 10. Graecōrum antīquōrum erit glōria sempiterna.

II. 1. They had been in the towns of the Greeks. 2. The monuments of Greece were temples and statues. 3. The statue of Minerva had a shield and spear. 4. The arms of the Greeks were shields and spears. 5. The gods had many statues in Greece. 6. The red roses will be pleasing to the

queen. 7. The man's children are in the street. 8. He has been on the farmer's horse. 9. The children are carried in the poet's arms. 10. Many inhabitants of Britain have been skilful sailors.

84.

VOCABULARY.

altus, -a, -um, adj., *deep, high*.
antiquus, -a, -um, adj., *ancient*.
arma, -ōrum, N. (plur.), *arms*.
aurus, -a, -um, adj., *of gold, golden*.
aurum, -i, N., *gold*.
dea, -ae, F., *goddess*. p. 8, n. 1.
decimus, -a, -um, adj., *tenth*.
deus, -ī, M., *god* (262).
fluvius, -i, M., *river* (79).

glōria, -ae, F., *glory*.
Graecia, -ae, F., *Greece*.
Graecus, -ī, M., *a Greek*.
hasta, -ae, F., *spear*.
monumentum, -i, N., *monument*.
scūtum, -i, N., *shield*.
sempiternus, -a, -um, adj., *ever-lasting*.
statua, -ae, F., *statue*.
templum, -i, N., *temple*.

3.

85.

COLLOQUIUM.

DUO PUERĪ.

two

Ubi est Carolus hodiē? Nōne est in scholā?
 Charles school

Minimē. Est in fluviō; nam habet cymbam parvam, et libenter nāvigat.
 likes sailing

Unde Carolō est cymba? Where did C. get a boat?
 whence to Charles is a boat.

Ab avunculō, nam Carolus ab avunculō amātur.
 from uncle

Quid in cymbā portat Carolus?

Nesciō; procul dubiō prandium; etenim in animō
 I don't know doubtless luncheon for mind
 habet . . .

Quid in animō habet?

Valē, bone amīce, crās patēbit.
 good by to-morrow it will be open = the secret will be out.

CHAPTER X.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

86.

VERBS IN *ā*.

Amō (stem *amā*), *love*.

PRINCIPAL PARTS :¹ **amō**, **amāre**, **amāvī**, **amātum**.

INDICATIVE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

PRESENT.

I love, am loving, do love, etc.

am ō	am āmus
am ās	am ātis
amat	amant

PASSIVE VOICE.

I am loved, etc.

am or	am āmur
am āris, or -re	am āminī
am ātur	am antur

IMPERFECT.

I loved, was loving, did love, etc.

am ābam	am ābāmus
am ābās	am ābātis
am ābat	am ābant

I was loved, etc.

am ābar	am ābāmur
am ābāris, or -re	am ābāminī
am ābātur	am ābantur

FUTURE.

I shall love, etc.

am ābō	am ābimus
am ābis	am ābitis
am ābit	am ābunt

I shall be loved, etc.

am ābor	am ābimur
am āberis, or -re	am ābiminī
am ābitur	am ābuntur

PERFECT.

I have loved, I loved, etc.

amāvī	amāvīmus
amāvīstī	amāvīstis
amāvīt	amāvērunt, or -re

I have been (was) loved, etc.

amātus	{ sum	amātī	{ sumus
	{ es		{ estis
	{ est		{ sunt

¹ Certain forms of the verb are called, from their importance, *principal parts*. These forms are the first person of the present indicative, showing the *present stem*; the present infinitive, showing the *conjugation*; the first person of the

perfect indicative, showing the *perfect stem*; and the perfect participle, showing the *participle stem*. The neuter of the participle is given, as intransitive verbs have the perfect participle only in that gender.

ACTIVE VOICE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

PLUPERFECT.

*I had loved, etc.**I had been loved, etc.*

amāv eram	amāv erāmus	amātus	{	eram	amātī	{	erāmus
amāv erās	amāv erātis			erās			erātis
amāv erat	amāv erant			erat			erant

FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall have loved, etc.**I shall have been loved, etc.*

amāv erō	amāv erimus	amātus	{	erō	amātī	{	erimus
amāv eris	amāv eritis			eris			eritis
amāv erit	amāv erint			erit			erunt

SUBJUNCTIVE.¹

PRESENT.

am em	am ēmus	am er	am ēmur
am ēs	am ētis	am ēris, or -re	am ēminī
am et	am ent	am ētur	am entur

IMPERFECT.

am ārem	am āremus	am ārer	am āremur
am ārēs	am ārētis	am ārēris, or -re	am ārēminī
am āret	am ārent	am ārētur	am ārentur

PERFECT.

amāv erim	amāv erimus	amātus	{	sim	amātī	{	simus
amāv eris	amāv eritis			sīs			sitis
amāv erit	amāv erint			sit			sint

PLUPERFECT.

amāv issem	amāv issēmus	amātus	{	essem	amātī	{	essēmus
amāv issēs	amāv issētis			essēs			essētis
amāv isset	amāv issent			esset			essent

¹ See p. 26, note.

IMPERATIVE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

am **ā**, *love thou.*am **āte**, *love ye.*

PASSIVE VOICE.

PRESENT.

am **āre**, *be thou loved.*am **āmini**, *be ye loved.*

FUTURE.

am **ātō**, *thou shalt love.*am **ātō**, *he shall love.*am **ātōte**, *you shall love.*am **antō**, *they shall love.*am **ātor**, *thou shalt be loved.*am **ātor**, *he shall be loved.*am **antor**, *they shall be loved.*

INFINITIVE.

PRES. am **āre**, *to love.*PERF. am **āvisse**, *to have loved.*FUT. am **ātūrus esse**, *to be about to love.*am **ārī**, *to be loved.*am **ātus esse**, *to have been loved.*am **ātum irī**, *to be about to be loved.*

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. am **āns, -antis**, *loving.*FUT. am **ātūrus, -a, -um**, *about to love.*_____ ¹GER.² am **andus, -a, -um**, *to be loved.*PERF. am **ātus, -a, -um**, *having been loved.*

GERUND.

G. am **andī**, *of loving.*D. am **andō**, *for loving.*Ac. am **andum**, *loving.*Ab. am **andō**, *by loving.*

SUPINE.

Ac. am **ātum**, *to love.*Ab. am **ātū**, *to love, to be loved.*¹ Observe that the Latin has neither a perfect active nor a present passive participle.² Gerundive, sometimes less correctly called *future passive participle*.

CHAPTER XI. 1.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

87. Learn the present, imperfect, and future indicative, and the present imperative and infinitive, active and passive, of *amō*.¹

88.**EXERCISES.**

I. 1. *Amātis, amābātis, amābitis.* 2. *Amātur, amābātur, amābitur.* 3. *Amat, amābat, amābit.* 4. *Amantur, amābantur, amābuntur.* 5. *Amō, amor.* 6. *Amās, amāris.* 7. *Amāmus, amāmur.* 8. *Amābitis, amābiminī.* 9. *Amābat, amābātur.* 10. *Amāre, amārī.*

II. 1. He loves, he is loved. 2. He will love, he will be loved. 3. They were loved, they were loving. 4. I shall love, I shall be loved. 5. You (*sing.*) love, you are loved. 6. They loved, they were loving, they will love. 7. You (*plur.*) are loving, you were loving, you will be loving. 8. Love (*sing.*), be loved. 9. To be loved, to love.

2.

89.**EXERCISES.**

Laudō, praise; portō, carry; superō, conquer.

I. 1. *Laudat, portat, superat.* 2. *Laudātur, portātur, superātur.* 3. *Laudābitur, portābitur, superābitur.* 4. *Laudāsne? portābāsne? superābisne?* 5. *Laudāmur, portābāmur, superābimur.* 6. *Laudā, portā, superā.* 7. *Superāre, portāre, laudārī.* 8. *Nōn superāminī, nōn portābāminī, nōn laudābiminī.* 9. *Laudāre, portāminī, superāte.* 10. *Laudor, portābar, superābor.*

II. 1. Thou praisest, you carry, he conquers. 2. He is praised, they are carried, they will be conquered. 3. I praise, I was carrying, I shall conquer. 4. Thou art praised, thou

¹ Notice how frequently the letter *r* marks a form as passive. Where is it absent in the first three tenses?

art carried, thou art conquered. 5. Praise (thou), carry, conquer. 6. He will be conquered, he was praised, it is carried. 7. To conquer, to be carried, to be praised. 8. Do we carry? are we conquered? are we praised? 9. I am not carried, he was not conquered, they are not praised. 10. Thou wilt praise, he will be praised, they were carried.

90. Examine the following sentences:—

1. *Agricola ā rēginā laudātur, the farmer is praised by the queen.*
2. *Agricola rēginae verbis laudātur, the farmer is praised by the words of the queen.*
3. *Servī gladiis armantur, the slaves are being armed with swords.*

On the first example see 61 and 62. In the second and third, observe that there is no *ā* or *ab* used with *verbis* and *gladiis*.

These ablatives, *verbis* and *gladiis*, answer the questions *by what? with what? by means of what?* The ablative thus used is called the **Ablative of Means or Instrument**.

91. RULE OF SYNTAX.—Means and Instrument are expressed by the ablative without a preposition.

3.

92.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. *Puellae rosās amant.* 2. *Rosae albae ā puellis amantur.* 3. *Homērus virōs Graecōs laudābat.* 4. *Ab¹ Homērō laudābantur virī Graecī.* 5. *Oppidum nōminābant Rōmam.²* 6. *Oppidum Rōma³ nōminābātur.* 7. *Servōs gladiis armābimus.* 8. *Inimīcus gladiō vulneratur.* 9. *Inimīcus ā Galbā vulnerātur.* 10. *Ō Rōmānī, servōs hastis armāte.*

II. 1. Sing, good boy. 2. Many goddesses were loved by the Greeks. 3. The boy will put the doves to flight.

¹ Before words beginning with *h* use *ab*, not *ā*.

² Predicate accusative.

³ Predicate nominative. See 47.

4. The doves will be put to flight by the boy. 5. We shall invite friends and enemies. 6. Friends and enemies will be invited. 7. The Romans were not loved by the Greeks. 8. You will be summoned by a golden¹ trumpet. 9. The slaves will be armed with javelins. 10. The black horse was wounded by a spear.

In.

4.

93.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Dum nōs (*we*) labōrāmus, cantat caecus poēta.
2. Quid (*what*) cantābat caecus poēta dum labōrābāmus?
3. Dum in oppidō ambulant dominī, servī labōrant in agrō.
4. Puerī vigilābunt dum somnus grātus virōs dēfessōs recreābit.
5. Nauta dēfessus aquā frigidā recreābitur. 6. Equī dēfessī pābulō bonō recreābuntur. 7. Verba bona discipulī ā magistrō laudābantur. 8. Mūrī altī ab oppidānīs aedificābantur. 9.² Multōs et altōs mūrōs aedificābunt oppidānī.
10. Nōn ā pigrīs virīs oppidum aedificābātur.

II. 1. While the man was working, the boy was singing.
2. While the master is being refreshed with sleep, the servant is watching. 3. Pleasant sleep refreshes the weary boy.
4. By pleasant sleep the boy will be refreshed. 5. A high wall is being built by the townsmen. 6. A famous Roman was called the Sword³ of Italy. 7. They called a famous Roman the Sword⁴ of Italy. 8. The tired farmer is refreshed by food and sleep.⁵ 9. We will walk in the streets of the town, while the farmers are working⁶ in the fields.
10. Sing, O blind poet, while we toil.

¹ *Golden, aureā or ex aurō.*
The material of which a thing is made is expressed in Latin either by an adjective or by ē (*ex*) with the ablative. How is it in English?

² Compare, for order, 77. I. 5, and 69. I. 10, and note.

³ *Sword, in the nominative case, just as if was took the place of was called. See 92. I. 6, and note.*

⁴ *Sword, in the accusative case. See 92. I. 5, and note.*

⁵ Cf. 5 and 6 in I.

⁶ Imitate 4 in I.

94.

VOCABULARY.

aedificō, 1, *build*.
 ambulō, 1, *walk*.
 armō, 1, *arm*.
 cantō, 1, *sing*.
 fugō, 1, *put to flight*.
 invitō, 1, *invite, summon*.
 labōrō, 1, *work, toil*.
 laudō, 1, *praise*.
 nōminō, 1, *name, call*.
 portō, 1, *carry*.
 recreō, 1, *refresh*.
 superō, 1, *surpass, conquer*.
 vigilō, 1, *watch*.
 vulnerō, 1, *wound*.

aqua,¹ -ae, *F., water*.
 aureus, -a, -um, *adj., golden*.
 caecus, -a, -um, *adj., blind*.
 dum, *adv., while*.
 ē (ex), *prep. w. abl., out of, from*.
 frigidus, -a, -um, *adj., cold*.
 gladius, -ī, *M., sword (79)*.
 Homērus, -ī, *M., Homer*.
 Italia, -ae, *F., Italy*.
 mūrus, -ī, *M., wall*.
 oppidānus, -ī, *M., townsman*.
 piger, -gra, -grum, *adj., lazy*.
 Rōma, -ae, *F., Rome*.
 Rōmānus, -ī, *M., a Roman*.

5.

95.

COLLOQUIUM.

PATER ET FĪLIOLUS.

Father and little son.

- P.* Quae, mī filiōle, in pēnsō hodiernō tractābantur?
what my little son lesson to-day's treat or discuss
- F.* Tractābantur cāsus ablātīvus atque verbum *amō*.
case and
- I.* Quid sīgnificat Anglicē verbum *amō*?
means in English
- F.* *Amō* sīgnificat "love."
- P.* Dē ablātīvō quoque mihi nārrā.
about also me tell
- F.* Rēgulam dē ablātīvō tibi nārrābō.
rule you
- P.* Rēgulamne tibi dabat magister?
- F.* Certē, rēgulam dē ablātīvō instrūmentī. Cum ablā-
certainly instrument with
- tīvō instrūmentī nunquam pōnitur praepositio; ante ablātī-
never is put preposition before
- vum agentis semper pōnitur praepositio *ā* vel *ab*.
of agent always or
- P.* Optimē, mī puer; tibi erit mālum rubrum.
well done apple

¹ Words are sometimes purposely repeated in the vocabularies.

CHAPTER XII. 1.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

96. Learn the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect indicative, and perfect infinitive, active and passive, of **amō**.

97. The compound tenses are formed by combining forms of the verb **sum** with the perfect passive participle. The participle (declined like **bonus**) agrees in gender and number with the subject: **amāta est**, *she was loved*; **amātī sunt**, *they were loved*.

98.**EXERCISES.**

I. 1. **Amāvit**, **amāverat**, **amāverit**. 2. **Amātus est**, **amātus erat**, **amātus erit**. 3. **Amāvērunt**, **amāverant**, **amāverint**. 4. **Amāvī**, **amātus sum**. 5. **Amāverāmus**, **amātī erāmus**. 6. **Amāveritis**, **amātī eritis**. 7. **Amāvisse**, **amātus esse**.

II. 1. You loved, you have been loved. 2. You had loved, you had been loved. 3. You will have loved, you will have been loved. 4. He has loved, he has been loved. 5. We had loved, we had been loved. 6. To have been loved, to have loved.

2.**99.****EXERCISES.**

I. 1. **Laudātus est**, **portātus est**, **superātus est**. 2. **Laudāvitne?** **portāveratne?** **superāveritne?** 3. **Portāvistī**, **laudāvistis**, **superāvit**. 4. **Superāverās**, **portāveris**, **laudāveritis**. 5. **Laudātī estis**, **portāta sunt**, **superātus es**. 6. **Nōnne laudātae sunt?** **nōnne portātae estis?** **nōnne superātae sumus?** 7. **Portāvī**, **laudātus sum**, **superātus eram**. 8. **Nōn laudāvimus**, **nōn portāverimus**, **nōn superāverō**. 9. **Laudāvisse**, **portāvisse**, **superāvisse**. 10. **Portātus esse**, **superātus esse**, **laudātus esse**.

II. 1. They have carried, we have been praised, you have been conquered. 2. Have I praised? have you been carried? had they conquered? 3. We had been carried, I shall have

praised, they will have been conquered. 4. You had not carried, thou hadst not praised, thou hadst not been conquered. 5. To have been conquered, to have praised, to have carried. 6. I had praised, I had been conquered, I (*fem.*) had been carried. 7. Has it not been praised? will it not have been carried? have they not been conquered? 8. We (*fem.*) had been carried, thou wilt have praised, he conquered. 9. They praised, you carried, we conquered. 10. I was praised, thou wast conquered, it was carried.

3.

100. In Latin, the words for *my, thy, your, our, his, her, its, and their*, are very often omitted when they are not emphatic. Accordingly, in the exercises to be turned into Latin, for the present, leave these words untranslated.

101.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Pūgna fortūnā mūtāta est. 2. Fortūna pūgnam mūtāvit. 3. Rōmānī Graecōs superāverant. 4. Graecī ā Rōmānīs superātī erant. 5. Virī multī et ēgregiī agrōs arāvērunt. 6. Ministrī scūtīs armātī sunt. 7. Agricola ēgregius ā ministrō miserō vituperātus est. 8. Agrī lātī ab agricolīs arātrō māgnō arātī sunt. 9. Magister malōs discipulōs vituperāvit. 10. Poēta pūgnās et victōriās virōrum clārōrum cantāvit.

472.

Read again the explanations and rules on pp. 20, 21, and 36.

II. 1. An eagle changed the fortune of the battle. 2. We shall witness a battle on the broad river. 3. Many good men will have been blamed by their enemies. 4. The boys will have recited to their master. 5. The land in Italy has been ploughed with iron ploughs. 6. The master freed his pupils from their hard tasks (*abl.*). 7. The goddess Minerva has been praised by many poets. 8. The victories of famous men have been sung by the poets. 9. The tyrant armed a great number of slaves with swords.

102.

VOCABULARY.

arō, 1, *plough*.**liberō**, 1, *free, set free*.**mūtō**, 1, *change*.**recitō**, 1, *read aloud, recite*.**spectō**, 1, *look at, witness*.**superō**, 1, *surpass, conquer*.**vituperō**, 1, *blame, censure*.**ēgregius**, -a, -um, *adj., excellent*.**ferreus**, -a, -um, *adj., of iron, iron*.**fortūna**, -ae, *F., fortune*.**numerus**, -i, *M., number*.**pēsum**, -i, *N., task, lesson*.**pūgna**, -ae, *F., battle*.**scūtum**, -i, *N., shield*.**terra**, -ae, *F., earth, land*.**tyrannus**, -i, *M., tyrant*.**victōria**, -ae, *F., victory*.

CHAPTER XIII. 1.

THIRD DECLENSION.

103. The stem ends in a consonant or in *i*.**104.** Consonant stems are named, according to their final letter, *mute stems, liquid stems, sibilant stems*. See 3.

MUTE STEMS.

105.

PARADIGMS.

Princeps , M., <i>chief.</i>	Rēx , M., <i>king.</i>	Jūdex , M., <i>judge.</i>	Aetās , F., <i>age.</i>	Caput , N., <i>head.</i>
Stem prīncip-	St. rēg-	St. jūdic-	St. aetāt-	St. capit-

SINGULAR.

N.V. prīnceps	rēx	jūdex	aetās	caput
G. prīncipis	rēgis	jūdicis	aetātis	capitis
D. prīncipī	rēgī	jūdicī	aetātī	capitī
Ac. prīncipem	rēgem	jūdicem	aetātem	caput
Ab. prīncipe	rēge	jūdice	aetate	capite

PLURAL.

N.V. prīncipēs	rēgēs	jūdicēs	aetātēs	capita
G. prīncipum	rēgum	jūdicum	aetātum	capitum
D. prīncipibus	rēgibus	jūdicibus	aetātibus	capitibus
Ac. prīncipēs	rēgēs	jūdicēs	aetātēs	capita
Ab. prīncipibus	rēgibus	jūdicibus	aetātibus	capitibus

Pēs, M., foot.		Mīlēs, M., soldier.		TERMINATIONS.	
St. ped-		St. milit-		MASC. & FEM.	
SINGULAR.				Sing.	Plur.
N.V.	pēs	miles		s	ēs
G.	pedis	militis		is	um
D.	pedī	militī		ī	ibus
Ac.	pedem	militem		em	ēs
Ab.	pede	milite		e	ibus
PLURAL.				NEUTER.	
N.V.	pedēs	militēs		—	a
G.	pedum	militum		is	um
D.	pedibus	militibus		ī	ibus
Ac.	pedēs	militēs		—	a
Ab.	pedibus	militibus		e	ibus

106. Observe that the vowel before the final consonant of the stem is not always the same in the nominative as in the other cases.

107. Consonant stems may be found by dropping the termination of the genitive singular. But there are some exceptions.

108. Decline **grex**, **poēma**, **servitūs**. Decline together **lapis asper**, **fidus comēs**, and **mīlēs aeger**. For the nouns, see **110**.

2.

109.**EXERCISES.**

I. 1. Poēta comitī aegrō poēma grātum recitāvit. 2. Comēs poētae poēmate grātō liberātus est cūrā.¹ 3. Māgnus erat equitum numerus. 4. Mīlētēs multī ā servō dominī invītātī sunt. 5. Gregēs albōs habent agricolae² insulae vicīnae. 6. Ager vicīnus lapidēs multōs et asperōs habet. 7. In agrō vicīnō sunt lapidēs multī et asperī. 8. Servitūs ā virīs nōn est amāta. 9. Pēs puerī lapide asperō vulnerātus est. 10. Rēgis amīcī ā mīlitibus gladiīs et pīlis sunt fugātī.

II. 1. The king has changed the fortune of the war. 2. The fortune of the war was changed by the king. 3. The

¹ from care. See 101. II. 6.

² The subject.

soldiers will free the king. 4. The king will be freed by the soldiers. 5. The king had armed the soldiers with shields and spears. 6. Dædalus fitted wings to his son. 7. Wings were fitted to his son by Dædalus. 8. We shall read aloud the poems of Homer. 9. The girl sings for the weary soldier and is praised.

110.

VOCABULARY.

comēs, -itis, m. & f., companion.	servitūs, -itīs, f., slavery.
equēs, -itis, m., horseman.	voluptās, -ātis, f., pleasure.
grex, gregis, m., flock, herd.	
lapis, -idis, m., stone.	aptō, 1, fit.
milēs, -itis, m., soldier.	Daedalus, -ī, m., Dædalus, builder of the Labyrinth.
pēs, pēdis, m., foot.	filius, -ī, m., son (79).
poēma, -ātis, n., poem.	vicinus, -a, -um, adj., neighboring.
rēx, rēgis, m., king.	

3.

111.

COLLOQUIUM.

FRĀTER ET SORŌRCULA.
brother little sister

S. Quid hodiē nārrāvit magister in scholā?
to-day school

F. Nārrāvit dē Īcarō, Daedalī filiō.

S. Mihi quoque dē Īcarō Latīnē nārrā. Fuitne Īcarus
me also in Latin
puer malus?

F. Minimē malus sed miserrimus. Habēbat ālās; ālās cērā
not unfortunate wings wax
aptāverat Daedalus; Īcarus ēvolāvit et cēra sōle liquefacta
flew away sun was melted
est. Tum . . .

then
S. Tum . . . quid?

F. Mihi nōn sunt verba Latīna. Itaque haesitō.
words that is why hesitate

S. Ergō nārrā Anglicē. Nam linguam Anglicam intellegō.
well, then language understand

F. Minimē. Latīnē tibi nārrō, nōn Anglicē.
by no means

4 P. 111. 1. 1.

CHAPTER XIV.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

112.

VERBS IN ē.

Moneō (stem **monē**), *advise*.PRINCIPAL PARTS: **moneō**, **monēre**, **monuī**, **monitum**.

INDICATIVE.

ACTIVE.

I advise, etc.

moneō	monēmus
monēs	monētis
monet	monent

PASSIVE.

I am advised, etc.

PRESENT.

moneor	monēmur
monēris, or -re	monēmini
monētur	monentur

IMPERFECT.

I was advising, etc.

monēbam	monēbāmus
monēbās	monēbātis
monēbat	monēbant

I was advised, etc.

monēbar	monēbāmur
monēbāris, or -re	monēbāmini
monēbātur	monēbantur

FUTURE.

I shall advise, etc.

monēbō	monēbimus
monēbis	monēbitis
monēbit	monēbunt

I shall be advised, etc.

monēbor	monēbimur
monēberis, or -re	monēbimini
monēbitur	monēbuntur

PERFECT.

I have advised, I advised, etc.

monuī	monuimus
monuisti	monuistis
monuit	monuerunt, or -re

I have been (was) advised, etc.

monitus	sum	moniti	sumus
	es		estis
	est		sunt

PLUPERFECT.

I had advised, etc.

monueram	monuerāmus
monuerās	monuerātis
monuerat	monuerant

I had been advised, etc.

monitus	eram	moniti	erāmus
	erās		erātis
	erat		erant

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall have advised, etc.

I shall have been advised, etc.

monuerō	monuerimus	monitus {	erō	moniti {	erimus
monueris	monueritis		eris		eritis
monuerit	monuerint		erit		erunt

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

mon eam	mon eāmus	mon ear	mon eāmur
mon eās	mon eātis	mon eāris, or -re	mon eāmini
mon eat	mon eant	mon eātur	mon eantur

IMPERFECT.

mon ērem	mon ērēmus	mon ērer	mon ērēmur
mon ērēs	mon ērētis	mon ērēris, or -re	mon ērēmini
mon ēret	mon ērent	mon ērētur	mon ērentur

PERFECT.

monuerim	monuerimus	monitus {	sim	moniti {	simus
monueris	monueritis		sīs		sitis
monuerit	monuerint		sit		sint

PLUPERFECT.

monuissē	monuissēmus	monitus {	essē	moniti {	essēmus
monuissēs	monuissētis		essēs		essētis
monuisset	monuissent		esset		essent

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

mon ē, advise thou.
mon ēte, advise ye.

mon ēre, be thou advised.
mon ēmini, be ye advised.

FUTURE.

mon ētō, thou shalt advise.
mon ētō, he shall advise.
mon ētōte, you shall advise.
mon ento, they shall advise.

mon ētor, thou shalt be advised.
mon ētor, he shall be advised.
mon entor, they shall be advised.

ACTIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PASSIVE.
PRES. monēre, <i>to advise.</i>	monēri, <i>to be advised.</i>	
PERF. monuisse, <i>to have advised.</i>	monitus esse, <i>to have been adv'd.</i>	
FUT. monitūrus esse, <i>to be about to advise.</i>	monitum iri, <i>to be about to be advised.</i>	

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. monēns, -entis, <i>advising.</i>	
FUT. monitūrus, -a, -um, <i>about to advise.</i>	GER. monendus, -a, -um, <i>to be advised.</i>
	PERF. monitus, -a, -um, <i>having been advised.</i>

GERUND.

- G. monendī, *of advising.*
 D. monendō, *for advising.*
 Ac. monendum, *advising.*
 Ab. monendō, *by advising.*

SUPINE.

- Ac. monitum, *to advise.*
 Ab. monitū, *to advise, to be advised.*



CHAPTER XV. 1.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

113. Learn the present, imperfect, and future indicative, and present imperative and infinitive, active and passive, of **monēō**.

114. EXERCISES.

I. 1. Monet, monētur. 2. Monēbat, monēbātur. 3. Monēbit, monēbitur. 4. Monē, monēre. 5. Monēte, monēminī. 6. Monēbimus, monēbimur. 7. Monēmus, monēmur. 8. Monēbās, monēs. 9. Monēbis, monēris. 10. Monērī, monēre.

II. 1. You are advising, you will be advised, you were advised. 2. Advise ye, be ye advised. 3. We do advise,

we are advising, we shall be advising. 4. We were advising, we were advised. 5. They are advised, they advised, they were advising. 6. They will advise, they will be advised.

2.

115.

EXERCISES.

Habeō, *have, or hold*; **dēleō**,¹ *destroy*; **terreō**, *frighten*.

I. 1. Habet, dēlēbat, terrēbit. 2. Nōne habēmus? nōne dēlēbāmus? nōne terrēbimus? 3. Dēlēs, habēbās, terrēbunt. 4. Habēte, terrēte, dēlēte. 5. Dēlētur,² habēbātur, terrēbātur.² 6. Terrēre, dēlēri, habēri. 7. Habetne? dēlētur? terrēbatne? 8. Dēlēbitur, habēbantur, terrēbiminī. 9. Nōn terrēmus, nōn dēlēbunt, nōn habent. 10. Habēbuntur, terrentur, dēlēbantur.

II. 1. We are held, they will be destroyed, he was frightened. 2. I frighten, thou hast (you have), he destroys. 3. To have, to destroy, to be frightened. 4. Is he frightened? are they destroyed? were you held? 5. Destroy (thou), have (ye), frighten (ye). 6. Have we not? does he not frighten? did not they destroy? 7. You will be frightened, it is held, we were frightened. 8. I was holding, he was destroying, you were frightening. 9. I shall destroy, we shall frighten, they have.

3.

116.

EXERCISES.

Before translating the following exercises, review the tables of declensions and terminations, pp. 41 and 42.

I. 1. Poenam merēbis, sī memoriam nōn exercēbis.³

¹ For principal parts of **dēleō**, see vocabulary, 119.

² The present, which denotes continued action, means *it is being (destroyed)*; the imperfect, *he was being (frightened)*.

³ Translate as if it were the present tense; but in Latin the future is necessary, because future time is meant. Cf. 93. I. 4. Observe the difference between the Latin and English idioms.

2. Exercē memoriam, comēs. 3. Studium memoriam auget. 4. Mīlītēs ā ducibus exercentur et docentur. 5. Perīcula mīlītēs nōn terrēbunt. 6. Perīculum nōn timēbit mīlēs. 7. Oppidum ā mīlitibus tenētur. 8. Jūdicēs poenīs malōs coercent. 9. Quid vidēs? 10. Multa videō.

II. 1. The tyrant is restrained. 2. The water of the river was increased. 3. The leader will have a statue. 4. The faithful comrade advises his friend. 5. The friend is advised by his faithful companion. 6. Lazy slaves fear a hard master. 7. A hard master is feared by lazy slaves. 8. Italy is the land of famous poets. 9. The soldiers will not be terrified by dangers. 10. The boy remembered the master's words.

117. Malōs (I. 8), *bad men*, and **multa** (I. 10), *many things*, are examples of the frequent use in Latin of an adjective without a noun. Compare, in English, *the good, the wise*.

4.

118.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Equōs et equitēs multōs in viā videō. 2. Cŷrus, prīmus Persārum rēx,¹ nōmina² mīlitum memoriā tenēbat. 3. Sī oppidum dēlēbunt, poenam merēbunt. 4. Prīncipēs ā templō deī prohibēbimus. 5. Voluptātēs memoriae augēbantur. 6. Studiō augētur memoria. 7. Mīlītēs ā prīncipe monēbantur. 8. Rēx māgnū mīlitum numerum tenēbat. 9. Prīnceps equitēs pigrōs exercēbat.

II. 1. In ancient states there were many slaves. 2. Why had the ancient Romans many slaves? 3. We saw the great number of horsemen in the road and were frightened. 4. Roman boys were often taught by Greek slaves. 5. Greek slaves often taught Roman boys. 6. The horsemen were trained by the king's son. 7. Many horses and horsemen are seen in the town. 8. The chief will deserve a great victory.

¹ Rēx, in apposition with Cŷrus. See 157.

² names.

119.

VOCABULARY.

coerceō, 2, -uī, -itum, *check, restrain*.

exerceō, 2, -uī, -itum, *train, exercise*.

habeō, 2, -uī, -itum, *have, hold*.

mereō, 2, -uī, -itum, *deserve, merit*.

prohibeō, 2, -uī, -itum, *prevent, keep off*.

terreō, 2, -uī, -itum, *frighten*.

timeō, 2, -uī, —, *fear*.

augeō, 2, auxī,¹ auctum, *increase*.

dēleō, 2, -ēvi,² -ētum, *destroy*.

doceō, 2, -uī, doctum,³ *teach*.

teneō, 2, -ui, tentum,⁴ *keep, hold*.

videō, 2, vidī,⁵ visum, *see; passive, seem*.

antiquus, -a, -um, adj., *old, ancient*.

civitas, -ātis, f., *state*.

cūr, adv., *why?*

custōs, -ōdis, m. & f., *keeper*.

Cyrrus, -ī, m., *Cyrus*.

dux, duclis, m. & f., *leader, general*.

memoria, -ae, f., *memory*.

memoriā teneō, *remember*.

poena, -ae, f., *punishment*.

quid, interrog. pron., *what?*

Rōmānus, -a, -um, *Roman; noun, a Roman*.

saepe, adv., *often*.

sī, conj., *if*.

studium, -ī, n., *zeal, study*.

templum, -ī, n., *temple*.



CHAPTER XVI. 1.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

120. Learn the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect indicative, and perfect infinitive, active and passive, of **moneō**.

121.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Monuit, monuerat, monuerit. 2. Monuērunt, monuerant, monuerint. 3. Monuī, monitus sum. 4. Monuerit, monitus erit. 5. Monuistī, monuerās, monueris. 6. Monitus est, monitus erat, monitus erit. 7. Monuisse, monitus esse.

II. 1. You have advised, you had advised, you will have advised. 2. They have been advised, they had been advised,

¹ Auxī for aug-sī. See p. 1, n. 2.

² Only **fleō**, *weep*, **neō**, *spin*, and the compounds of the obsolete **pleō**, *fill*, are conjugated like **dēleō**, with the perfect in **ēvi**.

³ Observe, not **docitum**.

⁴ Observe, not **tenitum**.

⁵ **Vidī**. Perfect stem formed by lengthening the vowel of the present stem, **vid** to **vid**.

they will have been advised. 3. I had advised, I had been advised. 4. He has advised, he has been advised. 5. We have advised, we have been advised. 6. To have been advised, to have advised.

2.

122.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Habuit, dēlēvit, terruit. 2. Habuistī, dēlēvistī, ter-
ruistī. 3. Nōn dēlēvimus, nōn dēlēverāmus, nōn dēlēverimus.
4. Dēlētum est, territū erat, habita sunt. 5. Habuerōne?
estne territa? suntne dēlētae? 6. Nōnne habuerātis? nōnne
dēlētum erat? nōnne terruērunt? 7. Terruisse, dēlēvisse,
habitus esse. 8. Dēlēverās, territū erās, habuistis. 9. Ha-
buerint, dēlētum erit, habuērunt. 10. Dēlēta sunt, habitū
sumus, territae estis.

II. 1. They have had, they have frightened, they have
destroyed. 2. I had had, I had been frightened, I had
destroyed. 3. Have you had? had he destroyed? has he
frightened? 4. We had not destroyed, they (*fem.*) had not
been frightened, you had not destroyed. 5. We have had,
we shall have destroyed, we had been frightened. 6. To
have destroyed, to have been held, to have been frightened.
7. Have you been frightened? had they (*neut.*) been de-
stroyed? has she had? 8. I have destroyed, I have not
had, I shall not have been frightened. 9. They will have
had, they will have been frightened, they (*neut.*) will have
been destroyed. 10. Have you not had? did they not
destroy? have not you (*fem.*) been frightened?

3.

123.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Rēx Rōmam obsēderat. 2. Rōma ā rēge obsēssa
erat. 3. Scrība cum (*with*) rēge sedēbat. 4. Īra ferōcem
(*fierce*) animum virī mōvit. 5. Rēgulī conjugī et liberīs

alimenta praebuērunt Rōmānī. 6. Captīvī retentī sunt. 7. Novamne lūnam vidistī? 8. Aquila in (on) templō sēdit. 9. Māter flēvit quia filius captīvus erat. 10. Caesar oppidum Galliae obsēdit.

II. 1. The town was besieged by the general. 2. Why did the general besiege the town? 3. The king is sitting¹ with his clerk. 4. The minds of the men were moved with anger. 5. Regulus was retained (as) a prisoner.² 6. Regulus deserved great glory. 7. The new moon has been seen. 8. The commander's daughter was a prisoner. 9. We wept because we were prisoners. 10. The town had been besieged by Pyrrhus.

4.

124.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Militibus magna praemia ā rēge praebita sunt. 2. Milītēs timuērunt quia elephantōs vidērunt. 3. Numerum verbōrum auximus. 4. Caesar milītēs in oppidō retinuerat. 5. Jūdicum bonōrum memoria nunquam dēlēbitur. 6. Multa Rōmānōrum monumenta³ dēlēta sunt. 7. Dux castra ab oppidō mōverat. 8. Dominus servōs in servitūte tenuit. 9. Multa verba in memoriā mānsērunt. 10. Militis conjunx in Minervae templō sedēbat. *≠ h.*

II. 1. The king furnished food for his weary soldiers. 2. Elephants had frightened the horses of the Romans. 3. Have you increased the number of your friends? 4. Caesar's soldiers were besieged in the town. 5. The sword of the tyrant has restrained the judge. 6. War has destroyed many monuments³ of great men. 7. The camp had been moved away from the town. 8. We weep if our children are held in slavery. 9. Shall you remain in Italy?

¹ Not passive.

² Predicate nom.; see 47.

³ When a noun is limited both

by an adjective and a genitive, the order often is: *adjective, genitive, noun*. Cf. 118. I. 2 and 8.

for the...

125.

VOCABULARY.

fleō, 2, *flēvi*, *flētum*, *weep*, *be-wail*.

maneō, 2, *mānsi*, *mānsum*, *remain*, *await*.

moveō, 2, *mōvi*,¹ *mōtum*, *move*.

ob-sideō, 2, *-sēdi*,¹ *-sēssum*, *besiege*.

praebeō, 2, *-ui*, *-itum*, *furnish*.

re-tineō, 2, *-tinuei*, *-tentum*, *keep back*, *retain*.

sedeō, 2, *sēdi*,¹ *sēssum*, *sit*.

ā (*ab*), *prep. w. abl.*, *away from*, *by*.

alimentum, *-i*, *n.*, *food*, *support*.

captivus,² *-i*, *m.*, *prisoner*, *captive*.

castra, *-ōrum*, (*pl.*) *n.*, *camp*.

conjunx, *conjugis*, *f.*, *wife*.

elephantus, *-i*, *m.*, *elephant*.

ira, *-ae*, *f.*, *anger*.

lūna, *-ae*, *f.*, *moon*.

novus, *-a*, *-um*, *adj.*, *new*.

nunquam, *adv.*, *never*.

praemium, *-i*, *n.*, *reward*.

Pyrrhus, *-i*, *m.*, *Pyrrhus*, *king of Epirus*.

quia, *conj.*, *because*.

Rēgulus, *-i*, *m.*, *Regulus*, *a Roman*.

scriba, *-ae*, *m.*, *clerk*. (11. 1.)

5.

126.

COLLOQUIUM.

PRAECEPTOR ET DISCIPULUS.

P. Latīnē mihi interrogantī respondē sī possīs. Quae
to me asking answer you can what
insula Graeciae est parva quidem sed clāra?
to be sure

D. Admodum clāra est Ithaca insula, ubi habitābat Ulixēs.
very where Ulysses

P. Rēctē, mī puer, Ulixēs Ithacae rēx fuit et dux in bellō
right leader
ēgregius. Quis cantāvit dē Ulixē ēgregiō?

D. Homērus, poēta caecus, quī autem Ulixem nunquam
blind who however never
viderat.

P. Tenēsne memoriā nōmen fidī servī Ulixīs?
name

D. Servus Ulixīs fidus erat Eumaeus.

¹ See p. 49, note 5.

² Also *captiva*, *-ae*, *f.*

CHAPTER XVII. 1.

REVIEW.

127.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Magister discipulōs invītāvit. 2. Nōnne ā magistrō discipulī invītātī sunt? 3. Vidistīne agricolārum arātra ferrea? 4. Militēs lapidēs māgnōs portābant. 5. Rēx ab oppidō castra mōvit. 6. Gregis custōdēs lapidibus fugātī sunt. 7. Mī¹ fili, poēmata Homēri recitāvistīne? 8. Sī oppidum tenuerimus, victōriam merēbimus. 9. Conjugēs militum pūgnam spectābant et flēbant. 10. In Ītaliā antīquā ā Pyrrhō Ēpirī rēge superātī sunt Rōmānī. # *mine*

II. 1. We shall see the flocks in the fields. 2. The king was not frightened by the elephant. 3. Horses are frightened by elephants. 4. The townsmen were sitting on the wall. 5. The prisoners were wounded by the soldiers with their swords. 6. My boy, what are you looking at? 7. Do you not see the horsemen's swords? 8. Do you remember the poems of the Roman poet? 9. The king's sons were finding fault with fortune. 10. Why are the townsmen armed with swords?

128. *Examine the two following groups of sentences:—*

1. *Iter ab Arare Helvētiī āverterant, the Helvetii had turned their course from the Arar.*
2. *Arāneās dēiciam dē pariete, I will brush down the cobwebs from the wall.*
3. *Hannibal ex Ītaliā excēssit, Hannibal withdrew from Italy.*
1. *Nōs cūrā liberābis, you will free us from care.*
2. *Oculis sē prīvāvit, he deprived himself of his sight (eyes).*
3. *Homo cibō caret, the man is in want of food.*

129. The verbs have the general idea of *separation*; and in the first group the ablative with a preposition, in the second the ablative

¹ Vocative singular of *meus*, *my*.

alone, answers the question *from what? of what?* Observe further, that the verbs of the first group are compounds of *ā*, *dē*, *ex*, and the "separation" is *literal*, or *physical*; in the second group the "separation" is *figurative*, or less literal.

130. RULE OF SYNTAX. — Separation is expressed by the ablative with *ā* (*ab*), *dē*, *ē* (*ex*), in connection with verbs compounded with these prepositions,¹ or by the ablative alone with simple verbs meaning *to set free, deprive, or want*.

2.

f. Fri.

131.**EXERCISES.**

I. 1. Hunc (*him*) *ā* tuīs *ārīs* arcēbis. 2. Fīlius rēgis Rōmānōs cūrā liberāvit. 3. Rōmānī *ā* filiō rēgis cūrā liberātī sunt. 4. Vir aeger aquā prīvātus est. 5. Servī servitūte liberābuntur. 6. Dux Rōmānus Corinthum multīs statuīs prīvāvit. 7. Servī, equīs dēfessīs aquam praebēte. 8.² Sāturnus Italōs agrī cultūram docuit. 9. Liber vinī erat deus et in Italiā templa multa habēbat. 10. Avārī milītēs ārās dōnīs spoliānt. 11. Mī puer, equus pābulō et aquā caret.

Before translating the following sentences, read over the explanations and rules on pp. 20, 21, and 36, and consider what expressions are equivalent to the Latin ablative of *agent* with *ā* or *ab*, the ablative of *means*, and the ablative of *separation*.

II. 1. They deprived the sick man of water. 2. The state was freed from the tyrant by Brutus. 3. The Italians were taught by Saturn. 4. The leader adorned the town with statues. 5. The horsemen are in want of swords and horses. 6. Corinth was robbed of many statues by a Roman general. 7. The goddess will keep off the Romans

¹ With other verbs than those indicated in 129 and 130, of similar meaning, the preposition is sometimes used and sometimes omitted.

² Observe the two accusatives, one of the *person*, the other of the *thing*, with *doceō*.

from her temple. 8. The town was destroyed by the plans of the general. 9. Will not the Romans be kept off from the temple? 10. They thrust forth the leaders from the town. 11. The leaders are hustled out of town.

132.

VOCABULARY.

agri cultūra, -ae, f., agriculture.	Italus , -i, m., an Italian.
avārus , -a, -um, adj., greedy.	Liber , -eri, m., Bacchus, god of wine.
arceō , 2, -uī, -tum, keep off.	meus , -a, -um, poss. adj., my, mine
Brūtus , -i, m., Brutus, a Roman.	(voc. sing. masc. mī).
careō , 2, -uī, -itum, want, lack.	ōrnō , 1, adorn.
causa , -ae, f., cause.	privō , 1, deprive.
Corinthus , -i, f., Corinth (11. 4).	Sāturnus , -i, m., Saturn, god of
Ēpirus , -ī, f., Epirus (11. 4).	agriculture.
exturbō , 1, thrust out.	tus , -a, -um, poss. adj., thy, your.

3.

133.

COLLOQUIUM.

PRAECEPTOR ET DISCIPULUS.

- P.** Dic mihi, puer, elephantōsne aliquandō vīdistī?
tell ever
- D.** Certē, praeceptor, elephantōs māgnōs et parvōs vīdī.
- P.** In agrīsne?
- D.** Minimē vērō; in circō et interdum in viīs.
indeed circus sometimes
- P.** Quis rēx clārus elephantōrum auxiliō pūgnābat?
what aid
- D.** Pyrrhus, rēx Ēpīrī, ita pūgnābat.
- P.** Nōne elephantī equōs Rōmānōrum terrēbant?
- D.** Terrēbant. Mīlitēs quoque terrēbantur.
yes also
- P.** Superāvitne Pyrrhus Rōmānōs?
- D.** Saepe superāvit.
often
- P.** Quibus armīs pūgnant elephantī?
with what
- D.** Dentibus, proboscide, pedibus, capite pūgnant.
tusks trunk feet

CHAPTER XVIII. 1.

THIRD DECLENSION.

73

LIQUID STEMS.

134.

PARADIGMS.

Cōnsul, m., <i>consul.</i> St. cōnsul-	Pater, m., <i>father.</i> St. patr-	Pāstor, m., <i>shepherd.</i> St. pāstōr-	Leō, m., <i>lion.</i> St. leōn-
SINGULAR.			
N.V. cōnsul	pater	pāstor	leō
G. cōnsul is	patr is	pāstōr is	leōn is
D. cōnsul I	patr I	pāstōr I	leōn I
Ac. cōnsul em	patr em	pāstōr em	leōn em
Ab. cōnsul e	patr e	pāstōr e	leōn e
PLURAL.			
N.V. cōnsul ēs	patr ēs	pāstōr ēs	leōn ēs
G. cōnsul um	patr um	pāstōr um	leōn um
D. cōnsul ibus	patr ibus	pāstōr ibus	leōn ibus
Ac. cōnsul ēs	patr ēs	pāstōr ēs	leōn ēs
Ab. cōnsul ibus	patr ibus	pāstōr ibus	leōn ibus

Imāgō, f., <i>image.</i> St. imāgin-	Nōmen, n., <i>name.</i> St. nōmin-
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TERMINATIONS.

SINGULAR.		MASC. & FEM.	
		<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N.V. imāgō	nōmen	—	ēs
G. imāgin is	nōmin is	is	um
D. imāgin I	nōmin I	I	ibus
Ac. imāgin em	nōmen	em	ēs
Ab. imāgin e	nōmin e	e	ibus
PLURAL.		NEUTER.	
N.V. imāgin ēs	nōmin a	—	a
G. imāgin um	nōmin um	is	um
D. imāgin ibus	nōmin ibus	I	ibus
Ac. imāgin ēs	nōmin a	—	a
Ab. imāgin ibus	nōmin ibus	e	ibus

135. *Examine the following:—*

1. **H**ieme et aestāte, *in winter and summer.*
2. **S**ōlis occāsū,¹ *at the setting of the sun.*
3. **P**rīmā lūce, *at daybreak (first light).*
4. **H**is vīgintī annis, *within these twenty years.*

It will be seen that the above phrases are expressions of *time*, and answer the question *when?* or, *within what time?*

136. RULE OF SYNTAX.—*Time when is expressed by the ablative without a preposition; time within which, by the ablative alone, or by the ablative with in.*

2.

137.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Tertiā hōrā milītēs fugātī sunt. 2. Prīmō annō Brūtum cōsulem creāvērunt Rōmānī. 3. Oppidum milītibus ab imperātōre implētum est. 4. Imperātōr oppidum milītibus implēbit. 5. Terror clāmōre hominū augētur. 6. Clāmōrēs dēfēnsōrum omnēs puerōs² terrēbunt. 7. Nōmen et imāginem amīcī semper in memoriā habēbat. 8. Semper erit clārum imperātōris ēgregiū nōmen. 9. Nōne Hannibal Rōmānīs fuit terror? 10. Hannibal fortitūdinem māgnam semper habēbat.

II. 1. Europe has no³ lions. 2. A slave had a great lion. 3. The name of the slave was Androclus. 4. There are many lions in Africa. 5. The friend of my brothers has seen a lion. 6. A lion has been seen by my father and my brother. 7. The shouts of the soldiers scared the men in the town. 8. The defenders of the town were scared by the shouts of the men. 9. Why are many men miserable in time⁴ of war? 10. Do we not see by the sun's light? 11. At daybreak they saw Hannibal's horsemen.

¹ Ablative of the fourth declension. See 245.

² Children. See 60.

³ Not.

⁴ Tempore.

138.

VOCABULARY.

clāmor, -ōris, m., *shout.*dēfēnsor, -ōris, m., *defender.*fortitūdō, -inis, f., *bravery.*frāter, -tris, m., *brother.*Hannibal, -ālis, m., *Hannibal, a*
Carthaginian general.homo, -inis, m., *man.*imperātor, -ōris, m., *general.*lūmen, -inis, n., *light.*sōl, sōlis, m. (no gen. pl.), *sun.*terror, -ōris, m., *terror.*timor, -ōris, m., *fear.*Āfrica, -ae, f., *Africa.*Androclus, -i, m., *Androclus.*annus, -i, m., *year.*creō, 1, *elect, choose.*Eurōpa, -ae, f., *Europe.*Horātius, -i, m., *Horace, a Roman*
poet (79).impleō, 2, -ēvī, -ētum, *fill.*juventās, -ūtis, f., *youth.*semper, adv., *always.*voluptās, -ātis, f., *pleasure.*homo, *man*, as distinguished from lower animals; general word
for man, *mankind.*vir (80), *man*, as distinguished from woman; man in an honorable
sense, *hero.*

3.

139.

COLLOQUIUM.

MAGISTER ET DISCIPULUS.

M. Quae, mī puer, sunt in pēnsō hodiernō?
what things to-day'sD. Multa sunt in pēnsō, ut nōmina, adjectīva, dēclīnā-
many things as nouns declensions

tiōnēs, rēgulae.

M. Quot genera sunt nōminibus Latīnīs?
how many gendersD. Genera sunt tria: masculīnum, fēminīnum, neutrum.
genders threeM. Dē quibus nōminibus est rēgula prīma?
whatD. Prīma rēgula est dē nōminibus generis masculīnī.
Secunda rēgula est dē nōminibus generis fēminīnī.M. Verbōrum quot sunt conjugātiōnēs?
verbs how manyD. Quattuor sunt conjugātiōnēs, dēclīnātiōnēs autem
four but
quīnque.
five

CHAPTER XIX. 1.

THIRD DECLENSION.

SIBILANT STEMS.¹

140.

PARADIGMS.

Mōs , M., <i>custom.</i> St. mōs-	Jūs , N., <i>right.</i> St. jūs-	Opus , N., <i>work.</i> St. opes-	Corpus , N., <i>body.</i> St. corpos-
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SINGULAR.

N.V. mōs	jūs	opus	corpus
G. mōris	jūris	operis	corporis
D. mōrī	jūrī	operī	corporī
Ac. mōrem	jūs	opus	corpus
Ab. mōre	jūre	opere	corpore

PLURAL.

N.V. mōrēs	jūra	opera	corpora
G. mōrum	jūrum	operum	corporum
D. mōribus	jūribus	operibus	corporibus
Ac. mōrēs	jūra	opera	corpora
Ab. mōribus	jūribus	operibus	corporibus

141. #

ADJECTIVE.

Vetus, *old*. Stem **vetes-**

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

M. & F.	NEUT.	M. & F.	NEUT.
N.V. vetus	vetus	veterēs	vetera
G. veteris	veteris	veterum	veterum
D. veterī	veterī	veteribus	veteribus
Ac. veterem	vetus	veterēs	vetera
Ab. vetere	vetere	veteribus	veteribus

142. The above were originally sibilant stems, the *s* having been changed to *r* between two vowels. Compare **eram** for **esam**, **erō** for **esō**, p. 25. But for practical purposes they may be regarded as stems in *r*.

¹ For table of terminations, see 134.

143.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. *Cerēs agrī cultūrae erat dea.* 2. *Cererī multa erant templa in Siciliā.* 3. *Cerēs multa templa in Siciliā habēbat.* 4. *Cerēs agrī cultūram docēbat.* 5. *Aestāte est pulvis molestus.* 6. *Servīs temporibus antiquīs nōn erant jūra.* 7. *Servī temporum veterum jūra nōn habēbant.* 8. *Equus peritō ab equite exercitus erat.* 9. *Equitī peritō praebitus erit equus niger.*

II. 1. The statue of Minerva has been seen. 2. The statue of Minerva had often been praised. 3. The works of the Greeks were pleasing to the Romans. 4. *Our* pleasures have been increased by work¹ and zeal. 5. What² were seen in the temples of Greece? 6. In ancient times men saw statues of gods and goddesses. 7. Statues of gods and goddesses were seen by men in ancient times.

2.

144. *Examine the following:—*

1. *Cum virtūte vixit, he lived with virtue (virtuously).*
2. *Agricola agrum cum cūrā arat, the farmer ploughs his field with care (carefully).*
3. *Agricola agrum magnā cum cūrā arat, the farmer ploughs his field with great care.*
4. *Summā vī proelium commiserunt, they joined battle with the greatest violence.*

Manner is usually expressed by adverbs: *benē, well; liberē, freely.* So the phrases *cum virtūte, cum cūrā, magnā cum cūrā,* and *summā vī,* plainly denote manner,—*how* a thing is done,—like adverbs of manner.

145. RULE OF SYNTAX.—Manner is sometimes expressed by the ablative with *cum*; but if the ablative has an adjective, *cum* is often omitted.

¹ Read again explanations and rule, p. 36. ² *Quae* = *what things.*

146.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Captīvī lūmen sōlis māgnō gaudiō vīdērunt. 2.¹ Sī in agrīs tempore flōrum eritis,² libenter eōs (*them*) vidēbitis. 3. Māgnā voluptāte aestāte videntur pulchrī flōrēs. 4. Librōs cum studiō et voluptāte recitāmus. 5. Puerī corpora cum studiō et cūrā exercent. 6. Multa Rōmānōrum opera tempore³ nōn dēlēta sunt.

II. 1. They look at the lion with great fear. 2. If he blames (is blaming) the boy angrily,⁴ he deserves punishment. 3. Dædalus had fitted wings to Icarus with care. 4. They remember the words of the good judge with joy. 5. The words of the good judge will be carefully⁴ remembered. 6. How many works of the Romans time has not destroyed!

147.

VOCABULARY.

Cerēs, -eris, *F.*, *Ceres*, goddess of agriculture.

flōs, flōris, *M.*, *flower*.

pulvis, -eris, *M.*, *dust*.

tempus, -oris, *N.*, *time*.

aestās, -ātis, *F.*, *summer*.

cum, prep. w. abl., *with*.

cūra, -ae, *F.*, *care*.

gaudium, -ī, *N.*, *joy*.

īcarus, -ī, *M.*, *Icarus*.

ira, -ae, *F.*, *anger*.

libenter, adv., *gladly, with pleasure*.

molestus, -a, -um, adj., *troublesome*.

quam, adv., *how, than*.

sacer, -era, -crum, adj., *sacred*.

Sicilia, -ae, *F.*, *Sicily*.

3.

148.

COLLOQUIUM.

DUO PUERĪ.

Hodiē dūrum pēnsū habuī.

Studuistīne cum cūrā et dīligentiā?

did you study

diligence

Certē cum dīligentiā, nōn cum voluptāte studuī.

¹ Notice that in the fields = in agrīs; in the time = tempore.

² See p. 47, note 3.

³ Why would it be wrong to write ā tempore?

⁴ Compare 144. 1.

Cūr nōn cum voluptāte studuistī? Eratne magister
mōrōsus an pēnsū longum?

cross or

Mehercule! longum erat pēnsū neque memoriā tenēbam.
truly and not

Aspice. Nōne vidēs multa vocābula in vocābulārīō et ver-
look words vocabulary

bum moneō et dēclīnātiōnis tertiæ substantīva et adjectīva?

Heu amīcum miserum, quam studēs!

ah

have to study



CHAPTER XX. 1.

THIRD DECLENSION.

STEMS IN *i*.

149.

PARADIGMS.

Hostis, M. & F.,
enemy.
St. **hosti-**

Nūbēs, F.,
cloud.
St. **nūbi-**

Turris, F.,
tower.
St. **turri-**

Īgnis, M.,
fire.
St. **igni-**

SINGULAR.

N.V. hostis	nūbēs	turris	ignis
G. hostis	nūbis	turris	ignis
D. hostī	nūbī	turrī	ignī
Ac. hostem	nūbem	turrim, em	ignem
Ab. hoste	nūbe	turrī, e	ignī, e

PLURAL.

N.V. hostēs	nūbēs	turrēs	ignēs
G. hostium	nūbium	turrium	ignium
D. hostibus	nūbibus	turribus	ignibus
Ac. hostēs, is	nūbēs, is	turrēs, is	ignēs, is
Ab. hostibus	nūbibus	turribus	ignibus

Animal, N., <i>animal.</i> St. animālī-	Mare, N., <i>sea.</i> St. mari-	Calcar, N., <i>spur.</i> St. calcārī-	TERMINATIONS.	
			MASC. & FEM.	
			<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N.V. animal	mare	calcar	is, ēs	ēs
G. animālis	maris	calcāris	is	ium
D. animālī	marī	calcārī	ī	ibus
Ac. animal	mare	calcar	em, im	ēs, is
Ab. animālī	marī	calcārī	e, ī	ibus
			NEUTER.	
			<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N.V. animālia	maria	calcāria	e or —	ia
G. animalium	marium	calcārium	is	ium
D. animalibus	maribus	calcāribus	ī	ibus
Ac. animālia	maria	calcāria	e or —	ia
Ab. animalibus	maribus	calcāribus	ī	ibus

150.

ADJECTIVES.

Ācer, keen, eager. St. ācri-

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N.V. ācer.	ācris	ācre	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria
G. ācris	ācris	ācris	ācrium	ācrium	ācrium
D. ācrī	ācrī	ācrī	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus
Ac. ācrem	ācrem	ācre	ācrēs, is	ācrēs, is	ācria
Ab. ācrī	ācrī	ācrī	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus

Levis, light, nimble. St. levi-

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
M. & F.	NEUT.	M. & F.	NEUT.
N.V. levis	leve	levēs	levia
G. levis	levis	levium	levium
D. levī	levī	levibus	levibus
Ac. levem	leve	levēs, is	levia
Ab. levī	levī	levibus	levibus

Memor, mindful. St. memori-

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
M. & F.	NEUT.	
N.V. memor	memor	memorēs
G. memoris	memoris	memorum
D. memorī	memorī	memoribus
Ac. memorem	memor	memorēs, is
Ab. memorī	memorī	memoribus

151. An inspection of the tables shows:—

1. That the *i* of the stem is sometimes lost, and sometimes changed to *e*. It appears in the terminations *im, is* (acc. plur.), *ī* (abl. sing.), *ia*, and *ium*.

2. That the ablative singular has in some nouns *ī*, in some *e*, and in some *ī* or *e*; in adjectives, always *ī*.

3. That the genitive plural has *ium*, and the nominative and accusative plural neuter *ia*. Compare these endings with the nominative and genitive plural of consonant stems (**105, 134, 140**).

4. **Memor** has *um* in the genitive plural, masculine and feminine. It has no neuter plural. Like **memor** decline **vigil, watchful**, which has neuter plural **vigilia, vigilium**, etc.

152. To stems in *i* belong:—

1. Nouns in *is* and *ēs* not increasing in the genitive.¹
2. Neuters in *e, al, and ar*.
3. Adjectives of two terminations.
4. Adjectives of the third declension of three terminations.

153. Nouns in *ēs* (gen. *is*) are declined like **nūbēs**. Most nouns in *is* are declined like **hostis**. **Canis, dog**, has genitive plural **canum**.

154. The principal nouns declined like **turris** are: **clāvis**, *key*; **nāvis**, *ship*; **puppis**, *stern of a ship*; **secūris**, *axe*.

Like **ignis** are: **amnis**, *river*; **anguis**, *snake*; **avis**, *bird*; **cīvis**, *citizen*; **clāssis**, *fleet*; **collis**, *hill*; **finis**, *end*; **orbis**, *circle*; **postis**, *post*.

¹ That is, having no more syllables than in the nominative.

155. Adjectives declined like *acer* are called adjectives of three terminations; those declined like *levis*, adjectives of two terminations; while those declined like *vetus* (141), *audāx* and *prūdēns* (164), are called adjectives of one termination.

156. Decline together *nāvis longa*, *ship of war*; *vallis profunda*, *deep valley*; *Alpēs altae*, *high Alps*. See 161.

2.

157. *Paradigm illustrating apposition:—*

- N.V. *Cicerō cōsul*, *Cicero, the consul*.
 G. *Cicerōnis cōsulis*, *of Cicero, the consul*.
 D. *Cicerōnī cōsulī*, *to or for Cicero, the consul*.
 Ac. *Cicerōnem cōsulem*, *Cicero, the consul*.
 Ab. *ā Cicerōne cōsule*, *by Cicero, the consul*.

158. RULE OF SYNTAX.—An appositive is in the same case as the noun or pronoun which it qualifies.

159.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. In vallibus Alpium sunt fluvī pulchrī. 2. Quae (*what*) animālia aquilam timent? 3. Nāvēs Gallōrum erant longae et altae. 4. Gallī longās nāvēs habēbant. 5. Fui-mus in nāvī altā. 6. Rōbur tuum levī labōre augēbitur. 7. Somnus hominibus voluptātem praebet. 8. Habentne mīlitēs dēfessī cibum et aquam? 9. Hominēs cibum ignī coquunt (*cook*). 10. Leōnēs et elephantī sunt animālia fera.

II. 1. In the tower there were many men. 2. The towers of the ships were high. 3. From the high tower we saw the broad sea. 4. The broad sea was seen by men in the high tower. 5. The flight of the horsemen was seen by brave soldiers. 6. Robbers fear a brave man. 7. A brave man is feared by robbers. 8. On the shore they built a tower

for the king. 9. Numa, king of the Romans, changed the number of the months. 10. The number of the months was changed by Numa, a Roman king.



3.

160.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Turrim altam vidēbant rēgis comitēs. 2. Corpora hominum nōn animī sunt mortālia. 3. Capita animālium multōrum vidēbantur. 4. Ācrī animō nāvem latrōnum submovent nautae. 5. Nāvis latrōnum ab ācribus nautīs submovētur. 6. Victōriam dēbēmus turribus nostrīs validīs. 7. Multa animālia sunt levia et vigilia. 8. Avium nōn multa genera in ruīnīs turrium antīquārum habitant. 9. Servī Graecī filiōs Rōmānōrum nōbīlium educābant. 10. Filii Rōmānōrum nōbīlium ā servīs Graecīs saepe educābantur.

II. 1. Polyphemus, son of Neptune, had a huge body. 2. Cyrus, the first king of the Persians, remembered all the names of his soldiers. 3. The names of all his soldiers were remembered by Cyrus, king of the Persians. 4. How many ships of the Gauls were driven off? 5. The number of fires in the town was great.

161.

VOCABULARY.

Alpēs, -um, *F.*, *Alps*.
avis, -is, *F.*, *bird* (154).
fortis, -e, *adj.*, *brave*.
mēnsis, -is, *M.*, *month*.
mortālis, -e, *adj.*, *mortal*.
nāvis, -is, *F.*, *ship* (154).
nōbīlis, -e, *adj.*, *noble*.
omnis, -e, *adj.*, *all, every*.
vallis (or -ēs), -is, *F.*, *valley*.
vigil, *adj.*, *watchful* (151. 4).

animus, -i, *M.*, *mind, soul*.
educō, 1, *train, educate*.

ferus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *wild*.
fuga, -ae, *F.*, *flight*.
genus, -eris, *N.*, *kind, race*.
habitō, 1, *dwel, inhabit*.
latrō, -ōnis, *M.*, *robber*.
litus, -ōris, *N.*, *shore*.
multitūdō, -inis, *F.*, *multitude*.
Neptūnus, -i, *M.*, *Neptune, god of the sea*.
noster, -tra, -trum, *poss. adj.*, *our, ours*.
Numa, -ae, *M.*, *Numa, a Roman king*.
Persae, -ārum, *M.*, *the Persians*.

Polyphēmus, -ī, m., Polyphemus. sub-moveō, 2, -mōvī, -mōtum,
quot, adj. indecl., *how many?* (move from beneath) remove, drive
rōbur, -ōris, n., *strength.* away.
ruīna, -ae, f., *ruin.* vitō, 1, *avoid, shun.*

4.

162.

COLLOQUIUM.

FRĀTER ET SORŌRCULA.

S. Nārrā mihi, frāter, dē Polyphēmō; quis fuit et ubi
habitābat? where

F. Polyphēmus filius Neptūnī fuit et cum frātribus in
īnsulā habitābat.

S. Fuitne arātor et agrōs arābat?

F. Minimē. Neque fuit arātor neque agrōs arābat Poly-
phēmus. neither ploughman nor

S. Nauta igitur sine dubiō fuit, et maria nāvibus
nāvigābat. therefore

F. Errāvistī, mea sorōrcula, Polyphēmus fuit pāstor atque
māgnās ovium gregēs habēbat. Fuit autem ingentis corporis
et ūnum tantum oculum habuit. Ulixēs dolōsus eī ūnum
oculum stūpīte perforāvit. and
sheep moreover huge
only crafty for him his one
stake dug out

S. Ēheu! miserrimum Polyphēmum!
Oh dear! poor

CHAPTER XXI. 1.

THIRD DECLENSION.

MIXED STEMS.¹

163.

PARADIGMS.

Clīens, M. & F., <i>client.</i>	Urbs, F., <i>city.</i>	Arx, F., <i>citadel.</i>	
SINGULAR.			TERMINATIONS.
N.V. cliēns	urb̄s	arx	s
G. clientis	urb̄is	arcis	is
D. clientī	urb̄ī	arcī	ī
Ac. clientem	urbem	arcem	em
Ab. cliente	urbe	arce	e
PLURAL.			
N.V. clientēs	urb̄ēs	arcēs	ēs
G. clientium	urb̄ium	arcium	ium
D. clientibus	urb̄ibus	arcibus	ibus
Ac. clientēs, is	urb̄ēs, is	arcēs, is	ēs, is
Ab. clientibus	urb̄ibus	arcibus	ibus

164.

ADJECTIVES.

Audāx, bold ; prūdēns, sagacious.

SINGULAR.			
M. & F.	NEUT.	M. & F.	NEUT.
N.V. audāx	audāx	prūdēns	prūdēns
G. audācis	audācis	prudentis	prudentis
D. audācī	audācī	prudentī	prudentī
Ac. audācem	audāx	prudentem	prūdēns
Ab. audācī, e	audācī, e	prudentī, e	prudentī, e
PLURAL.			
N.V. audācēs	audācia	prudentēs	prudentia
G. audācium	audācium	prudentium	prudentium
D. audācibus	audācibus	prudentibus	prudentibus
Ac. audācēs, is	audācia	prudentēs, is	prudentia
Ab. audācibus	audācibus	prudentibus	prudentibus

¹ Usually classed as *i* stems. See 166.

165.

PARTICIPLE.

Amāns, loving.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
M. & F.	NEUT.	M. & F.	NEUT.
N.V. amāns	amāns	amantēs	amantia
G. amantis	amantis	amantium	amantium
D. amanti	amanti	amantibus	amantibus
Ac. amantem	amāns	amantēs	amantia
Ab. amante, i	amante, i	amantibus	amantibus

166. Note in the above tables:—

1. That the nouns are declined in the singular like consonant stems (105, 134, 140), and the adjectives also, except that, like *i* stems, they have an ablative in *i*.

2. That the plural of both nouns and adjectives is like that of *i* stems (149, 150).

167. To the class of mixed stems belong:—

1. Nouns in *ns* and *rs*. But *parēns* has the genitive plural *parentum*.

2. Monosyllables in *s* and *x* following a consonant, together with *nix*, *nivis*, *snow*; *nox*, *noctis*, *night*; *os*, *ossis*, *bone*; *mūs*, *mūris*, *mouse*.

3. Adjectives of one ending, with some exceptions, of which the most important are: *dīves*, *rich*; *pauper*, *poor*; *particeps*, *sharing*; *prīnceps*, *chief*; and compounds of nouns that have consonant stems. These all have the genitive plural in *um*.

4. Present active participles.

168. RULES OF GENDER.—1. Nouns ending in *ō*, *or*, *ōs*, *er*, *es* (gen. *īdis*, *ītis*), are masculine.

But nouns ending in *dō* and *gō*, of more than two syllables, together with abstract¹ and collective² nouns in *iō*, are feminine.

2. Nouns ending in *ās*, *ēs* not increasing in the genitive, *is*, *x*, and *s* following a consonant, are feminine.

¹ Abstract nouns are such as denote a *thought* rather than a *thing*: *ratio*, *method*.

² Collective nouns are such as in the singular imply a number of things or persons: *legiō*, *legion*.

3. Nouns ending in *a, e, i, y, c, l, n, t, ar, ur,* and *us*, are neuter.

There are many exceptions to these rules, which the learner should note as he advances.

169. Decline together *fōns profundus*, *deep spring*; *hostis audāx*, *bold enemy*; *māgna pars*, *great part*. See 172.

2.

170.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Alpēs sunt montēs Eurōpac. 2. Saepe in lateribus montium sunt silvae. 3. Multōrum amnium fontēs sūt parvī. 4. In Alpibus sunt regiōnēs pulchrae et suāvēs. 5. Sunt vallēs profundae, rūpēs altae, silvae māgnae. 6. Ibi māgnam vidēbis multitūdinem vulpium. 7. Aestāte ovium gregēs videntur. 8. Militem fortem nōn terrēbit perīculum. 9. Mīles fortis perīculō nōn terrēbitur. 10. Omnēs adulē-scentēs erunt mīlītēs fortēs.

II. 1. There are mountains in Europe. 2. On the sides of the mountains are tall trees. 3. Many rivers have small sources. 4. Parts of the Alps are beautiful. 5. The Alps have deep valleys and high cliffs. 6. Wild beasts are seen on the sides of the Alps. 7. There you will see shepherds and sheep. 8. Brave soldiers do not fear dangers. 9. The fathers of the young men are soldiers. 10. We honor the brave soldier.

3.

171.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Quid vident hominēs in montibus altīs? 2. Aquilam, avem audācem, in rūpibus vident. 3. Nōnne in arboribus altīs habitat rēx avium? 4. Certē, et parvīs avibus est terror māgnus, nam inter avēs rēgnat. 5. Ācrēs sunt aquilārum oculī; longē vident vēnātōrem. 6. In marī clāssem hostium vidēmus. 7. Clāssis nāvium ā latrōnibus vidēbātur. 8. Magister mōrēs bonōs et diligētiā discipulōrum laudā-

bit. 9. *Mōrēs bonī et dīligentia ā magistrō laudābuntur.*
 10. *Omnis Galliae sunt partēs trēs (three).* *H*

II. 1. Men dwell in the deep valleys of the mountains.
 2. In summer they have flocks on the mountains. 3. Why do men call the eagle the king¹ of birds? 4. Do not keen hunters see the eagle from afar? 5. The enemy's ships plough the deep sea. 6. The robbers saw the ships with great terror.² 7. Solon was the author of many good laws. 8. In ancient states there were free men and slaves. 9. The memory of the wise Solon has been honored.

172.

VOCABULARY.

adulēscēns, -entis, M. & F., youth,
young man.
fōns, fontis, M., source, spring.
mōns, montis, M., mountain.
pars, partis, F., part.
saplēns, -entis, adj., wise.

amnis, -is, M., river (154).
arbor, -ōris, F., tree.
auctor, -ōris, M., author.
Belgae, -ārum, M., the Belgians.
clāssis, -is, F., fleet (154).
dīligentia, -ae, F., diligence.
fera, -ae, F., wild beast.
honōrō, 1, honor.
hostis, -is, M. & F., enemy.
ibi, adv., there.
inter, prep. w. acc., between, among.

latus, -eris, N., side. Cf. lātus, broad.
lēx, lēgis, F., law.
longē, adv., afar, at a distance.
mōs, mōris, M., manner, custom.
nam, conj., for.
ovis, -is, F., sheep.
pāstor, -ōris, M., shepherd.
periculum, -i, N., danger, peril.
profundus, -a, -um, adj., deep.
regiō, -ōnis, F., region.
rēgnō, 1, be king, rule, reign.
rūpēs, -is, F., rock, cliff.
silva, -ae, F., wood, forest.
Solōn, -ōnis, M., Solon, an Athenian
lawgiver.
suāvis, -e, adj., sweet, pleasant.
vēnātor, -ōris, M., hunter.
vulpēs, -is, F., fox.

amnis, a large, deep river; not the common prose word for river.

flūmen (203), general word for river; flowing, as opposed to still water, as a lake or pond.

fluvius (84), not different from flūmen, but much less used.

hostis, general word for enemy: a public enemy, enemy in war.

inimicus (78), a private or personal enemy; opposed to amicus.

¹ Predicate accusative.

² See 144, 145.

4.

COLLOQUIUM.

173. *Translate into Latin:—*

FATHER AND SON.

F. Tell me (*mihi*) about Solon, if you please (*sī placet*).

S. Solon was a wise Athenian (*Athēniēnsis*); his (*ejus*) laws were famous, and his memory will always be honored. He was the friend of poor men (*pauperum*). He saw many lands and many men. He did not fear Pisistratus the usurper (*tyrannum*).

F. Was Miltiades also (*quoque*) an Athenian?

S. Certainly; he overcame the Persians (*Persās*) in the battle of Marathon.¹ He was a brave and skilful leader. He had a brave son.

CHAPTER XXII. 1.

REVIEW.

174. Decline together *gladius ācer*, sharp sword; *cōnsilium ūtile*, useful counsel; *aquila celeris*, swift eagle; *animal v̄lōx*, fleet animal. See 179.

175. Examples of the locative case in the third declension are: *Carthāgīnī*, or *Carthāgīne*, at Carthage; *rūrī*, in the country.

176. *Affix the proper terminations to the adjectives in the following, and translate:—*

1. *Equō celer-*, *equōrum v̄lōc-*, *equīs v̄lōc-*. 2. *Puella trīst-*, *puellae trīst-*, *puellam trīst-*, *puellārum prūdēt-*. 3. *Gladiūs ācr-*, *gladiōs ācr-*, *gladium ācr-*. 4. *Librō ūtil-*, *librōrum ūtil-*, *librum ūtil-*. 5. *Dōnum ūtil-*, *dōna ūtil-*, *dōnī ūtil-*. 6. *Servī fidēl-*, *servō fidēl-*, *servōs fidēl-*, *servīs fidēl-*.

¹ *Of Marathon, Marathōnius, -a, -um.*

177.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Equi sunt celerēs. 2. Proelium equestre fuit. 3. Viri fortēs laudantur. 4. Virum fortem laudāmus. 5. Omne initium est difficile. 6. Bella sunt trīstia. 7. Cōnsilium ducis audāx fuit. 8. Vetus vīnum est bonum. 9. Ācris et vēlōx est aquila. 10. Multa animālia vītās brevēs habent.

H

II. 1. The soldiers have keen weapons. 2. I have a swift horse. 3. We praise brave men. 4. Do you like sweet food? 5. The lessons are not hard. 6. The plans of the commander are sagacious. 7. Life is short. 8. There are swift eagles in the mountains. 9. The king has bold sailors. 10. The wings of the swift eagle are long.

2.

178.

EXERCISES.

Write out the whole of 177. I. in Latin, changing singulars to plurals and plurals to singulars. Thus, 4 will be virōs fortēs laudō.

Turn II. into Latin, first changing the sentences as directed above in regard to I.

179.

VOCABULARY.

ācer, ācris, ācre, adj., *sharp, eager.*

brevis, -e, adj., *short.*

celer, celeris, celere, adj., *quick, fleet, swift.*

difficilis, -e, adj., *difficult, hard.*

equester, -tris, -tre, adj., *equestrian.*

fidēlis, -e, adj., *faithful.*

initium, -i, n., *beginning.*

tēlum, -i, n., *weapon.*

tristis, -e, adj., *sad.*

ūtilis, -e, adj., *useful.*

vēlōx, -ōcis, adj., *swift, fleet.*

vīta, -ae, f., *life.*

celer, quick, with the added notion of eagerness or energy.

vēlōx, swift, sometimes implying nimbleness.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

180. VERBS IN *ē*.

Regō (stem *rego*), *rule*.

PRINCIPAL PARTS: *regō*, *regēre*, *rēxi*,¹ *rēctum*.²

INDICATIVE.

ACTIVE.

I rule, etc.

<i>regō</i>	<i>regimus</i>
<i>regis</i>	<i>regitis</i>
<i>regit</i>	<i>regunt</i>

PASSIVE.

I am ruled, etc.

<i>regor</i>	<i>regimur</i>
<i>regēris, or-re</i>	<i>regimini</i>
<i>regitur</i>	<i>reguntur</i>

IMPERFECT.

I was ruling, etc.

<i>regēbam</i>	<i>regēbāmus</i>
<i>regēbās</i>	<i>regēbātis</i>
<i>regēbat</i>	<i>regēbant</i>

I was ruled, etc.

<i>regēbar</i>	<i>regēbāmur</i>
<i>regēbāris, or-re</i>	<i>regēbāmini</i>
<i>regēbātur</i>	<i>regēbantur</i>

FUTURE.

I shall rule, etc.

<i>regam</i>	<i>regēmus</i>
<i>regēs</i>	<i>regētis</i>
<i>reget</i>	<i>regent</i>

I shall be ruled, etc.

<i>regar</i>	<i>regēmur</i>
<i>regēris, or-re</i>	<i>regēmini</i>
<i>regetur</i>	<i>regentur</i>

PERFECT.

I have ruled, etc.

<i>rēxi</i>	<i>rēximus</i>
<i>rēxisti</i>	<i>rēxistis</i>
<i>rēxit</i>	<i>rēxerunt, or-re</i>

I have been ruled, etc.

<i>rēctus</i>	<i>sum</i>	<i>rēcti</i>	<i>sumus</i>
	<i>es</i>		<i>estis</i>
	<i>est</i>		<i>sunt</i>

PLUPERFECT.

I had ruled, etc.

<i>rēxeram</i>	<i>rēxerāmus</i>
<i>rēxerās</i>	<i>rēxerātis</i>
<i>rēxerat</i>	<i>rēxerant</i>

I had been ruled, etc.

<i>rēctus</i>	<i>eram</i>	<i>rēcti</i>	<i>erāmus</i>
	<i>erās</i>		<i>erātis</i>
	<i>erat</i>		<i>erant</i>

¹ *Rēxi* for *reg-si*. See p. 1, note 2.

² *Rēctum* for *reg-tum*.

ACTIVE.		FUTURE PERFECT.		PASSIVE.	
<i>I shall have ruled, etc.</i>		<i>I shall have been ruled, etc.</i>			
rēx erō	rēx erimus	rēct us	{ erō eris erit	rēct I	{ erimus eritis erunt
rēx eris	rēx eritis				
rēx erit	rēx erint				

SUBJUNCTIVE.¹

PRESENT.			
reg am	reg āmus	reg ar	reg āmur
reg ās	reg ātis	reg āris, or -re	reg āmini
reg at	reg ant	reg ātur	reg antur

IMPERFECT.			
reg erem	reg erēmus	reg erer	reg erēmur
reg erēs	reg erētis	reg erēris, or -re	reg erēmini
reg eret	reg erent	reg erētur	reg erentur

PERFECT.			
rēx erim	rēx erimus	rēct us	{ sim sis sit
rēx eris	rēx eritis		
rēx erit	rēx erint		

PLUPERFECT.			
rēx issem	rēx issēmus	rēct us	{ essem essēs esset
rēx issēs	rēx issētis		
rēx isset	rēx issent		

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.	
reg e, rule thou.	reg ere, be thou ruled.
reg ite, rule ye.	reg imini, be ye ruled.

FUTURE.	
reg itō, thou shalt rule.	reg itor, thou shalt be ruled.
reg itō, he shall rule.	reg itor, he shall be ruled.
reg itōte, ye shall rule.	
reg untō, they shall rule.	reg untor, they shall be ruled.

¹ See p. 26, note.

ACTIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PASSIVE.
PRES. <i>regere, to rule.</i>	<i>regī, to be ruled.</i>	
PERF. <i>rēxisse, to have ruled.</i>	<i>rēctus esse, to have been ruled.</i>	
FUT. <i>rēctūrus esse, to be about to rule.</i>	<i>rēctum irī, to be about to be ruled.</i>	

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. <i>regēns, -entis, ruling.</i>	
FUT. <i>rēctūrus, -a, -um, about to rule.</i>	GER. <i>regendus, -a, -um, to be ruled.</i>
	PERF. <i>rēctus, -a, -um, having been ruled.</i>

GERUND.

- G. *regendī, of ruling.*
 D. *regendō, for ruling.*
 Ac. *regendum, ruling.*
 Ab. *regendō, by ruling.*

SUPINE.

- Ac. *rēctum, to rule.* Ab. *rēctū, to rule, to be ruled.*



CHAPTER XXIV. 1.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

181. Learn the present, imperfect, and future indicative, and present imperative and infinitive, active and passive, of *regō*.

182.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. *Regitis, regēbātis, regētis.* 2. *Regitur, regēbātur, regētur.* 3. *Regō, regēbam, regam.* 4. *Reguntur, regēbantur, regentur.* 5. *Regere, regī.* 6. *Regite, regere.* 7. *Regis, regeris.* 8. *Regimus, regimur.* 9. *Regit, regitur.* 10. *Regitis, regiminī.*

II. 1. He rules, he was ruling, he will rule. 2. To be ruled, to rule. 3. They rule, they were ruling, they will

rule. 4. We rule, we are ruled. 5. We shall rule, we shall be ruled. 6. You are ruling, you were ruling, you will rule. 7. Rule (thou), be (thou) ruled. 8. He is ruling, he is ruled. 9. They ruled, they were ruled. 10. I rule, I ruled, I shall rule.

#

2.

183.

EXERCISES.

Scribō,¹ write; **mittō**,¹ send; **emō**,¹ buy.

I. 1. Scribis, mittis, emis. 2. Mittitur, scribitur, emitur. 3. Nōne mittēbās? nōne scribēbant? nōne emēbam? 4. Scribētur, mittēbantur, ementur. 5. Mitte, scribite, emite. 6. Emere, scribere, mittere. 7. Nōn mittunt, nōn scribitis, nōn emet. 8. Scribamne? emuntne? mittimusne? 9. Mitteris, mittēris, scribētur. 10. Scribī, mittī, emī.

II. 1. He writes, he is sent, they buy. 2. Is it written? does he send? are they bought? 3. I shall buy, thou wilt send, he will write. 4. It will not be written, we shall not be sent, thou wilt not be bought. 5. To write, to send, to buy. 6. Write, send, buy. 7. We are sent, they were bought, it is (being) written. 8. They write, they will buy, they were sending. 9. I was writing, we were sending, I shall buy. 10. You are sent, it was (being) written, they are bought.

184.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Imperātor multās urbēs vincet. 2. Multae terrae ab Rōmānīs regēbantur. 3. Omnem mundum regit Deus. 4. Dux Rōmānus ex Graeciā in Ītaliā portābat multās statuās. 5. Virī fortēs timōre nōn vincuntur. 6. Pābulum mīlitibus² emētur. 7. Hannibal mīlitēs trāns Alpēs dūcēbat.

¹ For principal parts, see 186.

² What would be the meaning of ā mīlitibus?

8. Trāns fluvium erat parva urbs. 9. Urbs ā cīvibus dēfēn-dēbātur. 10. Nautae, ē nāvī dēscendite.

II. 1. The commander writes a letter. 2. Letters are written by the commander. 3. Hannibal was leading his soldiers into Italy. 4. The citizens are defended by their¹ leaders. 5. Cæsar conquered all his enemies. 6. Rome will be defended by the citizens. 7. Drive the sheep into the fields. 8. There are many robbers in the city. 9. Near the town is a broad valley. 10. Come down out of the tower.

3.

185.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Omnis mundus ā Deō regitur. 2. Puerīs librōs emam. 3. Dēfēnsōrēs oppidī ā Caesaris mīlitibus vincentur. 4. In Āfricā servī emuntur. 5. Hieme multa animālia in vallēs dēscendunt. 6. Agricolaē in urbem ovēs agent. 7. Omnēs canēs ex urbe agēmus. 8. Epistulam dē bellō scribēbam. 9. Puer epistulam dē pēnsīs scribēbat. 10. Poēta bonus poēmata bona scribet.

II. 1. The king's brothers send soldiers into Greece. 2. I will send my brother's son into Africa. 3. You will be sent into Sicily. 4. Send men across the river. 5. The city was defended with² great bravery by all the citizens. 6. Pyrrhus led many men across the sea into Italy. 7. In³ winter many animals are overcome by hunger. 8. The farmers are buying food for their sheep. 9. Strong men were driving the white horses into the river. 10. The good shepherd leads his sheep.

¹ See 100.

² Is it necessary to translate with by cum? See examples and rule, 144, 145.

³ Is in to be separately expressed in Latin? See fifth sentence above, and examples and rule, 135, 136.

186.

VOCABULARY.

agō, 3, **ēgi**, **āctum**, *drive, lead.***dē-fendō**, 3, **-dī**, **-sum**, *defend.***dē-scendō**, 3, **-dī**, **-sum**, *descend, go down, come down.***dūcō**, 3, **dūxi**, **ductum**, *lead.***emō**, 3, **ēmi**, **ēptum**, *buy.***mittō**, 3, **misi**, **missum**, *send.***scribō**, 3, **scripsi**, **scriptum**, *write.***sūmō**, 3, **sūmpsi**, **sūmptum**, *take.***vincō**, 3, **vici**, **victum**, *conquer.***Caesar**, **-āris**, **m.**, *Cæsar.***canis**, **-is**, **m. & f.**, *dog. (153.)***civis**, **-is**, **m. & f.**, *citizen.***dē**, *prep. w. abl., concerning, about.***epistula**, **-ae**, **f.**, *letter.***famēs**, **-is**, **f.**, *hunger, famine.***hiems**, **hiemis**, **f.**, *winter.***latrō**, **-ōnis**, **m.**, *robber.***mundus**, **-i**, **m.**, *world, universe.***prope**, *prep. w. acc., near.***trāns**, *prep. w. acc., across, beyond.***superō** (102), *to have the upper hand, surpass, conquer.***vincō**, *to get the mastery, vanquish, conquer.*

What difference do you make out from a comparison of the meanings?

4.

#187.

COLLOQUIUM.

CHARŌN ET MERCURIUS.

Ch. **Salvē**, **Ō Mercurī!**
*hail***M.** **Et tū, salvē, portitor.**
*ferryman***Ch.** **Mercurī, dūcisne hodiē multōs mănēs?**
*souls***M.** **Hodiē mănium dūcō numerum māgnūm. Trīste est**
sad
officiū meum. Ithaca tibi procul dubiō nōta est atque Ulixēs.
*duty without doubt known***Ch.** **Rēctē dīxistī. Ithaca est insula inter Graeciam et**
you have said
Ītaliā sita; et mihi nōtus est Ulixēs, nam ipse ōlim hūc
situated himself formerly hither
vēnit.
*came***M.** **Jam aspice mănēs procerum et servōrum infidōrum.**
now see chiefs unfaithful
Hī omnēs ab Ulixē necātī sunt.
*these***Ch.** **Istud mihi placet. Mănēs in cymbā trānsveham.**
that boat carry over
Valē, Mercurī.**M.** **Et tū valē, Charōn.**

5.

188.

FOR TRANSLATION.¹

PŪBLIUS CORNĒLIUS SCĪPIŌ.

Pūblius Cornēlius Scīpiō māior,² adulēscēns³ septendecim annōrum, ad Ticīnum flūmen patrem vulnerātum servāvit. In pūgnā Cannēnsī fortiter dīmicāvit. Postea Carthāginem Novam, urbem in Hispāniā Poenōrum firmissimam expūgnāvit. Obsidēs Hispānōrum benīgnē tractāvit et libertāte dōnāvit.⁴ Nōn minus fēliciter Scīpiō in Āfricā bellāvit ibique Poenōs ita ursit⁵ ut Hannibalem ex Ītaliā revocārent.⁶ Ad Zamam Scīpiōnis et Hannibalis exercitūs⁷ castra habuērunt; clārum est illud colloquium, quod Hannibal, dux Poenōrum, et Scīpiō, cōsul Rōmānus, ante pūgnam habuērunt. Poenī ā Scīpiōne superātī fugātique sunt. Scīpiō triumphum māgnificum ex Āfricā reportāvit et ā populō Āfricānus appellātus est.



CHAPTER XXV. 1.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

189. Learn the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect indicative, and perfect infinitive, active and passive, of *regō*.

190.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Rēxit, rēxerat, rēxerit. 2. Rēxērunt, rēxerant, rēxerint. 3. Rēxisse, rēctus esse. 4. Rēctum est, rēctum erat, rēctum erit. 5. Rēxistī, rēxerās, rēxeris. 6. Rēximus,

¹ For meanings of words, see general vocabulary.

² *The elder.*

³ *When a youth.*

⁴ *Presented them with their liberty*
= *set them free.*

⁵ From *urgeō*; *ita ursit*,
pressed them so hard.

⁶ *Ut ... revocārent*, *that they*
recalled.

⁷ Nom. plur., subject of *habuērunt*.

rēctī sumus. 7. Rēxistis, rēctī estis. 8. Rēxī, rēxeram, rēxerō. 9. Rēxerant, rēctī erant. 10. Rēcta est, rēcta erat, rēcta erit.

II. 1. I have ruled, I had ruled, I shall have ruled. 2. I have ruled, I have been ruled. 3. They have ruled, they have been ruled. 4. You ruled, you had ruled, you will have ruled. 5. He will have ruled, he will have been ruled. 6. To have been ruled, to have ruled. 7. They had ruled, they had been ruled. 8. She has ruled, she has been ruled. 9. It was ruled, it had been ruled, it will have been ruled. 10. They (*neut.*) were ruled, they had been ruled, they will have been ruled.

#

2.

191.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Dūxit, ēmerit, sūmperit. 2. Ēmit,¹ dūxistī, sūmpsī. 3. Sūmptus est, ductae sumus, ēmpta sunt. 4. Eratne ductus? erantne ēmptae? eratne sūmptum? 5. Dūxerimus, sūmperitis, ēmerint. 6. Nōne dūximus? nōne ēmerāmus? nōne ēmerimus? 7. Dūxistī, ēmērunt, sūmpsimus. 8. Ducta est, ēmptum est, sūmpta erat. 9. Dūxisse, ēmissee, sūmpsisse. 10. Nōn dūxeram, nōn ēmerātis, nōn sūmperō.

II. 1. She had been led, it has been bought, they (*neut.*) will have been taken. 2. I have taken, you have bought, he has led. 3. Has it not been taken? had he not been led? have they (*neut.*) not been bought? 4. I had led, you had bought, he had taken. 5. They will have taken, I shall have led, thou wilt have bought. 6. I was led, it was bought, it had been taken. 7. To have been led, to have been bought, to have been taken. 8. We shall have taken, I shall have bought, he will have led. 9. Did he take? didst thou buy? did you lead? 10. They did not lead, you had not bought, she will not have taken.

¹ How do you know whether this form is present or perfect?

192.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Hostēs vicinus. 2. Hostēs territī victīque sunt. 3. Horātius oculum in proeliō amiserat. 4. Ō patria, vicistī iram meam. 5. Scīpiō in Hispāniam missus est. 6. Spartacus, dux gladiātōrum, cōsulēs Rōmānōs vicit. 7. Gallia inter Pŷrēnaeōs montēs et Rhēnum posita est.¹ 8. Metellus bellum in Hispāniā gessit. 9. Quid timēs? Caesarem vehis. 10. Bellum ā Pyrrhō in Italiā gestum est. 11. Ā Spartacō, duce gladiātōrum, cōsulēs Rōmānī victī sunt.

II. 1. Have you lost your books? 2. My brother will sail² in a small ship. 3. Do men live in trees? 4. Neptune ruled (over) the deep sea. 5. A river flows out of the mountain. 6. The girl's head was encircled with flowers. 7. War has been waged in Italy. 8. A lazy boy is often despised. 9. The ancient Romans did not despise war. 10. The king had surrounded the city with walls. 11. Did not Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, wage war in Italy?

3.

193.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Avēs multae in arboribus vīvunt. 2. Virī fortēs urbem templaque deōrum dēfendērunt. 3. Dux trāns mare in nāvī vectus est. 4. Tyrannī ā virīs fortibus contemptī sunt. 5. Pōnite pedēs in rūpem. 6. Virgō ā templō tracta erat. 7. Hannibal ā Scīpiōne victus est. 8. Caesar militēs in equōs posuit. 9. Oppidum mūrō altō cinctum erat. 10. Oppidānī oppidum mūrō altō cinxērunt. 11. Inter montem et oppidum fluēbat fluvius lātus. 12. Bellum in Hispāniā ā Metellō imperātōre Rōmānō gestum est.

II. 1. A large fleet was bought with gold by Cæsar. 2. The general's daughter had been carried in a wagon.

¹ Posita est, is situated.² Future passive of vehō.

3. The commander had carried on war against his enemies.
 4. All the property¹ of the enemy has been lost. 5. Many men live by agriculture. 6. We went away from Italy to² Sicily. 7. My brother has departed from his native land. 8. Have they lost their books? 9. Have not men always despised tyrants? 10. The boys rode on horseback³ with great pleasure.⁴ 11. The farmer's cart is drawn by strong horses. 12. My books have been lost.

194.

VOCABULARY.

ā-mittō, 3, -misi, -missum, *lose*.

cingō, 3, cinxī, cinctum, *bind, encircle, surround*.

con-temnō, 3, -tempsi, -temptum, *despise*.

dis-cēdō, 3, -cēssi, -cēssum, *depart*.

fluō, 3, flūxi, flūxum, *flow*.

gerō, 3, gessi, gestum, *carry on, wage (war)*.

pōnō, 3, posui, positum, *put, place*.

trahō, 3, -xi, -ctum, *drag, draw*.

vehō, 3, vexi, vectum, *carry, draw*.

vivō, 3, vixi, victum, *live*.

contrā, prep. w. acc., *against*.

carrus, -i, m., *cart, wagon*.

Gallia, -ae, f., *Gaul*.

gladiātor, -ōris, m., *gladiator*.

Hispānia, -ae, f., *Spain*.

Horātius, -i, m., *Horatius*. (79.)

Metellus, -i, m., *Metellus*, a Roman general.

patria, -ae, f., *native land*.

Pyrēnaeus, -a, -um, adj., *Pyrenean, Pyrenees*.

-que (enclitic),⁵ conj., *and*.

Rhēnus, -i, m., *the Rhine*.

Scipiō, -ōnis, m., *Scipio*, a Roman general.

Spartacus, -i, m., *Spartacus*, a gladiator.

virgō, -inis, f., *maiden, girl*.

habitō (161), trans. and intrans., *live, in the sense of dwell, inhabit, with reference to place*.

vivō, intrans., *have life, live, often with reference to some condition or circumstance other than place*.

¹ Goods. See 117.

² Into. See 52.

³ Ride on horseback = *be carried on a horse*.

⁴ See 145.

⁵ *I.e.*, appended to some word, as in 192. I. 2.

4.

195.

COLLOQUIUM.

PRAECEPTOR ET DISCIPULUS.

P. Quis fuit Hannibal? Fuit Rōmānus an Carthāginiēnsis?
Carthaginian

D. Fuit Carthāginiēnsis et ā Scīpiōne victus est.

P. Ubi fuit Hannibalis patria?
where

D. Carthāgō, Hannibalis patria, fuit in Āfricā.

P. Cūr fuit? cūr nōn est in Āfricā?
why

D. Quia Carthāgō ā Scīpiōne dēlēta est.
was destroyed

P. Quot nōmina erant Scīpiōnī?
how many

D. Tria Scīpiōnī erant nōmina. Pūblius Cornēlius Scīpiō.
three

P. Rēctē, mī puer, praenōmen *Pūblius*; *Cornēlius* nōmen
first name
gentile; *Scīpiō* cōgnōmen.
family cognomen

D. Nōne interdum appellātus est Scīpiō *Āfricānus*?
sometimes was called

P. Certissimē. Hōc autem nōmen dicēbant Rōmānī
this moreover
cōgnōmen secundum.



CHAPTER XXVI. 1.

REVIEW.

196.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Dēfendite, cīvēs, cīvitatē. 2. Cīvītās est māter nostra. 3. Cīvēs sunt frātrēs nostrī. 4. Puerī, frātrēs amāte. 5. Ōrnāte, cīvēs, urbem monumentīs statuīsque. 6. Urbēs pulchrae in Ītaliā videntur. 7. Habitāsne in urbe pulchrā? 8. Urbs Rōma¹ mūrō cincta est. 9. Rōma ā cīvibus cum fortitūdine dēfēnsa est. 10. Mīlitēs Rōmānī erant fortēs.

¹ See 157, 158.

II. 1. The citizens are defenders of the state. 2. Roman mothers furnished brave heroes for the state. 3. Do you write letters to your brothers? 4. From¹ springs in the mountains the rivers flow. 5. The city will be adorned with golden² statues. 6. In Greece we do³ not see many beautiful cities. 7. The city is defended by watchful guards. 8. A high wall encircles the farmer's field. 9. We shall remain near Cæsar's camp. 10. We teach our children by means of stories.⁴

2. *21 21*

197.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Cōsulēs ā Pyrrhō victī sunt. 2. Urbs ā cōsulibus dēfendētur. 3. Fīlī rēgis audācis sunt cīvītātis dēfēnsōrēs. 4. Clāmōribus mīlitum nostrōrum terrītī sunt hostēs. 5. Mīlītēs in urbe nostrā nōn saepe vidēmus. 6. In montibus et silvīs vīvunt aprī. 7. Malī⁵ poenae timōre coercentur. 8. Lēgibus patriae omnēs⁶ coercēmur. 9. Fluvius oppidum cingit. 10. Mōrēs malī ab hominibus bonīs contemnuntur.

II. 1. Who defeated the Roman consuls? 2. The consul was besieging a city of Spain. 3. We all have seen the pleasant light of the moon. 4. The sad maidens were sitting near a deep river. 5. The maidens were weeping because they had lost their flowers. 6. The boars are descending headlong into the sea. 7. Soldiers are not often seen in our streets. 8. The ancient city of Rome⁷ was ruled by kings. 9. The shepherd's son will weep if he loses (shall have lost) a sheep. 10. The teacher was teaching his pupils⁸ the poems of Homer.

¹ ē rather than ā.

² See p. 37, note 1.

³ See p. 14, note 1.

⁴ See 90 and 91.

⁵ See 117.

⁶ Omnēs agrees with the understood subject of *coercēmur*.

⁷ The city of Rome = the city Rome. See 157, 158.

⁸ Accusative. See p. 54, note 2.

198.

VOCABULARY.

fābula, -ae, F., *story, tale, fable.***frāter**, -tris, M., *brother.***māter**, -tris, F., *mother.***omnis**, -e, adj., *all, every, whole.***praeceps**, -cipitis, adj., *headlong.***tristis**, -e, adj., *sad, gloomy.*

3.

199.

FOR TRANSLATION.¹

PRŌSERPĪNA.

Prōserpina, Cereris filia, aliquandō in Siciliā ad urbem Hennam in campis flōrēs carpēbat, sēta nectēbat lūdēbatque cum comitibus. Nam campī ibi flōribus pulchris sparsī² sunt. Subitō terra concussa³ est atque Plūtō, inferōrum deus, ē terrā ēmersit;⁴ ējus currum equī atrī vehēbant. Deus Prōserpinam abdūxit, ut uxor sua et inferōrum rēgīna esset;⁵ clāmōrem puellae compressit.⁶ Jūppiter autem frātrī permiserat ut Prōserpinam abdūceret.⁷ Māter cum⁸ ignōrāret, ubi filia esset,⁹ tōtum orbem terrārum frūstrā peragrāvit.

[Continued on p. 92.]



CHAPTER XXVII. 1.

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

200. The following adjectives have *ius* (rarely *ius*) in the genitive singular of all genders, and *i* in the dative:

alius, **alia**, **aliud**, *another.***nūllus**, -a, -um, *no one, none, no.***sōlus**, -a, -um, *alone, sole.***tōtus**, -a, -um, *whole.***ūllus**, -a, -um, *any.***ūnus**, -a, -um, *one, alone.*

¹ For meanings of words, see general vocabulary.

² From spargō.

³ From concutiō.

⁴ From ēmergō.

⁵ Ut . . . esset, that she might be.

⁶ From comprimō.

⁷ Ut . . . abdūceret, that he might lead away = to lead away.

⁸ Cum ignōrāret, since she did not know.

⁹ Was.

alter, altera, alterum, the other of two.

neuter, neutra, neutrum, neither of two.

uter, utra, utrum, which of two?

uterque, utrâque, utrumque, each of two, both.

201.

PARADIGM.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N.	ali <u>us</u>	ali <u>a</u>	ali <u>ud</u>	ali <u>ī</u>	ali <u>ae</u>	ali <u>a</u>
G.	ali <u>us</u>	ali <u>us</u>	ali <u>us</u>	ali <u>ōrum</u>	ali <u>ārum</u>	ali <u>ōrum</u>
D.	ali <u>ī</u>	ali <u>ī</u>	ali <u>ī</u>	ali <u>īs</u>	ali <u>īs</u>	ali <u>īs</u>
Ac.	ali <u>um</u>	ali <u>am</u>	ali <u>ud</u>	ali <u>ōs</u>	ali <u>ās</u>	ali <u>a</u>
Ab.	ali <u>ō</u>	ali <u>ā</u>	ali <u>ō</u>	ali <u>īs</u>	ali <u>īs</u>	ali <u>īs</u>

202.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Virtūs sōla vēram dat voluptātem. 2. Alius¹ aliud dīxit. 3. In utram partem² fluit flūmen? 4. Alter³ Graecus, alter³ Rōmānus erat. 5. Utrī cōsulī dat cīvītās tōtam laudem? Neutrī. 6. Aliī⁴ virtūte, aliī⁴ dolīs hostēs superant.⁵ 7. Ūnūs hominis mors tōtam urbem servāvit. 8. Alterī discipulō laudem, alterī culpam dat⁵ praeceptor. 9. Nullius precibus cēdēmus. 10. Ā Cicerōne ūnō urbs servāta est.

II. 1. The farmer was ploughing his field alone. 2. He is praised by one, blamed by another. 3. To which of the two does the teacher give the praise? 4. Some like⁶ boys, others like girls. 5. Death is feared by no good man. 6. The consul conquered some of his enemies, by others he

¹ Literally, *another said another thing*. The English of it is, *one said one thing, another another*.

² *Into which part?* i.e., *in which direction?*

³ *Alter...alter, the one...the other.*

⁴ *Alii...alii, some...others; aliud...aliud, one thing...another thing.*

⁵ This sentence illustrates a common usage of the Latin. A verb belonging to two groups of words is often placed only with the last, and must be mentally supplied with the first. With the English it is the reverse. Show the application of the remark.

⁶ See note 5.

D. Et prænōmen?

P. *Mārcus*.

D. Hōc dīcās mihi, praeceptor ērudītissime, sī placet;
tell most learned
 difficilēsne sunt Cicerōnis ōrātiōnēs?
hard

P. Sine dubiō difficilēs sunt, puer autem ācer eās intelle-
but them
 gere potest.



CHAPTER XXVIII. 1.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

205. Adjectives in Latin, as in English, change their terminations to express different degrees of quality: *altus*, *altior*, *altissimus*, *high*, *higher*, *highest*.

Adjectives may also be compared in Latin, as in English, by means of adverbs.

206. *Examine the following:—*

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
<i>altus</i> (<i>alto</i>)	<i>altior</i> , <i>altius</i>	<i>altissimus</i> , etc.
<i>levis</i> (<i>levi</i>)	<i>levior</i> , <i>levius</i>	<i>levissimus</i> , etc.
<i>prūdēns</i> (<i>prūdēt</i>)	<i>prūdētior</i> , <i>prūdētius</i>	<i>prūdētissimus</i> , etc.
<i>pulcher</i> (<i>pulchro</i>)	<i>pulchrior</i> , <i>pulchrius</i>	<i>pulcherrimus</i> , etc.
<i>miser</i> (<i>misero</i>)	<i>miserior</i> , <i>miserius</i>	<i>miserimus</i> , etc.
<i>ācer</i> (<i>acri</i>)	<i>ācrior</i> , <i>ācrius</i>	<i>ācerrimus</i> , etc.

Observe (1) that the comparative is formed in both the above groups by dropping the final vowel of the stem, if the stem ends in a vowel, and adding *ior*, *ius*.

(2) That the superlative is formed in the first group from the shortened stem by adding *issimus*, *issima*, *issimum*.

(3) But if the adjective ends in *er*, the superlative is formed by adding *rimus*, *rima*, *rimum*, to the positive.

207. Six adjectives in *lis* drop the final vowel of the stem and add *limus* to form the superlative:

facilis, -e, <i>easy</i> .	facilior, facilitus	facillimus, -a, -um
difficilis, -e, <i>hard</i> .	difficilior, difficilitus	difficillimus, -a, -um
similis, -e, <i>like</i> .	similior, similitus	simillimus, -a, -um
dissimilis, -e, <i>unlike</i> .	dissimilior, dissimilitus	dissimillimus, -a, -um
humilis, -e, <i>low</i> .	humilior, humilitus	humillimus, -a, -um
gracilis, -e, <i>slender</i> .	gracilior, gracilitus	gracillimus, -a, -um

208. IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

bonus, -a, -um	melior, -ius	optimus, -a, -um
malus, -a, -um	pējor, -us	pessimus, -a, -um
māgnus, -a, -um	mājor, -us	māximus, -a, -um
multus, -a, -um	—, plūs ¹	plūrimus, -a, -um
vetus	vetustior, -ius	veterrimus, -a, -um



DECLENSION OF THE COMPARATIVE.

209.

PARADIGM.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	M. & F.	NEUT.	M. & F.	NEUT.
N.V.	altior	altius	altiōrēs	altiōra
G.	altiōris	altiōris	altiōrum	altiōrum
D.	altiōri	altiōri	altiōribus	altiōribus
Ac.	altiōrem	altius	altiōrēs, is	altiōra
Ab.	altiōre, i	altiōre, i	altiōribus	altiōribus

Compare, and decline in the comparative:—

atrōx, -ōcis, <i>fierce</i> .	liber, -era, -erum, <i>free</i> .
audāx, -ācis, <i>bold</i> .	piger, pigra, pigrum, <i>lazy</i> .
celer, -eris, <i>swift</i> .	placidus, -a, -um, <i>calm</i> .
fēlix, -īcis, <i>lucky</i> .	sapiēns, -entis, <i>wise</i> .

¹ Plūs has in singular only nom., gen. (plūris), and acc.; in

plural, nom. plūrēs, plūra, gen. plūrium, etc.

210.

EXERCISES.

1. Of bolder soldiers. 2. For a bolder soldier. 3. On the highest tree. 4. The wisest king. 5. Of fiercer lions. 6. By a more lucky general. 7. With calmer joy. 8. Of a swifter horse. 9. For freer men. 10. Of wiser judges. 11. A deeper river. 12. Of deeper rivers. 13. In a deeper river. 14. For lazier boys.

2.

211. We can say in Latin without difference in meaning:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Quis est eloquentior quam Cicerō?</i> | } <i>Who is more eloquent</i> |
| 2. <i>Quis est eloquentior Cicerōne?</i> | |
| | } <i>than Cicero?</i> |

212. RULE OF SYNTAX. — The comparative degree is followed by the ablative when *quam* (than) is omitted.

But the ablative can only take the place of *quam* and the nominative, or *quam* and the accusative.

213.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. *Fluvii altiōrēs sunt rīvīs, maria altissima¹ sunt.*
 2. *In Āfricā sunt animālia atrōciōra quam in Americā.*
 3. *Leōnēs sunt audācissimae bēstiae.* 4. *Elephantī sunt prūdentiōrēs leōnibus.* 5. *Gentēs Āfricae et Eurōpae sunt dissimillimae.* 6. *Pēsum tuum facillimum, meum difficillimum est.* 7. *Rōma est Ītalīae urbs veterrima,¹ sed vetustiorēs sunt in lītoribus colōniae Graecōrum.* 8. *Templa Graeca erant humillima.* 9. *Nihil est pėjus quam mendācium.* 10. *Mendācium autem pėjus pigritiā et ignāviā est.*

II. 1. A river is longer than a brook. 2. Seas are deeper than rivers. 3. The sources of great rivers are not always in high mountains. 4. Elephants bear heavier burdens than

¹ The superlative must often be translated by *very* with the positive.

horses. 5. The horse and the dog are very faithful. 6. Your dog is better than mine. 7. Not many cities are more beautiful than Rome. 8. The elephant is bolder than the horse. 9. Your task is easier than mine; but mine is not very hard. 10. The bravest men are not always the wisest.

214.

VOCABULARY.

America, -ae, f., *America*.

autem,¹ conj., *but, moreover*.

bēstia, -ae, f., *beast*.

colōnia, -ae, f., *colony*.

gēns, gentis, f., *nation, people*.

ignāvia, -ae, f., *cowardice*.

litus, -oris, n., *shore*.

mendācium, -i, n., *lying*.

nihil, n. (indecl.), *nothing*.

pigritia, -ae, f., *laziness*.

quam, conj., *than*.

rivus, i, m., *brook*.

3.

*"Proserpin gathering flowers,
Herself a fairer flower, by gloomy Dis
Was gather'd, which cost Ceres all that pain
To seek her through the world."*

215.

FOR TRANSLATION.²

Tandem Cerēs ā Sōle, quī omnia cōspicit, audīvit quis filiā abdūxisset.³ Itaque statim iter ad Jovem⁴ flexit⁵ et precibus animum ejus inflexit, ut filia ā Plūtōne remitteretur.⁶ Jūppiter id permīsit, sī jējūna mānsisset.⁷ Sed cum⁸ Prōserpina māli Pūnicī septem grāna gustāvisset,⁹ nōn licuit. Tandem Prōserpinae permissum est,¹⁰ ut per partem annī dīmidiam apud mātrem, per partem alteram apud Inerōs esset.¹¹

¹ Always placed after the first or second word in the sentence.

² Continued from p. 86.

³ Had led away.

⁴ Nom. Jūppiter.

⁵ From flectō.

⁶ Ut . . . remitteretur, *that her daughter might be sent back*.

⁷ Had remained.

⁸ Since.

⁹ Had tasted.

¹⁰ It was permitted = *permission was given*.

¹¹ Ut . . . esset, *that she should be = to be*. For the order, see p. 87, note 5.

CHAPTER XXIX. 1.

FORMATION AND COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

216. Most adverbs are formed from adjectives, and follow them in comparison.

217. *Examine the following:—*

ADJECTIVE.	STEM.	ADVERB.
grātus, <i>thankful.</i>	grāto-	grāt ē, <i>thankfully.</i>
benignus, <i>kind.</i>	benigno-	benign ē, <i>kindly.</i>
miser, <i>wretched.</i>	misero-	miser ē, <i>wretchedly.</i>
pulcher, <i>beautiful.</i>	pulchro-	pulchr ē, <i>beautifully.</i>
fortis, <i>brave.</i>	forti-	forti ter, <i>bravely.</i>
ācer, <i>eager.</i>	ācri-	ācri ter, <i>eagerly.</i>
prūdēns, <i>wise.</i>	prūdent-	prūden ter, <i>wisely.</i>
felix, <i>lucky.</i>	felici-	felici ter, <i>luckily.</i>

Observe (1) that the adjectives of the first group are of the *o* (or second) declension, and that the adverbs are formed from the stem of the adjectives by changing the final *o* of the stem to *ē*.

(2) That the adjectives of the second group are of the third declension, and that the adverbs are formed from the stem of the adjectives by adding *ter*.

(3) But stems in *nt* drop *t* before adding the suffix *ter*.

218. *Examine the following:—*

ADJECTIVE.	ADVERB.
multus, <i>much.</i>	multum, <i>much.</i>
facilis, <i>easy.</i>	facile, <i>easily.</i>
impūnis, <i>unpunished.</i>	impūne, <i>with safety.</i>
citus, <i>quick.</i>	citō, <i>quickly.</i>
subitus, <i>sudden.</i>	subitō, <i>suddenly.</i>
primus, <i>first.</i>	primō, <i>at first.</i>

Observe that in the first group the accusative singular neuter of the adjective is used as an adverb; in the second, the ablative.

219. *Examine the following:—*

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
grātē	grātius	grātissimē
miserē	miserius	miserrimē
ācritēr	ācrius	ācerrimē
fēliciter	fēlicius	fēlicissimē
benē¹	melius	optimē
malē	pējus	pessimē
multum	plūs	plūrimum
—	magis	māximē

Observe that the comparative of the adverb is the same as the neuter accusative singular of the adjective; and that the superlative is formed from the superlative of the adjective by changing, as in the positive, the final *o* of the stem to *ē*.

If the adjective is irregular in comparison, the adverb is likewise.

Compare:—

placidē, calmly.	liberē, freely.	pulchrē, beautifully.
audācter, boldly.	celeriter, quickly.	prūdenter, wisely.

2.

220.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Ōlim fuit² Athēniēnsis clārissimus. 2. Fidēlīter lēgibus³ cīvītātis pārēbat. 3. Jūstē omnibus rēbus⁴ agēbat. 4. Audācter pūgnāvit atque amicum fortiter dēfendit. 5. Sapiēter juvenēs aliōsque docēbat. 6. Falsō et turpiter accūsātus est; liberē sē⁵ dēfendit neque timēbat. 7. Injūstissimē ad mortem damnātus est ā cīvibus. 8. Venēnum in carcere bibit placidē. 9. Ejus⁶ memoria dēlēbitur nunquam. 10. Quis fuit Athēniēnsis?

II. 1. Was Socrates an illustrious Athenian? 2. Was he more illustrious than other citizens? 3. Did he not act most

¹ Formed irregularly from **bonus**.

² *There was*.

³ Observe the dative with **pārēō**.

⁴ *Things*. See 260.

⁵ *Himself*.

⁶ *Of him*.

justly in all respects?¹ 4. Did he very² faithfully obey the laws of the Athenians? 5. Did he not teach the Athenians very wisely? 6. Did he not defend a young man in battle very bravely? 7. Why was he most basely accused and condemned to death? 8. We shall cherish his memory more diligently. 9. His memory will be cherished faithfully by the best men. 10. In vain shall we seek for a better man than Socrates.

III. 1. Julius Cæsar was a very famous man. 2. He was excellently brought up by his mother. 3. He learned the Greek language very well. 4. He was an illustrious general and fought many battles most successfully. 5. In Gaul he took towns, and cruelly slew many men. 6. He boldly sailed to Britain with many ships. 7. But the inhabitants did not basely beg for peace. 8. He quickly overcame all his enemies. 9. (As) consul he ruled the Roman state wisely and well. 10. He was foully slain by Brutus and other Romans.

221.

VOCABULARY.

crūdēlīter [crūdēlis], *cruelly*.
diligenter [dilligēns], *diligently*.
falsō [falsus], *falsely*.
fidēlīter [fidēlis], *faithfully*.
frūstrā, *in vain*.
injūstē [injūstus], *unjustly*.
jūstē [jūstus], *justly*.
liberē [liber], *freely, fearlessly*.
olim, *formerly*.
optimē, *very well, excellently*.
sapienter [sapīēns], *wisely*.
turpiter [turpis], *basely, foully*.
accūsō, 1 [ad, causa], *accuse*.
Athēnīēnsis, -e, adj., *Athenian*.
bibō, 3, bibi, pōtum, *drink*.
carcer, -eris, m., *prison*.

colō, 3, colui, cultum, *cultivate, cherish, care for*.
damnō, 1, condemn.
discō, 3, didici, —, *learn*.
juvenis, -is, m. & f., *youth*.
lingua, -ae, f., *tongue, language*.
nāvigō, 1 [nāvis, agō], *sail*.
necō, 1, kill. Cf. interficiō.
pāreō, 2, -ui, —, *obey* (w. dat.).
pāx, pācis, f., *peace*.
petō, 3, -ivi, -ii, -itum, *beg for, ask*.
quaerō, 3, quaesivi, -ii, quae-situm, *seek for, ask, inquire*.
sed, conj., *but*. Cf. autem (214).
Sōcratēs, -is, m., *Socrates, an Athenian philosopher*.
venēnum, -i, n., *poison*.

¹ Compare I. 3.² See p. 91, note.

3.

222.

COLLOQUIUM.

PATER ET FILIOLUS.

P. Quid, mī filiōle, in scholā hodiē discēbās?
little son

F. Discēbam, mī pater, pēnsū de adverbīis longissimū.

P. Cuī partī ōrātiōnis est adverbium simillimū?
to what speech

F. Simillimū, ut opīnor, est adverbium adjectīvō.
as I think

P. Rēctē, puer; sed illud mihi explicā, sī poteris: Sī,
this explain if you can
 ut dīcis, adverbium adjectīvō est simile, unde nōmen traxit?
whence has derived

F. Fortasse propter hōc, quod saepissimē verbis ad-
perhaps on account of this because very often verbs
 jungitur.

P. Optimē, filiōle; ēn tibi āssem!
here is for you penny



CHAPTER XXX

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

223.

VERBS IN ī.

Audiō (stem audī), *hear*.

PRINCIPAL PARTS: audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītum.

ACTIVE.		INDICATIVE.		PASSIVE.
		PRESENT.		
<i>I hear, etc.</i>				<i>I am heard, etc.</i>
audiō	audīmus	audior		audīmur
audīs	audītis	audīris, or -re		audīminī
audit	audiunt	audītur		audiuntur
		IMPERFECT.		
<i>I was hearing, etc.</i>				<i>I was heard, etc.</i>
audiēbam	audiēbāmus	audiēbar		audiēbāmur
audiēbās	audiēbātis	audiēbāris, or -re		audiēbāminī
audiēbat	audiēbant	audiēbātur		audiēbantur

ACTIVE.		PASSIVE.	
<i>I shall hear, etc.</i>		<i>I shall be heard, etc.</i>	
audiam	audiēmus	audiar	audiēmur
audiēs	audiētis	audiēris, or-re	audiēmini
audiet	audient	audiētur	audientur
FUTURE.			
<i>I have heard, etc.</i>		<i>I have been heard, etc.</i>	
audivi	audivimus	auditus {	sum
audivisti	audivistis		es
audivit	audiverunt, or-re		est
		auditi	{ sumus
			estis
			sunt
PERFECT.			
<i>I had heard, etc.</i>		<i>I had been heard, etc.</i>	
audiveram	audiverāmus	auditus {	eram
audiverās	audiverātis		erās
audiverat	audiverant		erat
		auditi	{ erāmus
			erātis
			erant
PLUPERFECT.			
<i>I shall have heard, etc.</i>		<i>I shall have been heard, etc.</i>	
audiverō	audiverimus	auditus {	erō
audiveris	audiveritis		eris
audiverit	audiverint		erit
		auditi	{ erimus
			eritis
			erunt
FUTURE PERFECT.			
SUBJUNCTIVE. ¹			
PRESENT.			
audiam	audiāmus	audiar	audiāmur
audiās	audiātis	audiāris, or-re	audiāmini
audiat	audiant	audiātur	audiantur
IMPERFECT.			
audirem	audirēmus	audirer	audirēmur
audirēs	audirētis	audireris, or-re	audirēmini
audiret	audirent	audirētur	audirentur
PERFECT.			
audiverim	audiverimus	auditus {	sim
audiveris	audiveritis		sis
audiverit	audiverint		sit
		auditi	{ simus
			sitis
			sint

¹ See p. 26, note.

ACTIVE.		PASSIVE.	
		PLUPERFECT.	
audivissem	audivissēmus	auditus {	essem
audivissēs	audivissētis		essēs
audivisset	audivissent		esset
			auditi {
			essēmus
			essētis
			essent

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

audi, *hear thou.*audite, *hear ye.*audire, *be thou heard.*audimini, *be ye heard.*

FUTURE.

auditō, *thou shalt hear.*auditō, *he shall hear.*auditōte, *ye shall hear.*audiuntō, *they shall hear.*auditor, *thou shalt be heard.*auditor, *he shall be heard.*audiuntor, *they shall be heard.*

INFINITIVE.

PRES. audire, *to hear.*PERF. audivisse, *to have heard.*FUT. auditurus esse, *to be about to hear.*audiri, *to be heard.*auditus esse, *to have been heard.*auditum iri, *to be about to be heard.*

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. audiēns, -entis, *hearing.*FUT. auditurus, -a, -um, *about to hear.*GER. audiendus, -a, -um, *to be heard.*PERF. auditus, -a, -um, *heard, having been heard.*

GERUND.

G. audiendū, *of hearing.*D. audiendō, *for hearing.*Ac. audiendum, *hearing.*Ab. audiendō, *by hearing.*

SUPINE.

Ac. auditum, *to hear.*Ab. auditū, *to hear, to be heard.*

CHAPTER XXXI. 1.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

224. Learn the present, imperfect, and future indicative, and present imperative and infinitive, active and passive, of *audiō*.

225.**EXERCISES.**

I. 1. *Audiō, audiēbam, audiam.* 2. *Audit, audiēbat, audiet.* 3. *Audītur, audiēbātur, audiētur.* 4. *Audī, audire.* 5. *Audīmur, audiēbāmur, audiēmur.* 6. *Audire, audirī.* 7. *Audītis, audiēbātis, audiētis.* 8. *Audīs, audīris.* 9. *Audiunt, audiuntur.* 10. *Audent, audientur.*

II. 1. Thou hearest, thou wast hearing, thou wilt hear. 2. I hear, I am heard. 3. He is hearing, he was hearing, he will hear. 4. To be heard, to hear. 5. We were hearing, we were (being) heard. 6. We hear, we heard, we shall hear. 7. They will hear, they will be heard. 8. You heard, you were heard. 9. Hear (ye), be ye heard. 10. I hear, I heard, I shall be heard.

2.

226.**EXERCISES.**

Pūniō, punish; mūniō, fortify; vestiō, clothe.

I. 1. *Pūniēbam, mūniēbam, vestiēbam.* 2. *Mūnītur, pūnītur, vestītur.* 3. *Pūniet, vestiet, mūniet.* 4. *Pūnī, mūnīte, vestīminī.* 5. *Vestiētur, pūniētur, mūniētur.* 6. *Nōnne pūnīmus? nōnne vestīmur? nōnne mūniuntur?* 7. *Vestiamne? pūnietne? mūniēturne?* 8. *Mūniēbant, pūniēbāminī, vestior.* 9. *Nōn vestīris, nōn pūnit, nōn mūniēmus.* 10. *Pūniar, mūniam, vestiēbāris.*

II. 1. He was clothing, he was punishing, he was fortifying. 2. They will be clothed, they will be fortified, they will be punished. 3. Be thou clothed, punish (thou), fortify. 4. I fortify, he punishes, we are clothing. 5. Are you not being clothed? was it not fortified? will he not be pun-

ished? 6. They are being punished, it is being fortified, thou wilt be clothed. 7. We punish, we were fortifying, they will clothe. 8. Were you being clothed? will it be fortified? shall I be punished? 9. I shall not fortify, you are not being clothed, they will not be punished. 10. I punished, you will fortify, they clothe.

3.

227.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Vēre terra grāmine et flōribus vestitur. 2. Vēre avium carmina audimus. 3. Mors vītam nostram finiet. 4. Puerī in grāmine dormiēbant. 5. Somnō mollimus cūrās. 6. Canēs agricolārum ovēs custōdiunt. 7. Militēs urbem custōdient. 8. Bellum ā Scīpiōne finiētur. 9. Audīte verba sapientium. 10. Injūstē puer pūnītur.

II. 1. A good father will nurture, clothe, and¹ instruct his children. 2. It is very² pleasant³ to hear the sweet voice of the nightingale. 3. All our¹ pains are ended by death. 4. The general justly punishes a cowardly soldier. 5. The sheep are carefully⁴ guarded by the dog. 6. Scipio finished the war in Africa. 7. The pupils are very faithfully instructed by their teachers. 8. My son, soothe your mother's cares. 9. The city is fortified by strong walls. 10. In summer the trees are clothed with leaves.

228.

VOCABULARY.

custōdiō, 4 [custōs], guard.
dormiō, 4, sleep.
ē-rudiō, 4 [rudis], teach, instruct.
finiō, 4 [finis], end, finish.
mollīō, 4 [mollis], soften, soothe.
mūniō, 4, fortify, defend.
nūtriō, 4, nurture, nourish.
pūniō, 4, punish.
vestiō, 4, clothe.

carmen, -inis, N., song.
dolor, -ōris, M., pain.
follum, -i, N., leaf.
grāmen, -inis, N., grass.
ignāvus, -a, -um, adj., cowardly.
jūcundus, -a, -um, adj., pleasant.
luscīnia, -ae, F., nightingale.
vēr, vēris, N., spring.
vōx, vōcis, F., voice.

¹ Omit. ² See p. 91, note. ³ Neuter gender. ⁴ See 144, 145.

McH CHAPTER XXXII. 1.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

229. Learn the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect indicative, and perfect infinitive, active and passive, of *audiō*.

230.**EXERCISES.**

I. 1. *Audīvī, audīveram, audīverō.* 2. *Audītus est, audītus erat, audītus erit.* 3. *Audīvimus, audīverāmus, audīverimus.* 4. *Audīverant, audītī erant.* 5. *Audīvistī, audīverās, audīveris.* 6. *audīvisse, audītus esse.* 7. *Audīverātis, audītī erātis.* 8. *Audīvit, audīverat, audīverit.*

II. 1. Thou hast heard, thou hadst heard, thou wilt have heard. 2. They have been heard, they had been heard, they will have been heard. 3. I have heard, I have been heard. 4. To have been heard, to have heard. 5. We have heard, we had heard, we shall have heard. 6. We have been heard, we had been heard, we shall have been heard. 7. You have heard, you have been heard. 8. He had heard, he had been heard.

2.**231.****EXERCISES.**

I. 1. *Finīveram, ērudīveram, vestīveram.* 2. *Finītum est, ērudītus sum, vestītus sum.* 3. *Nōne finīta sunt? nōne vestītus eram? nōne ērudītus erō?* 4. *Vestīverās, ērudīverās, finīverās.* 5. *Finīveris, ērudītus eris, vestīverimus.* 6. *Vestītāe erant, finīta erant, ērudītī erant.* 7. *Ērudīverātis, finīveram, vestīverint.* 8. *Vestītīne sumus? estne ērudītus? estne finītum?* 9. *Ērudīta es, finīstī,¹ vestierās.²* 10. *Nōn ērudistis, nōn finīverātis, nōn vestīverit.*

¹ For *finīvistī*. Perfects in *īvī* often drop *v* and contract *īvī* to *i*.

² For *vestīverās*.

II. 1. Have they not been clothed? have they (*neut.*) not been finished? were they not taught? 2. We have finished, we have clothed, we have taught. 3. She had been taught, they (*neut.*) had been finished, we (*fem.*) had been clothed. 4. Didst thou teach? have you finished? has she clothed? 5. They had clothed, they will have taught, I have finished. 6. I had clothed, thou hadst taught, he had finished. 7. We shall not have finished, they will not have clothed, you will not have taught. 8. It was not finished, we had not been taught, you will not have been clothed. 9. You have taught, you had finished, you will have clothed. 10. I shall have clothed, I had taught, I finished.

3.

232.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Medicus régis nocte ad Fabricium vēnit.¹ 2. Fabricius medicum vinxit et ad dominum mīsit. 3. Urbs virtūte et fortitūdine mīlitum mūnīta erit. 4. Rōmānī artibus² et litterīs³ ā Graecīs ērudītī sunt. 5. Octō hōrās dormīre puerīs satis est. 6. Lūce sōlis calōreque aperīuntur flōrēs. 7. Omnēs terrās fortibus virīs aperuit nātūra. 8. Militēs arcem fidēliter custōdīvērunt. 9. Brūtus in castra Caesaris vēnerat. 10. Nihil scīre turpissimum est.

II. 1. The king's physician was bound by Fabricius' slave. 2. The valor and endurance (*fortitūdō*) of the soldiers fortified the city. 3. The Greeks instructed the Romans in the arts.³ 4. Is it enough for a boy to sleep two hours?⁴ 5. The light and heat of the sun had opened the flowers. 6. The citadel was very⁵ carefully guarded by

¹ How do you know whether this form is present or perfect?

² In the arts and literature.

⁴ Duās hōrās.

³ Compare I. 4.

⁵ See p. 91, note.

the soldiers. 7. To know many things¹ is very useful. 8. To be ignorant of many things is not disgraceful. 9. The general's camp² had not been fortified. 10. Did you not hear the voice of your father?

233.

VOCABULARY.

aperiō, 4, -ui, -tum, *open, disclose.*

ne-sciō, 4, *know not, be ignorant of.*

sciō, 4, *know, know how.*

veniō, 4, vēni, ventum, *come.*

vinciō, 4, vinxi, victum, *bind.*

ad, prep. w. acc., *to, towards.*

ars, artis, f., *art.* (167. 2.)

calor, -ōris, m., *heat.*

Fabricius, -i, m., *Fabricius, a Roman general.*

litterae, -ārum, f., *letters, literature; often = epistula.*

lūx, lūcis, f., *light, daylight.*

medicus, -i, m., *physician.*

nox, noctis, f., *night.* (167. 2.)

octō, num. adj., indecl., *eight.*

turpis, -e, adj., *base, disgraceful.*

4.

234.

COLLOQUIUM.

PRAECEPTOR ET DISCIPULUS.

P. Dē quā rē est pēnsūm hodiernū?

D. Pēnsūm hodiernū est iterū dē conjugātiōne quartā.

P. Herī quartam conjugātiōnem nesciēbās; scīsne hodiq̄?

D. Partim sciō, modum autem subjunctivum nesciō.
partly mood

P. Mox subjunctivum quoque discēs.
soon also

D. Estne ūtilius indicativum scīre quam subjunctivum?

P. Utrumque debēmus scīre; indicativus autem saepius invenitur.

D. Adhūc conjugātiōnēs didici quattuor. Suntne plūrēs?
thus far

P. Nōn plūrēs; sed multa verba sunt anōmala.
irregular

¹ See 117.

² Remember that the Latin word for *camp* is plural, **castra**,

-ōrum. What must be the number of the verb of which **castra** is subject?

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

235.

VERBS IN *iō*.¹**Capiō** (stem **cape**), *take*.PRINCIPAL PARTS: **capiō**, **capere**, **cēpi**, **captum**.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

ACTIVE.

I take, etc.

capiō	capimus
capis	capitis
capit	capiunt

PRESENT.

PASSIVE.

I am taken, etc.

capior	capimur
caperis, or -re	capimini
capitur	capiuntur

IMPERFECT.

I was taking, etc.

capiebam	capiebamus
capiebas	capiebatis
capiebat	capiebant

I was taken, etc.

capiebar	capiebamur
capiebaris, or -re	capiebamini
capiebatur	capiebantur

FUTURE.

I shall take, etc.

capiam	capiemus
capies	capietis
capiet	capient

I shall be taken, etc.

capiar	capiemur
capieris, or -re	capiemini
capietur	capientur

PERFECT.

cēpi, **cēpisti**, **cēpit**, etc.**captus sum**, **es**, **est**, etc.

PLUPERFECT.

cēperam, **cēperās**, **cēperat**, etc.**captus eram**, **erās**, **erat**, etc.

FUTURE PERFECT.

cēperō, **cēperis**, **cēperit**, etc.**captus erō**, **eris**, **erit**, etc.

¹ Verbs in *iō* of the third conjugation are distinguished from those of the fourth by the active

infinitive present. What forms of **capiō** are like those of **audiō**? Make a general statement. .

SUBJUNCTIVE.

ACTIVE.

PRESENT.

capiam, capiās, capiat, etc.

PASSIVE.

capiar, -iāris or -re, -iātur, etc.

IMPERFECT.

caperem, caperēs, caperet, etc.

caperer, -erēris or -re, -erētur.

PERFECT.

cēperim, cēperīs, cēperit, etc.

captus sim, sis, sit, etc.

PLUPERFECT.

cēpissem, cēpissēs, cēpisset, etc.

captus essem, essēs, esset, etc.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. capere, take thou.

capere, be thou taken.

capite, take ye.

capimini, be ye taken.

FUT. capito, thou shalt take,
etc.capitor, thou shalt be taken,
etc.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. capere, to take.

capī, to be taken.

PERF. cēpisse, to have taken.

captus esse, to have been taken.

FUT. captūrus esse, to be about
to take.captum irī, to be about to be
taken.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. capiēns, taking.

FUT. captūrus, about to take.

GER. capiendus, to be taken.

PERF. captus, having been taken.

GERUND.

capiendī, of taking,
etc.

SUPINE.

Ac. captum, to take.

Ab. captū, to take, to be taken.

Rex.

CHAPTER XXXIV. 1.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

236.

VERBS IN *iō*.

Learn all the tenses of the indicative, the present imperative, and the present and perfect infinitive, active and passive, of *capiō*.

237.

EXERCISES.

- I. 1. *Capiunt, capiēbant.* 2. *Capior, capiēbar, capiar.*
 3. *Capimur, capiēbāmur, capiēmur.* 4. *Capis, caperis.*
 5. *Cēpī, captus sum.* 6. *Cēpimus, cēperāmus, cēperimus.*
 7. *Capta sunt, capta erant, capta erunt.* 8. *Cape, capere.*
 9. *Capere, capī.* 10. *Cēpisse, captus esse.*

- II. 1. We are taking, we were taking, we shall be taking. 2. Take, be taken. 3. Thou art taking, thou wast taking, thou wilt take. 4. You have taken, you had taken, you will have taken. 5. It is taken, it was taken, it will be taken. 6. I was taking, I was taken. 7. To take, to have taken. 8. To be taken, to have been taken. 9. It (*fem.*) has been taken, it had been taken, it will have been taken. 10. We have taken, we have been taken.

2.

238.

EXERCISES.

- I. 1. *Tarentīnī lēgātīs Rōmānōrum injūriam fēcērunt.*
 2. *Pyrrhus, Ēpīrī rēx, ad Tarentīnōs vēnit.* 3. *Contrā Pyrrhum missus est Laevīnus cōsul.* 4. *Pyrrhus elephantīs vīcit, nam Rōmānōrum equī terrītī sunt et fugiēbant.*
 5. *Nox proelī finem fēcīt; Laevīnus per noctem fūgit.*
 6. *Multī et fortēs Rōmānī in pūgnā interfectī sunt.* 7. *Captīvōs Rōmānōs summō in honōre habuit Pyrrhus.* 8. *Deinde¹ in Campāniam sē recēpit.* 9. *Lēgātī, ā Rōmānīs missī,²*

¹ Pronounced *de-in'-de*.² *Sent.*

honōrificē ā Pyrrhō exceptī sunt. 10. Pāx cum Pyrrhō nōn facta est.

II. 1. A wrong was done to the Romans by the Tarentines. 2. Against Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, the Romans sent the consul Lævinus. 3. The spies of Pyrrhus were taken by Lævinus and led through his camp. 4. The Romans did not make peace with King Pyrrhus. 5. Fabricius saw through the design of the king and was not¹ frightened. 6. You will welcome your friend to-day. 7. I welcome my best friend with great pleasure.² 8. The enemy threw their spears and fled into the woods. 9. Did not Cæsar either conquer or slay all his enemies? 10. Finally he was himself (*ipse*) slain by Brutus his friend, and others.

239.

VOCABULARY.

ex-cipīō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptum
[capīō], catch, accept, welcome.

faciō, 3, fēcī, factum, make, do.

fugiō, 3, fūgī, fugitum, flee.

inter-ficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectum [fa-
ciō], kill, slay. Cf. necō (221).

jaciō, 3, jēcī, jactum, throw.

per-spiciō, 3, -spexī, -spectum
[speciō], see through, into.

re-cipīō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptum [cap-
iō], take back, get again, receive.

sē recipere, withdraw, retreat.

aut . . . aut, conj., either . . . or.

⌊Campānia, -ae, F., Campania, a
division of Italy.

contrā, prep. w. acc., against.

de-inde, adv., then, next.

dēnique, adv., finally.

explōrātor, -ōris, M., scout, spy.

finis, -is, M., end.

honōrificē, adv., honorably.

injūria, -ae, F., wrong, injury.

Lævinus, -i, M., Lævinus, a Roman
consul.

lēgātus, -i, M., ambassador, lieu-
tenant.

per, prep. w. acc., through.

proellum, -i, N., battle. Cf.
pūgna (102).

summus, -a, -um (sup. of supe-
rus), adj., highest.

Tarentinus, -i, M., an inhabitant
of Tarentum, a Tarentine.

¹ And . . . not, neque.

² See 144, 145.

CHAPTER XXXV. 1.

REVIEW OF THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS.

240.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Amāmus, monēmus, regimus, audīmus. 2. Laudant, dēlent, agunt, custōdiunt. 3. Ōrnābam, dēlēbam, vincēbam, mūniēbam. 4. Cantāvistī, habuistī, posuistī, vinxistī. 5. Mūtāvērunt, tenuērunt, ēgērunt, cēpērunt, mūnīvērunt. 6. Portāverātis, dēlēverātis, prae buerātis, dūxerātis, dormiverātis.

#/ II. 1. Fugātur, terrētur, pōnitur, vincitur. 2. Servāberis, tenēberis, mittēre, vestiēre. 3. Laudātī sumus, prohibītī sumus, ductī sumus, ērudītī sumus. 4. Ōrnāre, monēre, trahere, pūnīre. 5. Amārī, docērī, contemnī, jacī, aperīrī. 6. Amātae sunt, monitae sunt, exceptae sunt, audītae sunt.

III. 1. Dormīte, superāte, facite, vincīte, vincīte, prae bēte. 2. Vulnerāvisse, jēcisse, vēnisse, docuisse, flūxisse. 3. Recipimur, spectāmur, agimur, vestīmur, docēmur. 4. Docēbitis, pūniētis, trahētis, fugiētis, creābitis. 5. Misit, habuit, armāvit, jēcit, fūgit. 6. Vinciminī, vituperāminī, terrēminī, vincīminī, capiminī.

2.

241.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Thou lovest, thou advisest, thou rulest, thou hearst. 2. I shall praise, I shall destroy, I shall drive, I shall guard. 3. You were adorning, you were seeing, you were conquering, you were fortifying. 4. We have sung, we have had, we have placed, we have bound. 5. You have changed, you have held, you have driven, you have taken, you have fortified. 6. I had carried, I had destroyed, I had furnished, I had led, I had slept.

II. 1. We are put to flight, we are frightened, we are placed, we are bound. 2. He will be saved, he will be held, he will be sent, he will be clothed. 3. They have been praised, they have been prevented, they have been led, they have been instructed. 4. They shall be adorned, they shall be advised, they shall be drawn, they shall be punished. 5. To be loved, to be taught, to be despised, to be thrown, to be opened. 6. Thou hast been loved, thou hast been advised, thou hast been welcomed, thou hast been heard.

III. 1. Sleep, surpass, do (*fac*), bind, conquer, furnish. 2. To wound, to throw, to come, to teach, to flow. 3. They are received, they are witnessed, they are driven, they are clothed, they are taught. 4. I shall teach, I shall punish, I shall draw, I shall flee, I shall create. 5. They have sent, they have had, they have armed, they have thrown, they have fled. 6. Thou art conquered, thou art blamed, thou art frightened, thou art bound, thou art taken.

3.

242.

COLLOQUIUM.

JACŌBUS ET AUGUSTUS.

J. Dénique ad finem pēnsī pervēnimus; quid jam incipiēmus?
 finally end now
 begin

A. Tū quidquid vidēbitur incipiēs: ego incipiam nihil.
 you whatever seems good

J. Quārē? esne dēfessus?
 why

A. Certē, admodum dēfessus; pēnsūm recōgnōscendum
 certainly downright review
 mē quidem paene finīvit.
 at least almost

J. Mox recreāberis, sī mēcum ad natandum veniēs.
 soon will be rested with me swim

A. Profectō tēcum veniam, nam natāre mihi est jūcun-
 surely with you for
 dissimū et semper et praecipuē cum,
 both especially when

“*Sōle sub ardentī resonant arbusta cicādīs.*”
 under glowing resound groves the cicadae

J. Quam lautē poētā aliquem laudās!
 how elegantly some quote

A. Hunc Vergilī versiculū mē docuit praeceptor.
 this Vergil line



CHAPTER XXXVI. 1.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

243. The stem ends in *u*.

244. RULE OF GENDER. — Nouns in *us* are masculine; those in *ū* are neuter.

1. The following nouns, and a few others, are feminine: *acus*, needle; *domus*, house; *īdūs* (plur.), *Ides*; *manus*, hand; *porticus*, portico; *tribus*, tribe.

245. PARADIGMS.

Gradus, m., step.		Genū, n., knee.	
SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
N.V. grad us	grad ūs	gen ū	gen ua
G. grad ūs	grad uum	gen ūs	gen uum
D. grad ui (ū)	grad ibus	gen ū	gen ibus
Ac. grad um	grad ūs	gen ū	gen ua
Ab. grad ū	grad ibus	gen ū	gen ibus

MASC.		TERMINATIONS.	NEUT.	
N.V. us	ūs	ū	ua	
G. ūs	uum	ūs	uum	
D. ui (ū)	ibus (ubus)	ū	ibus (ubus)	
Ac. um	ūs	ū	ua	
Ab. ū	ibus (ubus)	ū	ibus (ubus)	

246. The fourth declension is a modification of the third. Thus, *gradūs* is for *graduīs*, *gradum* for *graduem*, *gradū* for *gradue*, etc.

247. *Artus*, joint, *partus*, birth, *tribus*, tribe, sometimes *portus*, harbor, *verū*, a spit; also dissyllables in *cus*, have the termination *ubus* in the dative and ablative plural.

248. *Domus*, house, has also forms of the second declension. See special paradigms, 262.

249. Decline together *domus mea*, my house; *exercitus magnus*, large army; *Idūs Mārtiae*, Ides of March.

2.

250.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. *Vēre adventus avium hominibus est jūcundissimus.* 2. *Sēnsūs avium ācrēs sunt, mōtūs celerēs.* 3. *In lacubus et in palūdibus māgna avium est multitudō.* 4. *Avēs multae in porticibus altīs domicilium habent.* 5. *Quercus Jovī sacra erat.* 6. *Quercūs frōns est victōris ōrnāmentum.* 7. *Cōsulātus erat Rōmānōrum magistrātus amplus.* 8. *Salūs civitātis in manibus cōsulum erat.* 9. *Cōsulēs exercituum erant imperātōrēs.* 10. *Erant in portibus nāvēs¹ longae.*

#II. 1. The enemy (*plur.*) were conquered on the arrival² of Cæsar. 2. Many animals fight with their horns. 3. Many lakes are seen in the Alps. 4. The ancients honored the oak (as) the tree³ of Jupiter. 5. The songs of birds are heard among the oaks. 6. In ancient times men fought with bows and arrows. 7. The consulship of Cicero was very renowned. 8. Cæsar came into Italy with a large army. 9. The arrival of the army freed the citizens from fear.⁴ 10. Between school and home we take (make) many steps.

¹ *Nāvēs longae*, ships of war.

³ Predicate accusative.

² See 136.

⁴ See 128, 129, 130.

251.

VOCABULARY.

adventus, -ūs, *m.* [*adveniō*],
arrival, approach.
arcus, -ūs, *m.*, *bow.*
cōsulātus, -ūs, *m.* [*cōsul*], *con-*
sulship.
cornū, -ūs, *n.*, *horn.*
exercitus, -ūs, *m.* [*exerceō*],
army.
lacus, -ūs, *m.*, *lake.*
magistrātus, -ūs, *m.* [*magister*],
office, magistrate.
manus, -ūs, *f.*, *hand.*
metus, -ūs, *m.*, *fear.*
mōtus, -ūs, *m.* [*moveō*], *move-*
ment, motion.

portus, -ūs, *m.*, *harbor.*
quercus, -ūs, *f.*, *oak.* (11. 4.)
sēnsus, -ūs, *m.* [*sentīō*], *sense,*
feeling.
amplus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *great, re-*
nowned, honorable.
domicillium, -i, *n.*, *home.* (79.)
frōns, frondis, *f.*, *chaplet of leaves.*
Jūppiter, Jovis, *m.*, *Jupiter, the*
supreme god. (262.)
sagitta, -ae, *f.*, *arrow.*
salūs, -ūtis, *f.*, *safety.*
schola, -ae, *f.*, *school.*
victor, -ōris, *m.* [*vincō*], *conqueror.*



CHAPTER XXXVII. 1.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

252. The stem ends in *ē*.

253. RULE OF GENDER.—Nouns of the fifth declension are feminine, except *diēs*, *day*, which is commonly masculine in the singular, and always in the plural.

254.

PARADIGMS.

<i>Diēs, day.</i>		<i>Rēs, thing, affair.</i>		TERMINATIONS.	
SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
N.V. <i>diēs</i>	<i>diēs</i>	<i>rēs</i>	<i>rēs</i>	<i>ēs</i>	<i>ēs</i>
G. <i>diēī</i>	<i>diērum</i>	<i>reī</i>	<i>rērum</i>	<i>ēī</i>	<i>ērum</i>
D. <i>diēī</i>	<i>diēbus</i>	<i>reī</i>	<i>rēbus</i>	<i>ēī</i>	<i>ēbus</i>
Ac. <i>diem</i>	<i>diēs</i>	<i>rem</i>	<i>rēs</i>	<i>em</i>	<i>ēs</i>
Ab. <i>diē</i>	<i>diēbus</i>	<i>rē</i>	<i>rēbus</i>	<i>ē</i>	<i>ēbus</i>

255. Only *diēs* and *rēs* are complete in the plural. A few other nouns have nominative and accusative plural.

256. Decline together *rēs publica*, *state*; in sing., *bona fides*, *good faith*; *magna spes*, *great hope*; *diēs quintus*, *fifth day*.

257.**EXERCISES.**

I. 1. In omnibus rebus certus ordo est. 2. Domina rerum humanarum est fortuna. 3. Tertiō diē cōsul in urbem veniet. 4. Dux exercitum in plānitē dūxit. 5. Ibi aciem instrūxit et hostēs exspectābat. 6. Māgnam victōriæ spem habuit. 7. Nam māximæ erant mīlitum fidēs et virtūs. 8. Prō salutē rei publicæ pūgnābant. 9. Posterō diē hostēs in pūgnam prōcēssērunt. 10. Ad diē finem victi sunt et fugātī.

#II. 1. God is the creator of all things. 2. The commonwealth is dear to all good citizens. 3. In all human affairs there is much uncertainty.¹ 4. The army was marshalled in a large plain. 5. The enemy advanced against² the Romans' line of battle. 6. The general praised the soldiers for³ their⁴ fidelity. 7. In the line of battle were many foot-soldiers. 8. They had great hopes of victory. 9. In⁵ a few days the arrangement of things will be changed. 10. The consul gave a pledge to the state.

258.**VOCABULARY.**

aciēs, -ēī, *F.*, *line of battle*.

fidēs, -ēī, *F.*, *faith, fidelity, pledge*.

plānitēs, -ēī, *F.*, *plain*.

rēs publica, *F.*, *commonwealth*,

spēs, *spēī*, *F.*, *hope*. [*state*.

certus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *fixed, certain*.

creātor, -ōris, *M.*, *creator*.

domina, -ae, *F.*, *mistress*.

exspectō, *I*, *await, expect*.

hūmānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *human*.

in-certus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *uncertain*.

in-struō, *3*, -strūxī, -strūctum, *draw up, marshal*.

ōrdō, -inis, *M.*, *order, arrangement*.

paucus,⁶ -a, -um, *adj.*, *few, little*.

pedes, -itis, *M.* [*pēs*], *foot-soldier*.

posterus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *following, next*.

prō, *prep. w. abl.*, *for, in behalf of*.

prō-cēdō, *3*, -cēssī, -cēssum, *advance*.

¹ Many things are uncertain.

² In with accusative.

³ Dē with ablative.

⁴ Omit.

⁵ See 135, 136.

⁶ Mostly used in the plural.

259. *Examine the following:—*

1. *Claudus alterō pede, lame in one foot.*
2. *Mōribus similēs, similar in character.*
3. *Virtūte praecēdunt, they excel in courage.*
4. *Numerō ad duodecim, about twelve in number.*

Observe that the ablatives *pede*, *mōribus*, *virtūte*, and *numerō*, answer the question in *what respect*? This ablative is called the **Ablative of Specification**.

260. **RULE OF SYNTAX.**—The ablative is used to denote that in respect to which anything is said to be, or to be done.

2.

261.

COLLOQUIUM.

PRAECEPTOR ET DISCIPULUS.

P. Omnium dēclīnātiōnum quae est difficillima?
which

D. Tertia mihi vidētur difficillima.

P. Quārē ita cēnsēs?
why think

D. Varietātis causā terminātiōnum in nōminātivō singulārī.
variety on account

Genus quoque est mihi molestissimum, praesertim nōminum
gender also especially nouns
in is dēsinentium.
ending

P. Tenēsne memoriā quae nōmina plūrālem genetivum in ium habeant?
have

D. Primum nōmina in is et ēs dēsinentia, sī in genetivō
first
singulārī nōn crēscunt; ut hostis et nūbēs.

Deinde monosyllaba in s vel x dēsinentia, sī ante s et x
consonant
stat cōnsonāns; ut urbs et arx.

Tum nōmina in ns et rs dēsinentia; ut cliēns et cohors.

Dēnique neutra in e, al, ar dēsinentia; ut mare, animal,
neuters
calcar.

you may play

262. SPECIAL PARADIGMS.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

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2.

263.

FOR TRANSLATION.

PROSERPINA IS CARRIED OFF BY PLUTO.

[Review 199 and 215.]

Dum Proserpina luco

Ludit, et aut violas aut candida lilia carpit,
 Dumque puellari studio¹ calathosque² sinumque²
 Implet, et aequales³ certat superare legendo,⁴
 Paene simul visa est dilectaque⁵ raptaque⁶ Diti.⁷

HER CHANCE OF RETURN IS LOST.

Dixerat.⁸ At Cereri certum est⁹ educere¹⁰ natam.¹¹
 Non ita fata sinunt, quoniam jejunia virgo
 Solverat et, cultis¹² dum simplex errat¹³ in hortis,
 Poeniceum¹⁴ curva¹⁵ decerpserat arbore pomum,
 Sumptaque callenti septem de cortice grana
 Presserat¹⁶ ore suo : solusque ex omnibus illud
 Ascalaphus vidit. . . .
 Vidit, et indicio reditum crudelis ademit.

¹ Puellāri studiō = puellāri cum studiō. See 144 and 145.

² Que . . . que, both . . . and.

³ Aequālēs = comitēs.

⁴ Legendō, in gathering (flowers).

⁵ Dilecta, from diligō.

⁶ Rapta, from rapiō. With dilecta and rapta supply est.

⁷ Diti. Translate as if, instead of the dative, it were ā Dite.

⁸ Dixerat, i.e. Jūppiter.

⁹ Cereri certum est, to Ceres it is determined = Ceres is resolved.

¹⁰ Educere, that is, from the lower world.

¹¹ Nātam = filiam.

¹² Cultis, with hortis.

¹³ Errat. Translate as if it were errābat. The present is very often used after dum, referring to past time. So lūdit, l. 2.

¹⁴ Poeniceum, with pōmum.

¹⁵ Curvā, bending. The tree is loaded with fruit.

¹⁶ Presserat, from premō.

S.N.

CHAPTER XXXIX. 1.

PRONOUNS.

#Pronouns may be divided into eight classes, and arranged in three groups:

- | | | | | | |
|------|----------------|-------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|
| I. { | 1. Personal. | II. { | 4. Determinative. | III. { | 6. Relative. |
| | 2. Reflexive. | | 5. Demonstrative. | | 7. Interrogative. |
| | 3. Possessive. | | | | 8. Indefinite. |

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

264.

PARADIGMS.

FIRST PERSON.

Egō, I.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. egō, I.	nōs, we.
G. meī, of me.	nostrum, or nostrī, of us.
D. mihī (mī), to, for me.	nōbīs, to, for us.
Ac. mē, me.	nōs, us.
Ab. (ā) mē, by me.	(ā) nōbīs, by us.

SECOND PERSON.

Tū, thou.

N. tū, thou.	vōs, you, ye.
G. tuī, of thee.	vestrum, or vestrī, of you.
D. tibi, to, for thee.	vōbīs, to, for you.
Ac. tē, thee.	vōs, you.
Ab. (ā) tē, by thee.	(ā) vōbīs, by you.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN.

Suī, of himself, etc.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. suī, of himself, herself, itself.	suī, of themselves.
D. sibi, to, for himself, etc.	sibi, to, for themselves.
Ac. sē (sēsē), himself, etc.	sē (sēsē), themselves.
Ab. (ā) sē (sēsē), by himself, etc.	(ā) sē (sēsē), by themselves.

265. 1. The personal pronoun of the third person is **is, ea, id**, *he, she, it*. But when reference is made in the oblique cases to the subject of the sentence, the reflexive **sui** is used: **Omnēs hominēs sē** (or **sēsē**) **amant**, *all men love themselves*.

2. The nominatives of the personal pronouns are much less frequently used in Latin than their equivalents in English. Why is this? In general, they are used only for emphasis or contrast: **Ego sum aegrōtus, tū valēs**, *I am sick, you are well*.

3. "*With me, with you,*" etc., are not expressed, as you would expect, by **cum mē, cum tē**, etc., but always by **mēcum, tēcum, sēcum, nōbiscum, vōbiscum**. So **quibuscum** (279).

4. The personal pronouns of the first and second person are often used with reflexive sense: **Tū tē amās**, *thou lovest thyself*; **ego mihi noceō**, *I injure myself*.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

266. Possessive adjective pronouns are formed from the stems of personal and reflexive pronouns:

meus, -a, -um , <i>my, mine</i>	suius, -a, -um , <i>his, her, its, their (own)</i> .
(voc. sing. masc. mī).	noster, -tra, -trum , <i>our, ours</i> .
tuus, -a, -um , <i>thy, thine</i> .	vester, -tra, -trum , <i>your, yours</i> .

2.

267.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. **Pater mē amat et patrem ego amō**. 2. **Tū quoque patrem meum amās**. 3. **Patrem tuum ego quoque amō**. 4. **Puella nimium sē culpāt**. 5. **Filium tuum amāmus nōs omnēs**. 6. **Vōs (acc.) agitātis**. 7. **Nōn ut aliī nōs (acc.) vidēmus**. 8. **Brūtus sē suō gladiō perfōdit**. 9. **Nōs sumus miserī, beātī estis vōs**. 10. **Sine tē et tēcum pariter sumus miserī**. 11. **Mēcum eris miserrimus**. 12. **Dē tē erat mea orātiō**. 13. **Vōbiscum tristis erō nunquam**. 14. **Mihi mea vīta, tibi tua est cāra**. 15. **Amīcus noster est memor vestrī**.

II. 1. **Thy mother is dear to thee, mine to me**. 2. **All your plans are known to us**. 3. **The boy loves himself too much**. 4. **The burden will be carried by me, by you, by us**,

by thee. 5. With you and without you we shall be equally happy. 6. Thee I love, but not thy dog. 7. O, how I shall miss you, my friend! 8. We¹ are poor, you¹ are rich. 9. Our life is very short. 10. The boy carried a wooden cup with him(self).

#268.

VOCABULARY.

agitō, 1 [agō, put in motion], disturb, vex, chase.

beātus, -a, -um, adj., happy.

culpō, 1 [culpa], blame, censure, reproach.

dēsiderō, 1, desire, long for, miss.

ligneus, -a, -um, adj. [lignum, wood], of wood, wooden.

nimium, adv., too, too much.

nōtus, -a, -um, adj., known.

onus, -eris, n., burden.

ōrātīō, -ōnis, f. [ōrō], speech, talk, address.

pariter, adv. [pār, equal], equally.

pauper, -eris, adj., poor. (167.3.)

per-fodiō, 3, -fodi, -fōssum, dig through, stab, pierce.

quoque, conj., also, too.

sine, prep. w. abl., without.

ut, adv. and conj., as.

3.

269.

COLLOQUIUM.

FRĀTER ET SORŌRCULA.

F. Age, sorōrcula mea, sī tibi placet, ambulābimus.
come little sister walk

S. Quō est tibi in animō, cāre frāter, ambulāre? Nōnne
whither

in agrōs?

F. Ita est, in agrōs et in umbrā silvārum.
yes shade

S. Libenter tēcum ambulō, tamen . . .
gladly but

F. Quid? cūr tantum dubitās, sī, ut dīcis, mēcum ambulās
so much hesitate
libenter?

S. Nōlī mē rīdēre. Metuō anguēs. "Frīgidus latet
don't laugh at snakes cold lurks
anguis in herbā," ut cantat Vergilius.

F. Nōlī metuere. Venī; ubi frāga mātūra sunt repperī.
where strawberries ripe are have found.

S. Ō quam suāve! In mē nōn jam est mora.
delightful now delay

¹ Why should the pronouns be expressed in Latin?

CHAPTER XL. 1.

DETERMINATIVE PRONOUNS.

270.

PARADIGMS: *Is, Idem, ipse.**Is, that, this; also, he, she, it.*

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N. <i>is</i>	<i>ea</i>	<i>id</i>	<i>eī, iī</i>	<i>eae</i>	<i>ea</i>
G. <i>ejus</i>	<i>ejus</i>	<i>ejus</i>	<i>eōrum</i>	<i>eārum</i>	<i>eōrum</i>
D. <i>eī</i>	<i>eī</i>	<i>eī</i>	<i>eīs, iīs</i>	<i>eīs, iīs</i>	<i>eīs, iīs</i>
Ac. <i>eum</i>	<i>eam</i>	<i>id</i>	<i>eōs</i>	<i>eās</i>	<i>ea</i>
Ab. <i>eō</i>	<i>eā</i>	<i>eō</i>	<i>eīs, iīs</i>	<i>eīs, iīs</i>	<i>eīs, iīs</i>

Idem, same.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N. <i>idem</i>	<i>eādem</i>	<i>idem</i>	{ <i>eīdem</i> <i>iīdem</i>	<i>eaedem</i>	<i>eādem</i>
G. <i>ejusdem</i>	<i>ejusdem</i>	<i>ejusdem</i>	<i>eōrundem</i>	<i>eārundem</i>	<i>eōrundem</i>
D. <i>eīdem</i>	<i>eīdem</i>	<i>eīdem</i>	{ <i>eīsdem</i> <i>iīsdem</i>	<i>eīsdem</i>	<i>eīsdem</i>
Ac. <i>eundem</i>	<i>eandem</i>	<i>idem</i>	<i>eōsdem</i>	<i>eāsdem</i>	<i>eādem</i>
Ab. <i>eōdem</i>	<i>eādem</i>	<i>eōdem</i>	{ <i>eīsdem</i> <i>iīsdem</i>	<i>eīsdem</i>	<i>eīsdem</i>

Ipsē, self (himself, etc.).

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N. <i>ipse</i>	<i>ipsa</i>	<i>ipsum</i>	<i>ipsī</i>	<i>ipsae</i>	<i>ipsa</i>
G. <i>ipsius</i>	<i>ipsius</i>	<i>ipsius</i>	<i>ipsōrum</i>	<i>ipsārum</i>	<i>ipsōrum</i>
D. <i>ipsī</i>	<i>ipsī</i>	<i>ipsī</i>	<i>ipsīs</i>	<i>ipsīs</i>	<i>ipsīs</i>
Ac. <i>ipsum</i>	<i>ipsam</i>	<i>ipsum</i>	<i>ipsōs</i>	<i>ipsās</i>	<i>ipsa</i>
Ab. <i>ipsō</i>	<i>ipsā</i>	<i>ipsō</i>	<i>ipsīs</i>	<i>ipsīs</i>	<i>ipsīs</i>

1. Determinative pronouns, like adjectives, agree with nouns expressed or understood; *idem* and *ipse* also with pronouns.

2. *Is* is very often used as a personal pronoun, meaning *he, she, it, they*. Also as the antecedent of *quī, who; is quī, he who*.

3. *Idem* is compounded of *is* and the suffix *dem*. *Idem* is for *isdem*; *idem* for *iddem*; *eundem*, etc., for *eumdem*, etc; *eōrundem*, etc., for *eōrumdem*, etc.

4. *Ipse, self* (intensive) is used to emphasize a noun or pronoun expressed or understood, and must be distinguished from *sē, self* (reflexive):

- (1) *Homo ipse veniet, the man himself* (and not another) *will come.*
- (2) *Hominem ipsum vidi, I saw the man himself.*
- (3) *Homo sē culpāt nimium, the man blames himself too much.*
- (4) *Miles frātre, dein sē ipsum interfecit, the soldier killed his brother, then himself.*

5. How do we indicate in English in speech, and how in writing, when we use *self* (*himself*, etc.) whether we intend the intensive or the reflexive *self*?

6. *Ipse* may be variously translated: *ipse feci, I MYSELF did it, I did it ALONE, I did it OF MY OWN ACCORD.*

271. Decline together is *homo, that man*; *ea nāvis, that ship*; *id bellum, that war*; *Idem diēs, the same day*; *eadem manus, the same hand*; *idem onus, the same burden*; *vir ipse, the man himself.*

2.

272.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Cicerō est scrīptor ēlegantissimus; ējus librōs legimus. 2. Fīdum amīcum habeo; eum ego magis quam tū amās. 3. Eum magis quam tē amō. 4. Nōn semper eundem hominem laudāmus. 5. Magister ipse tē laudābit. 6. Sunt sex partēs orbis terrārum; māxima eārum est Asia. 7. Fortūna nunc mihi,¹ nunc eī¹ favet. 8. Interdum amīcīs¹ ipsīs, interdum inimīcīs¹ nocet. 9. Semper idem erat Sōcratis vultus. 10. In eōdem specū habitābant Androclus et leō.

II. 1. Sallust is an elegant author; have you read his writings? 2. I have not read those, but Cicero's. 3. Fortune favored now you,² now them.² 4. Even (*ipse*) your own friend will blame you. 5. The minds of men are not always the same. 6. We were sailing³ with you in the same ship. 7. He gave me the book of his own accord.⁴ 8. The master

¹ Indirect object, though translated as a direct object. See 343.

² Dative. Cf. I. 7.

³ Use passive of *vehō*.

⁴ See 270. 6.

offers the same rewards to the boys. 9. The same rewards are offered by the master himself.

273.

VOCABULARY.

Androclus, -i, m., *Androclus*.
auctor, -ōris, m. [*augeō*, increase],
maker, author.
ēlēgāns, -ntis, adj., *choice, elegant*.
faveō, 2, fāvi, fautum, be *favor-*
able to, befriend (with dat.).
interdum, adv., *sometimes*.
mēns, mentis, f., *mind, purpose*.
noceō, 2, nocui, noctum, do
harm to, hurt, injure (with dat.).
orbis, -is, m., *circle*.
orbis terrārum, the earth, the world.

Sallustius, -i, m., *Sallust, a his-*
torian. (79.)
scriptor, -ōris, m. [*scribō*], *writer,*
author.
scriptum, -i, n. [*scribō*], *writing,*
written work.
sex, num. adj., indecl., *six*.
specus, -ūs, m., *cave*.
suāviter, adv. [*suāvis*], *sweetly,*
delightfully.
vultus, -ūs, m., *countenance, fea-*
tures, looks.

animus (161), *mind, soul, heart; the general word for mind.*

mēns, mind, as that which thinks, *intellect; more limited in meaning.*

3.

COLLOQUIUM.

274. *Translate into Latin:—*

BROTHER AND LITTLE SISTER. — *Continued.*

B. Let us carry¹ with us two² little-baskets.³

S. See!⁴ I have them in my hand already.⁵

B. The sun is hot,⁶ but there is a cool⁷ breeze.

S. Oh, how the trees and flowers delight me!

B. To stay in the house is downright⁸ stupid.⁹

S. Yes, indeed,¹⁰ and I don't mean to any more.¹¹

B. Here are¹² the strawberries. Now we will fill our baskets. Isn't it jolly?¹³

¹ *Let us carry, portēmus.*

² *Duās. See 311. 4.*

³ *Corbula, -ae.*

⁴ *Ecce.*

⁶ *Ardēns.*

⁸ *Admodum.*

⁵ *Jam.*

⁷ *Frigidus.*

⁹ *Molestus.*

¹⁰ *Yes, indeed, ista sunt, those things are (true).*

¹¹ *Neither is it in mind to me more. See 269, l. 2.*

¹² *Here are = ēn! or ecce!*

¹³ *suāvissimum.*

CHAPTER XLI. 1.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

275.

PARADIGMS: **Hic**, *iste*, *ille*.**Hic**, *this (near), this of mine.*

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N.	hic	haec	hōc	hi	hae	haec
G.	hūjus	hūjus	hūjus	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
D.	huic	huic	huic	his	his	his
Ac.	hunc	hanc	hōc	hōs	hās	haec
Ab.	hōc	hāc	hōc	his	his	his

Iste, *that, that of yours.*

N.	iste	ista	istud	isti	istae	ista
G.	istius	istius	istius	istōrum	istārum	istōrum
D.	isti	isti	isti	istis	istis	istis
Ac.	istum	istam	istud	istōs	istās	ista
Ab.	istō	istā	istō	istis	istis	istis

Ille, *that (yonder).*

N.	ille	illa	illud	illi	illae	illa
G.	illius	illius	illius	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
D.	illi	illi	illi	illis	illis	illis
Ac.	illum	illam	illud	illōs	illās	illa
Ab.	illō	illā	illō	illis	illis	illis

1. **Hic** is used of that which is near the speaker in *place, time, or thought*, and hence is called the Demonstrative of the First Person: **Hic equus**, *this horse (near me, or belonging to me)*.

2. **Iste** is used of that which has some relation to the person addressed, and hence is called the Demonstrative of the Second Person: **Iste equus**, *that horse (near you, or belonging to you)*.

3. **Ille** is used of that which is relatively remote from the speaker, or person addressed, in *place, time, or thought*, and hence is called the Demonstrative of the Third Person: **Ille equus**, *that horse (yonder)*.

4. **Ille** often means *that well-known, that famous*.

5. **Hic** and **ille** are sometimes used in contrast: **Hic**, *the latter*; **ille**, *the former*.

6. **Is**, as a determinative pronoun, sometimes approaches **hic** in meaning, sometimes **ille**. Hence it is to be translated *this* or *that*, according to the connection.

276.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Illius hominis filium laudabant omnes. 2. Iste canis semper latrat. 3. Hujus scholae semper memores erimus. 4. Dabo tibi illud carmen pulcherrimum. 5. Illi lapides duri sunt. 6. Multi viri divites in hac urbe habitant. 7. Varii sunt colores hujus floris. 8. Nomen illius poetae est clarissimum. 9. Harum avium cantus nos delectat. 10. Ista tua studia amo et laudo. 11. Has terras silvis pulcherrimis ornavit Deus. 12. Illud ducis consilium nobis utile fuit.

II. 1. These mountains are very¹ high. 2. I shall always be mindful of that friend of yours.² 3. This thing will be hurtful to you. 4. Demosthenes and Cicero were famous³ orators; the former⁴ was a Greek, the latter⁴ a Roman. 5. The citizens of yonder city are most wretched. 6. The air in these mountains is lighter than in those valleys. 7. He gave me this pretty bird. 8. That old farmer's wine is good. 9. I have read that book of yours. 10. That book of yours has been read by me, by you, by us, by us ourselves.

2.

277.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Hannibal, clarissimus ille imperator, Alpes montes superavit. 2. Militum animos hac oratione firmavit. 3. Videtis, milites fortissimi, Italiam illam. 4. Illud est domicilium hostium nostrorum. 5. Galli, incolae harum regionum, socii amicique nostri erunt. 6. Hi nobis omnes res necessarias praebebunt. 7. Hi erunt hostes illorum Romanorum

¹ See p. 91, note.

² *That of yours* = **iste**.

³ Superlative.

⁴ See 275. 5.

improbōrum. 8. Rōma illa praeda vestra erit. 9. Vōs ipsī expūgnāvistis Saguntum, oppidum illud firmissimum. 10. Hās Alpēs, illōs Pyrēnaeōs montēs superāvistis; Rōmānōs mox vincētis.

II. 1. Hannibal increased the courage of the soldiers by these words. 2. Again, soldiers, have you defeated those famous Romans. 3. The gods and your own courage have given us the victory. 4. This fair Italy will soon be ours. 5. Rome itself, that proud city, shall be taken. 6. Those arms of yours shall be stained with the best blood of Rome. 7. Those famous legions are defeated. 8. Cross with me yonder mountains. 9. Those fierce enemies of the Romans, the Samnites, will welcome us. 10. Rome shall be the reward of valor. Forward!¹

278.

VOCABULARY.

āēr, **āeris**, *m., air.*
cantus, **-ūs**, *m., singing, song.*
dēlectō, *1, delight.*
Dēmōsthenēs, **-is**, *m., Demosthenes, an Athenian orator.*
divēs, **-itis**, *adj., rich. (167. 3.)*
dō, *dare, dēdi, datum, give.*
ex-pūgnō, *1, take by storm, take.*
firmō, *1 [firmus], make firm or steadfast, fortify, strengthen.*
firmus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj., strong, firm.*
improbus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj., bad.*
iterum, *adv., a second time, again.*
lātrō, *1, bark, bark at.*

legiō, **-ōnis**, *f., legion.*
maculō, *1, stain.*
mox, *adv., soon.* [*sary.*]
necessārius, **-a**, **-um**, *adj., necessary.*
praeda, **-ae**, *f., booty, spoil.*
Saguntum, **-i**, *n., Saguntum, town in Spain.*
Samnis, **-itis**, *m. & f., a Samnite.*
sanguis, **-inis**, *m., blood.*
silva, **-ae**, *f., wood, forest.*
socius, **-i**, *m., ally, associate.*
superbus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj., proud.*
tenuis, **-e**, *adj., thin, light.*
trāscendō, *3, -i, -sum, cross.*

cantus, *song, melody, whether of the voice of man, of birds, or of musical instruments.*

carmen, *song, as melody, and also in a wider sense; often with reference to the composition. Hence, a poem.²*

¹ **Prōcēdite.**

² It must not be supposed that

distinctions in synonymous words are always observed in usage.

CHAPTER XLII. 1.

PRONOUNS: RELATIVE, INTERROGATIVE, AND INDEFINITE.

279. PARADIGMS: *Qui, quis, aliquis.*RELATIVE: *Qui, who, which, that.*

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N.	qui	quae	quod	qui	quae	quae
G.	cūjus	cūjus	cūjus	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
D.	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
Ac.	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
Ab.	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

†

INTERROGATIVE: *Quis, who, which, what?*

N.	quis	quae	quid	qui	quae	quae
G.	cūjus	cūjus	cūjus	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
D.	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
Ac.	quem	quam	quid	quōs	quās	quae
Ab.	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

INDEFINITE: *Aliquis, some one, some, any one.*

	SINGULAR.		
N.	aliquis	aliqua	aliquid or -quod
G.	alicūjus	alicūjus	alicūjus
D.	alicui	alicui	alicui
Ac.	aliquem	aliquam	aliquid or -quod
Ab.	aliquō	aliquā	aliquō
	PLURAL.		
N.	aliqui	aliquae	aliqua
G.	aliquōrum	aliquārum	aliquōrum
D.	aliquibus	aliquibus	aliquibus
Ac.	aliquōs	aliquās	aliqua
Ab.	aliquibus	aliquibus	aliquibus

1. Observe the feminine nominative singular, and the neuter nominative plural of **aliquis**, and compare them with corresponding forms of **quis**.

2. **Aliquis** is used adjectively in the neuter form **aliquod**, and sometimes in the masculine and feminine forms. The same is true of **quīdam** and **quisque** (4).

3. Besides the interrogative **quis** and its compounds, there is an interrogative adjective **quī** (*which, what?*) declined like the relative **quī**.

4. Besides **aliquis**, the most important indefinites are:

quīdam **quaedam** **quiddam**, or **quoddam**, *certain one, certain.*
quisquam (*wanting*) **quidquam**, *any one (at all)*, no plural.
quisque **quaeque** **quidque**, or **quodque**, *each one, every.*

5. **Quīdam**, **quisquam**, and **quisque** are declined like the simple pronouns. **Quīdam** changes *m* to *n* before *d*; **quendam**, etc., **quōrundam**, etc.

6. **Aliquis**, *some one, any one* (without emphasis); **quisquam**, *any one at all* (emphatic), also in negative and interrogative sentences.

7. **Aliquis** means *some man*, I don't know who; **quīdam**, *a certain man*, whom I know, but don't mean to describe.

280. Examine the following: —

1. **Puer quī vēnit**, *the boy who came.*
2. **Puella quae vēnit**, *the girl who came.*
3. **Librī quōs legis**, *the books which you read.*
4. **Puellae quās vīdistī**, *the girls whom you saw.*

Compare the relative in each of the above examples with the noun to which it refers (called the *antecedent*) in respect, first to gender, and then to number.

Look now at the case of the relative in each of the examples, and compare the English with the Latin. Plainly, the case of the relative has nothing to do with that of the antecedent. It may be the same or different.

281. RULE OF SYNTAX.¹ — A relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in *gender* and *number*.

¹ As the *person* of the antecedent has no effect on the relative, it is wrong, though customary, to

say "the relative agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person."

282. *Examine the following:—*

1. *Ego quī vēnī, I who came.*
2. *Vōs quī vēnistis, you who came.*

Observe now the person and number of the verb in these two examples, and in the first two given in **280**.

283. RULE OF SYNTAX.—The verb of which a relative pronoun is the subject agrees in *person* and *number* with the antecedent of the relative.

2.

284.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Quis forum Rōmānōrum rōstris ōrnāvit? 2. Gājus Duilius, quī māgnam praedam ā Carthāginiēnsibus reportāvit. 3. Quae amīcitia potest esse¹ inter improbōs? 4. Quis clārior fuit in Graeciā Themistocle?² 5. Quem timēs in meā domō? 6. Quae animālia sunt celerrima et ferōcissima? 7. Omne animal quod sanguinem habet cor habet. 8. Dīvitēs sunt īī quī suis rēbus contentī sunt. 9. Erant quōque³ annō duo cōsulēs in cīvitatē Rōmānā. 10. Sunt animālia quaedam in quibus est aliquid simile ratiōnī.

II. 1. What have you in your hand? 2. By whom was the Roman forum adorned with the prows of ships? 3. We see the general whom you praise. 4. He is rich who is contented. 5. He will be praised whose⁴ courage saved our country. 6. We love those whose manners are pleasing. 7. The boy has something in his hand. 8. Certain labors are pleasant to us. 9. We are the same⁵ to-day that⁵ we were yesterday. 10. What things are brought to us from Africa?

¹ Potest esse, can be.

² See 212.

³ Ablative of quisque.

⁴ Of whom.

⁵ The same . . . that, or same . . . as, idem . . . qui.

3.

EXERCISES.

285.

Before trying to do the following exercises, review the declension of irregular adjectives (200, 201), and write out the declension of *quidam*, *quisquam*, and *quisque*.

I. 1. Est quisquam tibi cārior quam parentēs tuī? 2. Proprii liberī cārissimī cuique sunt. 3. Erant duo filiī Rhēae Silviae, quōrum alterī erat nōmen Rōmulus, alterī Rēmus; uterque fortis erat. 4. Estne in ūllō animālī mājor prūdentia quam in cane? 5. Vidēsne illa duo sīdera? utrīus lūx clārior est? 6. Virtūs eōrum quī patriam nostram servāvērunt semper laudābitur. 7. In istīs arboribus quae hortum ōnant avēs variae cantant. 8. Rīsus aliōrum saepe causa irae nostrae est. 9. Nūllum malum sine aliquō bonō est. 10. Nēmō nostrum idem est in senectūte quī¹ fuit in juventūte. 11. Urbēs illae, quārum glōria mājna est, ā militibus nostris expūgnatae sunt.

II. 1. All animals that have blood have hearts. 2. We shall be the same¹ to-morrow as¹ we are to-day. 3. Is any² animal more sagacious than the elephant?³ 4. We have five fingers on each hand.✕ 5. Those have hope who have nothing else.⁴ 6. Many men build houses which they will never inhabit. 7. The moon sends upon the earth the light which she has received from the sun. 8. Cornelia had two sons, both of whom⁵ were killed. 9. Hector, by whose bravery many Greeks were slain, was himself killed. 10. Will not some friend relieve me of this burden?⁶

286.

VOCABULARY.

accipīō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptum [ad-capiō], take to, receive, accept.
bonum, -i, n., good thing, blessing.

Carthāginiēnsis, -e, adj. [Carthāgō], of Carthage, Carthaginian.
clārus, -a, -um, bright, famous.

¹ See p. 128, note 5.² See 211, 212.³ Of whom each.² See I. 4.⁴ Allud.⁶ See 128, 129.

contentus, -a, -um, adj., *contented*.
cor, cordis, n., *heart*.

crās, adv., *to-morrow*.

digitus, -ī, m., *finger*.

duo, -ae, -o, num. adj., *two* (311. 4).

ex-pūgnō, 1 [pūgna], *take, capture*.

forum, -ī, n., *market-place, forum*.

Gājus Duilius, -ī, m., *Caius Duilius*.

Hector, -oris, m., *Hector, chief of the Trojan heroes*.

herī, adv., *yesterday*.

hodiē, adv., *to-day*.

labor, -ōris, m., *labor*.

malum, -ī, n., *bad thing, evil*.

nēmō (-īnis), m. & f. [nē, homo], *no one*. For genitive and ablative use nūllius, nūllō.

parēs, -entis, m. & f., *parent*. (167. 1.)

proprius, -a, -um, adj., *one's own*.

prudentia, -ae, f. [prūdēns], *foresight, sagacity, wisdom*.

Remus, -ī, m., *Remus, brother of Romulus*.

re-portō, 1, *bring back*.

Rhēa Silvia, -ae, f., *Rhea Silvia*.

risus, -ūs, m. [rideō], *laughter*.

Rōmulus, -ī, m., *Romulus, first king of Rome*.

rōstrum, -ī, n., *prow of a vessel*.

sīdus, -eris, n., *star, constellation*.

Themistoclēs, -is, m., *Themistocles, a famous Greek*.

varius, -a, -um, adj., *different, changeable, various*.



CHAPTER XLIII. 1.

REVIEW OF PRONOUNS.

Review the paradigms.

287.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Īdem es quī¹ semper fuistī. 2. Hodiē eadem dictitat quae¹ herī. 3. Ecce domum quam aedificāvit Jōhanniculus. 4. Quīdam puer cachinnābat. 5. Iste homo, quī tē laudābat, est stultissimus. 6. Sua cuique² cārissima sunt. 7. Suī cuique² cārissimī sunt. 8. Cōram mē aliquis illam fābulam nārrābat. 9. Egēns est et is quī nōn satis habet, et is cui nihil satis est. 10. Beātus est quī³ nōn cupit quae³ nōn habet.

¹ See p. 128, note 5.

² Notice the order; quisque likes to stand after the reflexives.

³ The antecedent of the relative is often omitted when it is some form of is.

#II. 1. She is the same that¹ she always has been. 2. He will say the same things to-morrow as¹ to-day. 3. Certain boys laughed out loud in school. 4. That friend of yours is a very wise man. 5. Those trees yonder are covered with leaves. 6. This man is praised by the citizens, that one is blamed. 7. The general himself led his brave soldiers. 8. The soldiers were led by the brave general himself. 9. Danger itself is pleasing to the brave.² 10. Those who are most faithful to their friends are most dear to us.

2.

288.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Quod³ nōn dedit fortuna, nōn ēripit. 2. Liber est quī³ nullī turpitūdīnī servit. 3. Quis est amīcior frātrī quam frāter? 4. Saepe nihil est inimīcius homīnī quam ipse sibi. 5. Saepe īi nōbīs nocent⁴ quī nōs amant. 6. Eōs quī aliōrum rēbus adversīs nōn moventur, omnēs contemnunt. 7. Eōs vincere difficile est, quī nihil timent. 8. Dēforme est dē sē ipsō praedicāre. 9. Aliud⁵ bonum, aliud⁵ malum est. 10. Alterī⁶ laudem, alterī⁶ culpam dabat.

II. 1. Some one has done this. 2. Yesterday a story was read to us by some one. 3. The slave killed himself together with his master. 4. My friend will migrate with me into Gaul. 5. The inhabitants of the city were frightened by the coming of the enemy. 6. Some⁷ bear⁸ thirst easily, others⁷ hunger. 7. The fruits of this tree are pleasing to me, for they are sweet. 8. Those⁹ trees are higher than these⁹ houses. 9. These towers are high, those are low. 10. Those¹⁰ maidens, whose modesty is known, are praised by all.

¹ See p. 128, note 5.

² Plural. See 117.

³ See p. 130, note 3.

⁴ See 343.

⁵ See p. 87, note 4.

⁶ See p. 87, note 3.

⁷ See p. 87, note 4.

⁸ See p. 87, note 5.

⁹ See 275. 1 and 3.

¹⁰ A form of *is*.

289.

VOCABULARY.

ad-versus, -a, -um, adj., *unfavorable*.

cachinnō, 1, *laugh aloud*. Cf. **rideō**.

cōram, prep. w. abl., *in presence of*.

cupiō, 3, -īvi, -itum, *desire*.

dē-formis, -e, adj. [**forma**], *misshapen, ugly, base, disgraceful*.

dictitō, 1 [**dicō**], *keep saying*.

ecce, interj., *lo! see! see there!*

egēns, -entis, adj., *in want, needy*.

ē-ripiō, 3, -ui, ēreptum [**rapīō**], *snatch away; seize and bear off*.

famēs, -is, f., *hunger, famine*.

frondōsus, -a, -um, adj. [**frōns**], *covered with leaves, leafy*.

fructus, -ūs, m., *fruit*.

Jōhanniculus, -i, m., *little John, Johnny, Jack*.

migrō, 1, *move from one place to another, migrate*.

modestia, -ae, f., *modesty*.

nārrō, 1, *tell, relate, report*.

prae-dicō, 1 [**prae**, *before*; **dicō**, -āre, *make known*], *proclaim, boast*. Cf. **praedicō**, *predict*.

satis, adv., *enough*.

serviō, 4 [**servus**], *be a slave to, serve* (w. dat.).

sitis, -is, f., *thirst*.

tolerō, 1, *bear, endure*.

turpitudō, -inis, f. [**turpis**], *ugliness, baseness*.

3.

COLLOQUIUM.

SŌCRATĒS ET RHADAMANTHUS.

R. Tū, nisi fallor, es Sōcratēs, ille Athēniēnsis.
unless I am mistaken

S. Rēctē dīcis. Ego sum Sōcratēs, filius, ut ferunt,
as say
Sōphroniscī.

R. Cūr dīcis ut ferunt? Nōnne rē vērā es fīlius illius?
in truth

S. Ipse quidem nesciō, Ō Rhadamanthe, cūjus sim fīlius.
indeed not know am

R. Num¹ mē lūdis, Sōcratēs? Cavētō. Nōnne tē sapien-
mock beware
tem dīxit ōrāculum?
oracle

S. Ita est; sed quā rē nōn intellegō, nisi quia mē ipse
yes why understand
īncium perspicīō.
ignorant see plainly

¹ This word is used in asking questions when the answer *no* is expected. It is not to be translated.

R. Quō modo aetātem dēgistī?

how

pass

S. Māgnā ex parte loquēbar māximēque dē virtūte
for the most part I used to talk especially
quaerēbam.
inquired

R. Mihi dē virtūte explicātō, Sōcratēs; per breve tempus
tibi aurēs praebēbō.

S. Ēheu! Rhadamanthe, dē istā rē sum īnscius, nam mihi
alas!
explicāre poterat nēmō.
was able no one

R. Minimē sapiēns, Sōcratēs, tū mihi vidēris. At quid
seem but
hōc locō tibi est in animō facere?

S. Ante omnia, sī vidēbitur, cum Homērō velim et Ulixe
seem good I should like
et aliīs clārissimīs Graeciae prīncipibus loquī.
to talk

R. Apage igitur ad istās mānēs.
be off then shades

4.

291.

FOR TRANSLATION.

THE BATTLE OF MARATHON, B.C. 490.

Hōc in tempore nūlla cīvītās Athēniēnsibus auxiliō¹ fuit
praeter Plataeēnsēs. Ea² mille misit militum. Itaque hōrum
adventū (decem mīlia armātōrum³ complēta sunt, quae manus
mirābili flagrabat pūgnandī cupiditāte. Quō factum est⁴ ut
plūs quam collēgae Miltiādēs valēret.⁵ Ējus ergō auctōritāte
impulsī⁶ Athēniēnsēs cōpiās ex urbe edūxērunt locōque⁷
idōneō castra fēcērunt. Deinde posterō diē proelium com-
mīsērunt. Dātis, etsi nōn aequum⁸ locum vidēbat suis,⁹

¹ **Auxiliō fuit**, was for assist-
ance = assisted. See 344.

² **Supply cīvītās**.

³ **Armātōrum** (participle as
noun), of armed men.

⁴ **Quō factum est**, by which it
was brought about = the result was.

⁵ **Plūs valēret**, had more influ-
ence.

⁶ **Impulsī** (participle from im-
pellō) prompted.

⁷ **Locō** = in locō.

⁸ **Aequum**, favorable.

⁹ **Supply militibus**.

tamen frētus numerō cōpiārum suārum cōnfigere cupiēbat, eōque¹ magis, quod, priusquam Lacedaemoniī subsidiō² venirent,³ dīmīcāre ūtile arbitrābātur. Itaque in aciem peditum centum,⁴ equitum decem milia prōdūxit proeliumque commisit. In quō tantō⁵ plūs virtūte⁶ valuērunt Athēniēnsēs, ut decemplicem numerum hostium prōfligārint,⁷ adeōque eōs perterruērunt, ut Persae nōn castra, sed nāvēs petierint.⁸ Quā pūgnā⁹ nihil adhūc exstitit nōbilius: nūlla enim unquam tam exigua manus tantās opēs prōstrāvit.¹⁰ — *Nepos. Milt. v.*

CHAPTER XLIV. 1.

COMPOUNDS OF Sum.

292. Possum, posse, potui, —, *be able, can.*

Possum is compounded of *potis*, *able*, and *sum*. *Potis* is everywhere shortened to *pot*; then *t* is changed to *s* before *s*, and *f* is dropped after *t*.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
PRES. <i>I am able, can, etc.</i>			
possum	possumus	possim	possimus
potes	potestis	possis	possitis
potest	possunt	possit	possint
IMPER. <i>I was able, could, etc.</i>			
poteram	poterāmus	possem	possēmus
FUT. <i>I shall be able, etc.</i>			
poterō	poterimus		

¹ Eōque magis, and the more.

² Subsidiō: cf. *auxiliō*, first line, and note.

³ Venirent, should come.

⁴ Centum: supply *milia*.

⁵ Tantō plūs valuērunt, were so much superior.

⁶ Virtūte. See 259, 260.

⁷ Prōfligārint, they routed.

⁸ Petierint, fled to. See p. 101, note 1.

⁹ Pūgnā: ablative after the comparative nōbilius. (212.)

¹⁰ From prōsternō.

PERF. *I have been able, could, etc.*

potuī potuimus potuerim potuerīmus

PLUP. *I had been able, could have, etc.*

potueram potuerāmus potuissem potuissēmus

FUT. PERF. *I shall have been able, etc.*

potuerō potuerīmus

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *posse, to be able.* PERF. *potuisse, to have been able.*

293. *Prōsum, prōdesse, prōfuī, —, benefit.*

Prōsum is compounded of *prōd* (old form of *prō*), *for*, and *sum*. The *d* of *prōd* is retained before *e*.

INDICATIVE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

PRES. *I benefit, etc.*

prō-sum

prō-sumus

prōd-es

prōd-estis

prōd-est

prō-sunt

IMP. prōd-eram

prōd-erāmus

FUT. prōd-erō

prōd-erimus

PERF. prō-fuī

prō-fuimus

PLUP. prō-fueram

prō-fuerāmus

F. P. prō-fuerō

prō-fuerīmus

SUBJUNCTIVE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

prō-sim

prō-sīmus

prō-sīs

prō-sītis

prō-sit

prō-sint

prōd-essem

prōd-essēmus

prō-fuerim

prō-fuerimus

prō-fuissem

prō-fuissēmus

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. prōd-es, prōd-este

FUT. prōd-estō, prōd-estōte

INFINITIVE.

PRES. prōd-esse

PERF. prō-fuisse

Fut. prō-futūrus esse

PARTICIPLE.

FUT. prō-futūrus

The other compounds of *sum* are inflected like the simple verb.

294. Learn the tenses of the indicative, imperative, and infinitive of *possum* and *prōsum*.

295. RULE OF SYNTAX.—The compounds of *sum*, except *possum* and *absum*, all take the dative; but *insum* is often followed by *in* with the ablative, and *intersum* by *inter* with the accusative.

2.

296.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. In *vērā amīcitiā māgnūm inest praesidium*. 2. *Amīcus vērū adest amīcō, neque deerit in periculō*. 3. *Amīcō prōdesse dulce est, amīcō deesse turpe*. 4. *Amīcus fidus nōn aberit ab amīcō in cāsibus fortunac*. 5. *Mōrēs malī amīcitiāe obsunt; inter hominēs malōs vērā amīcitiā nōn interest*. 6. *Cicerō cōsul rēi publicae praefuit*. 7. *Multae epistolae Cicerōnis et ejus amīcōrum supersunt*. 8. *Virī praestantēs Athēniēnsibus nullō tempore defuerunt*. 9. *Mōrēs tyrannī sibi amīcōs parāre nōn poterant*. 10. *Nōn omnēs hominēs rēgēs esse possunt*.

II. 1. Cornelia was able to train her sons wisely. 2. All can be good citizens.² 3. Hannibal was not able to take the city. 4. In Hannibal there was great cunning and bravery. 5. Hannibal was long absent from his own country. 6. He commanded armies in Spain and Italy. 7. He was present at many battles, and was the terror³ of the Romans. 8. He benefited his country in many ways.⁴ 9. But his enemies in his own land injured him. 10. Scipio defeated him in battle⁵ in Africa. 11. He survived this defeat many years.⁶ 12. His name will never lack renown.⁷

¹ For him.² See 47.⁵ Ablative without in.³ Compare *auxillō*, 291, first line, and note.⁶ Accusative.⁴ Ways = things. See 259, 260.⁷ Renown will never be wanting to his name.

297.

VOCABULARY.

ab-sum, -esse, āfui, *be away, absent (ā or ab w. abl.).*

ad-sum, -esse, -fui (also **affui**), *be present, stand by, side with.*

dē-sum, -esse, -fui, *be wanting, lack.*

in-sum, -esse, -fui, *be in, among.*

inter-sum, -esse, -fui, *be present at, among.*

ob-sum, -esse, -fui, *be against, opposed to, injure.*

possum, posse, potui, *be able, can.*

prae-sum, -esse, -fui, *be before, at the head of, command.*

prō-sum, prōd-esse, prō-fui, *be useful, benefit.*

super-sum, -esse, -fui, *remain over, survive, exist.*

calliditās, -ātis, f. [**callidus**], *shrewdness, cunning.*

cāsus, -ūs, m. [**cadō**, *fall*], *falling down, mischance, misfortune.*

clādēs, -is, f., *destruction, defeat.*

diū, adv., *long, a long time.*

dulcis, -e, adj., *sweet, pleasant.* Cf. **suāvis**.

fāma, -ae, f., *rumor, fame, renown.*

ne-que, conj., *and not, nor*; **ne-que . . . ne-que**, *neither . . . nor.*

parō, 1, *make ready, prepare, get.*

patria, -ae, f., *native land, country.*

praesidium, -i, n. [**prae, sedeō**], *defence, help, garrison.*

praestāns, -tis, adj. [**prae-stō**, *stand before*], *pre-eminent, distinguished.*



CHAPTER XLV. 1.

DEPONENT VERBS.

FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS.

298. Deponent verbs have the forms of the passive voice with the meaning of the active. There are deponents of each of the four regular conjugations :

Admirāmur opera Deī, *we admire the works of God.*

Miserōs tuēbimur, *we shall protect the wretched.*

Audī multa, loquere pauca, *listen much, say little.*

Caesar prōvinciam sortitus est, *Cæsar obtained (by lot) a province.*

299. Review the passive indicative, imperative, and infinitive of *amō* and *moneō*.

The principal parts of deponent verbs are thus given :

admīror, admīrārī, admīrātus (sum).

tueor, tuērī, tuitus (sum).

loquor, loquī, locūtus (sum).

sortior, sortīrī, sortītus (sum).

300.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. *Admīrāmur māgnitūdinem caelī. Quis nōn admīrābitur?* 2. *Nocte contemplāmur sīdera.* 3. *Pars vagātur certīs cursibus, plūrima nōn vagantur.* 4. *Sōl dominātur inter stellās.* 5. *Terram lūna comitātur ūna, Jovis stellam lūnae comitantur quattuor.* 6. *Dārēus Alexandrō māgnam Asiae partem pollicitus est.* 7. *Improbī sunt īī quī nēminem vērentur.* 8. *Homo facinus cōfessus est.* 9. *Comitēs quī salūtem rēgis tuitī erant, māximum praemium accēpērunt.*

II. 1. Who does not admire the beauty of the stars? 2. Other nations accompanied the Cimbri across the Rhine. 3. They wandered far¹ and wide¹ through Gaul and Spain. 4. The Romans wondered at the great bodies of the Germans. 5. Certain animals imitate human voices. 6. We were contemplating that beautiful likeness. 7. The general promised the soldiers² a great reward. 8. He³ is a bad man who does not respect any one.⁴ 9. Children respect their parents, slaves fear their master.

301.

VOCABULARY.

ad-mīror, 1, wonder at, admire.
Alexander, -drī, m., Alexander,
king of Macedon.
beneficium, -ī, n., benefit, favor.
caelum, -ī, n., sky, heavens.

Cimbri, -ōrum, m., Cimbri, a Ger-
man tribe.
comitor, 1 [comes, -it/s], accom-
pany, attend.
cōn-fiteor, 2, -fessus, confess.

¹ *Longē lātēque.*

² Not accusative.

³ *Is.*

⁴ *Not any one = no one.*

contemplor, 1, look at, observe.

**cursus, -ūs, M. [currō, run], run-
ning, course.**

Dārēus, -ī, m., *Darius*, Persian king.

dominor, 1 [dominus], *be a lord and master. rule.*

facinus, -ōris, n. [faciō], *deed, crime. Cf. scelus.*

Germānus, -a, -um, adj., German.

imitator, 1, imitate.

māgnitūdō, -inis, F. [māgnus],
greatness.

mereor, 2, be worthy of, deserve.

per, prep. w. acc., *through, by*.

polliceor, 2, *promise*.

pulchritūdō, -inis, f. [pulcher],
beauty.

stella, -ae, F., star.

tueor, 2, tuitus and tūtus, watch, defend. Cf. dēfendō.

vagor, 1, *go to and fro, wander.*

vastō, 1, *lay waste, ravage.*

vereor, 2, reverence, respect.

sidus (286), *a star, a great star, a constellation.*

stella, a *star* as a bright heavenly body.

2.

302.

COLLOQUIUM.

PATER ET FĪLIOLÚS.

P. Ades, mī fīliole, et mihi libellum ostentā.
 come here little book show

F. Eccum, cāre pater, sī libellum Latīnum vidēre cupis.
 here it is wish

P. Quod pēsum tibi hodiē imperāvit praeceptor?
impose

F. Pēnsūm verbōrum dēpōnentīum quae ad conjugātiōnem
deponent
prīmam atque secundam pertinent.
belong

P. Quam ob rem sic appellantur ista verba?
name

F. Quia formam activam et significationem passivam
form meaning
 plerumque deposuerunt. Sic nos praeceptor docuit.
generally lay aside

P. Quod autem p̄ensum in crāstinum diem imperāvit
praeceptor? for to-morrow

F. Ad haec addidit praeceptor alia dēpōnentia. At tū,
add but
mī pater, Latīnae linguac jam puer studēbās?

P. Certē, filiōle, idque vehementer.
right hard

F. Num ego, sī diligenter didicerō, ērudītus, ut tū, fiam?
learn learned as become

P. Procul dubiō. At jam tibi eundem est dormītum.
you must go to bed



CHAPTER XLVI. 1.

DEPONENT VERBS.

THIRD AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS.

#303. *Examine the following:—*

1. *Ūtor vestrā benignitāte, I avail myself of (use) your kindness.*
2. *Abūtitur patientiā nostrā, he abuses our patience.*
3. *Lūx quā fruimur ā Deō nobīs datur, the light which we enjoy is given us by God.*
4. *Fungor vice cōtis, I serve as (discharge the office of) a whetstone.*
5. *Māgnā praedā potītus est, he got great booty.*
6. *Lacte et carne vescēbantur, they lived upon milk and flesh.*

Compare the translation of the examples with the Latin. Observe that the direct object of the verb, or of the preposition closely connected with the verb in English, is represented in Latin by the ablative case.

304. RULE OF SYNTAX.—The deponents *ūtor*, *frutor*, *fungor*, *potior*, *vescor*, and their compounds, take the ablative.

305. Examine the following:—

1. *Meminit praeteritōrum, he remembers the past.*
2. *Haec olim meminisse iuvābit, to remember these things will one day give pleasure.*

3. **Tōtam causam oblitus est**, *he forgot the whole case.*

4. **Tōtius causae oblitus est**, *he forgot the whole case.*

Observe that in the above examples the genitive is used in 1 and 4, the accusative in 2 and 3.

306. RULE OF SYNTAX. — Verbs of remembering and forgetting take the genitive or accusative.

1. Neuter pronouns and adjectives are commonly put in the accusative. **Recordor** regularly takes the accusative.

307. Review the passive indicative, imperative, and infinitive of **regō** and **audiō**.

308.**EXERCISES.**

I. 1. Sūlla urbem Rōmam armātus ingressus est. 2. Athēniēnsium dux māximam adeptus est glōriam. 3. Alexander Māgnus in Asiam profectus est. 4. Eum multī et nōbilēs virī secūtī sunt. 5. Quās injūriās passus es obliviscere.¹ 6. Beneficia quae accēpimus nōn obliviscēmur. 7. Quod beneficium accēpit id obliviscitur. 8. Omnia patī² discimus. 9. Cicerō māgnā cum glōriā cōsulātū fūctus est. 10. Lūx quā fruimur dōnum est Deī.

II. 1. Alexander and his companions entered Asia. 2. They suffered both³ hunger and thirst. 3. He obtained great glory by his victories. 4. He did not forget the words of his master. 5. For he had been the pupil of a wise man. 6. The soldiers follow their general. 7. They⁴ are bad men who forget benefits. 8. We can learn to endure all things. 9. Who does not enjoy the light which is given us by God? 10. The boys faithfully discharged their duty.

2.**#309.****EXERCISES.**

I. 1. Caesar, Pompējus, Crassus, imperium inter sē partītī sunt. 2. Caesar Galliam prōvinciam sortītus est. 3. Sae-

¹ Imperative.² Et.³ Present infinitive of **patior**.⁴ II. See 270. 2.

pissimē bellī fortūnam expertus est. 4. Postea tōtā Ītaliā potitus est. 5. Patrēs bona sua cum liberis partiuntur. 6. Multa in Ītaliā bella orta sunt. 7. Frōns, oculi, vultus, saepe mentiuntur. 8. Quī post mortem Alexandrī rēgnō illius potitī sunt? 9. Optimē scimus quod experti sumus.

II. 1. Soldiers often try the fortune of war. 2. The leaders had divided among themselves the property¹ of the enemy. 3. The Rhone rises not far from the sources of the Rhine. 4. The Rhine, which rises in the Alps, flows into the ocean. 5. The best friends share perils with friends. 6. Who possessed the kingdom after Alexander? 7. We will make trial of our valor. 8. They got possession of the camp of the enemy. 9. Who gets by lot Sicily (as) his province?²

310.

VOCABULARY.

adipiscor, 3, *adeptus*, *get, obtain*.

Cf. **potior**.

castra, -ōrum, n. (pl.), *camp*.

Crassus, -i, m., *Crassus*, a rich Roman, contemporary of Cæsar.

ex-perior, 4, *expertus*, *make trial of, test*.

frōns, *frontis*, f., *brow, forehead*.

fruor, 3, *fruitus* and *fructus*, *enjoy*.

fungor, 3, *fūctus*, *perform, discharge*.

imperium, -i, n. [*imperō*], *command, authority, power*.

in-gredior, 3, *gressus* [*gradior*], *enter*.

mentior, 4, *lie, deceive*.

obliscor, 3, *oblitus*, *forget*.

ōceanus, -i, m., *ocean*.

officium, -i, n., *duty*.

optimē, adv., *most excellently, best*.

orior, 4, *ortus*, *rise, appear, begin*.

partior, 4 [*para*], *divide, share*.

patior, 3, *passus*, *bear, suffer*.

Pompējus, -ēi, m., *Pompey*, a celebrated Roman general.

postea, adv., *afterwards*.

potior, 4, *become master of, get*.

Cf. **adipiscor**.

profiscor, 3, -*fectus*, *set out, march*.

prōvincia, -ae, f., *province*.

sequor, 3, *secutus*, *follow*.

sortior, 4, *draw lots, obtain by lot*.

Sūlla, -ae, m., *Sulla*, a Roman general and statesman.

¹ Compare I. 5.

² Predicate accusative.

CHAPTER XLVII. 1.

311.

NUMERALS.

CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.
1. ūnus, -a, -um	primus, -a, -um
2. duo, duae, duo	secundus (<i>or alter</i>)
3. trēs, tria	tertius
4. quattuor	quartus
5. quīque	quintus
6. sex	sextus
7. septem	septimus
8. octō	octāvus
9. novem	nōnus
10. decem	decimus
11. ūndecim	ūndecimus
12. duodecim	duodecim
13. tredecim	tertius decimus
14. quattuordecim	quartus decimus
15. quīdecim	quintus decimus
16. sēdecim, <i>or sexdecim</i>	sextus decimus
17. septendecim	septimus decimus
18. duodēviginti ¹	duodēvicēsimus
19. ūndēviginti ¹	ūndēvicēsimus
20. viginti	vicēsimus
21. { viginti ūnus, <i>or</i> { ūnus et viginti	{ vicēsimus primus, <i>or</i> { ūnus et vicēsimus
22. { viginti duo, <i>or</i> { duo et viginti	{ vicēsimus secundus, <i>or</i> { alter et vicēsimus
28. duodētrīgintā ¹	duodētricēsimus
29. ūndētrīgintā ¹	ūndētricēsimus
30. trīgintā	tricēsimus
40. quadrāgintā	quadrāgēsimus
50. quinquāgintā	quinquāgēsimus
60. sexāgintā	sexāgēsimus
70. septuāgintā	septuāgēsimus

¹ Duodēviginti = *two from twenty*; ūndēviginti = *ūnus dē viginti, one from twenty*. Similarly are formed 28, 29, 38, 39, etc.

CARDINALS.		ORDINALS.	
80.	octōgintā		octōgēsīmus
90.	nōnāgintā		nōnāgēsīmus
100.	centum		centēsīmus
101.	{ centum ūnus, or centum et ūnus	{	centēsīmus primus, or centēsīmus et primus
200.	ducentī, -ae, -a		ducentēsīmus
300.	trecentī		trecentēsīmus
400.	quadringentī		quadringentēsīmus
500.	quingentī		quingentēsīmus
600.	sēscentī		sēscentēsīmus
700.	septingentī		septingentēsīmus
800.	octingentī		octingentēsīmus
900.	nōngentī		nōngentēsīmus
1,000.	mille		millēsīmus
2,000.	duo milia		bis millēsīmus
100,000.	centum milia		centiēs millēsīmus

1. Cardinal numbers answer the question *how many?* Ordinals, *which in order?*

2. The cardinals from **quattuor** to **centum**, inclusive, are indeclinable: **quattuor hominēs**, *four men*; **quattuor hominum**, *of four men*.

3. **Ūnus** is declined like **bonus**, except that it has genitive and dative singular **ūnīus**, **ūnī**, like **alius** (201).

4. **Duo** and **trēs** are thus declined:

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	M. & F.	NEUT.
N.	duo	duae	duo	trēs	tria
G.	duōrum	duārum	duōrum	trium	trium
D.	duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus
Ac.	duōs, duo	duās	duo	trēs	tria
Ab.	duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus

5. The hundreds, **ducentī**, etc., are declined like the plural of **bonus**.

6. **Mille** is indeclinable in the singular, and is sometimes an adjective and sometimes a noun: **mille hominēs**, *a thousand men*; **mille hominum**, *a thousand (of) men*. The plural has the forms **mīlia**, **mīlium**, **mīlibus**, and is always a noun: **tria mīlia hominum**, *three thousand men (three thousands of men)*.

7. The ordinals are declined like **bonus**.

8. Other kinds of numerals are the distributives : **singuli**, -ae, -a, *one each*, **binī**, -ae, -a, *two each*, etc.; and the numeral adverbs : **semel**, *once*, **bis**, *twice*, etc.

312. *Examine the following :—*

1. **Decem annōs Trōja oppugnābātur**, *Troy was besieged for ten years.*

2. **Turris alta est centum pedēs**, *the tower is a hundred feet high.*

The accusative **annōs** denotes duration or extent of *time*; **pedēs**, extent of *space*. The accusative, then, is used to answer the question *how long?* or *how far?* (in *time* or *space*), and may be called the **Accusative of Extent**.

313. RULE OF SYNTAX.—**Extent of time or space is expressed by the accusative.**

2.

314. EXERCISES.

I. 1. **Homo ūnum ōs**, *duās aurēs*, *duōs oculōs* habet. 2. **Alexander Māgnus tredecim annōs rēgnāvit**. 3. **Templum Diānae quadringentōs quīnquāgintā pedēs longum et ducen-tōs vīgintī pedēs lātum erat**. 4. **Annus spatium trecentōrum sexāgintā quīnque diērum est**. 5. **Duodecim sunt mēnsēs**. 6. **Mēnsis trīgintā diēs habet**, **Februārius duodētrīgintā**. 7. **Diēs vīgintī quattuor hōrās habet**. 8. **Rōmānōrum vete-rum annus decem mēnsēs habēbat**; **Mārtius erat prīmus**, **December decimus**. 9. **Aut tertius decimus aut quīntus decimus diēs mēnsis Īdūs nōminābātur**.

II. 1. **Rōmulus**, the first king of Rome, reigned thirty-seven years. 2. This house is fifty-nine¹ feet long and forty-eight feet wide. 3. The river is fourteen feet deep and ninety-two feet wide. 4. With² the ancient Romans September was the seventh month; with us September is the ninth month. 5. The Roman consuls held power for one year.

¹ See p. 143, note.

² **Apud**, with accusative.

6. In the five hundred and fiftieth year of the city Scipio was consul. 7. Five and twenty languages were known to King Mithridates. 8. In the first month of the year there are thirty-one days. 9. A Roman legion had five thousand foot-soldiers and three hundred horse-soldiers.

315.

VOCABULARY.

annus, -i, m., *year*.

auris, -is, f., *ear*.

December, -bris, m. [*decem*],

December. Often as adj.

Diāna, -ae, f., *Diana*, goddess of the chase. [as adj.]

Februārius, -i, m., *February*. Oft.

Idūs, -um, f., plur., *the Ides of the month*. (244. 1.)

lingua, -ae, f., *tongue, language*.

Mārtius, -i, m. [*Mārs*], *March*.

Often as adj.

Mithridātēs, -is, m., *Mithridates*, king of Pontus.

ōs, -ōris, n., *mouth, face*.

September, -bris, m. [*septem*], *September*. Often as adj.

spatium, -i, n., *room, space, period*.



CHAPTER XLVIII. 1.

316.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Volō, velle, voluī, —, *be willing, will, wish*.

Nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, —, *be unwilling, will not*.

Mālō, mälle, māluī, —, *be more willing, prefer*.

INDICATIVE.

PRES. volō

vīs

vult

volumus

vultis

volunt

IMPER. volēbam

FUT. volam

PERF. voluī

PLUP. volueram

F. P. voluerō

nōlō

nōn vīs

nōn vult

nōlumus

nōn vultis

nōlunt

nōlēbam

nōlam

nōluī

nōlueram

nōluerō

mālō

māvīs

māvult

mālumus

māvultis

mālunt

mālēbam

mālam

māluī

mālueram

māluerō

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES.	velim	nōlim	mālim
	velis	nōlis	mālis
	velit	nōlit	mālit
	velimus	nōlimus	mālimus
	velitis	nōlitis	mālitis
	velint	nōlint	mālint
IMPER.	vellem	nōllem	māllem
	vellēs	nōllēs	māllēs
	vellet	nōllet	māllet
	vellēmus	nōllēmus	māllēmus
	vellētis	nōllētis	māllētis
	vellent	nōllent	māllent
PERF.	voluerim	nōluerim	māluerim
PLUP.	voluissem	nōluissem	māluissem

IMPERATIVE.

PRES.	(Wanting)	nōli	(Wanting)
		nōlite	
FUT.	(Wanting)	[nōlitō, etc.]	(Wanting)

INFINITIVE.

PRES.	velle	nōlle	mālle
PERF.	voluisse	nōluisse	māluisse

PARTICIPLE.

PRES.	volēns	nōlēns	(Wanting)
-------	--------	--------	-----------

317. Learn the tenses of the indicative and infinitive of *volō*, *nōlō*, and *mālō*, and the present imperative of *nōlō*.

2.

318.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Nōs scribere volumus, tū vīs legere, ille puer lūdere vult. 2. Cūr in hortō ambulāre volūt? 3. In hortō ambulāre mālunt quod ibi sunt fontēs et arborēs. 4. Volēbantne vitia sua excūsāre? 5. Nōlī excūsāre vitia tua. 6. Nōlite

obliviscī praeceptōrum¹ parentum. 7. Tīmoleōn māluit diligī quam metuī. 8. Valēre māluerat quam dīves esse. 9. Aliēna quisque vitia reprehendere māvult quam sua corrigere. 10. Volumus ad finēm itineris prōgredi.

II. 1. Why would you rather read than write? 2. We would rather walk in the fields with you. 3. Who would not rather be praised than blamed? 4. They will be unwilling to accept your gift. 5. Do not forget,² boys, the precepts of your teacher. 6. Do not forget, my boy, the lesson which I have explained. 7. He listened because he wished to learn. 8. He would not³ blame another's fault; he greatly desired to correct his own. 9. We wish the same (things) as⁴ you. 10. Our friends will wish the same (thing) as ourselves.

319.

VOCABULARY.

aliēnus, -a, -um, adj. [allius],
belonging to another, another's.

ambulō, 1, walk, take a walk.

corrigō, 3, -rēxi, -rēctum [com,
regō, keep straight], make straight,
reform, correct.

diligō, 3, -lēxi, -lēctum [dis,
apart, legō, choose], esteem, love.
Cf. amō.

ex-cūsō, 1 [causa], excuse.

ex-plīcō, 1, -āvī, -ātum, and -ui,
-itum [plīcō], unfold, explain.

ibi, adv., there. Cf. ubi, where.

iter, itineris, n. [eō, 327. 1],
journey. (262.)

lūdō, 3, lūsī, lūsum, play.

mālō, mālī, mālui, — [ma-
gis, volō], wish rather, prefer,
would rather.

māximō, adv. (sup. of magis,
more), most, especially, greatly.

metuō, 3, -uī, -ūtum [metus],
fear. Cf. timeō.

nōlō, nōlle, nōlui, — [nōn, vo-
lō], be unwilling, will not, not wish.

praeceptum, -ī, n. [praeceptō],
maxim, precept.

prō-gredior, 3, -gressus [gradī-
or], go forward.

quod, conj., because. Cf. quia.

re-prehendō, 3, -dī, -hēnsus,
hold back, restrain, reprove.

Timoleōn, -ontis, m., Timoleon, a
Corinthian.

valeō, 2, -uī, -itum, be strong or well.

vitium, -ī, n., fault, blemish, vice.

volō, velle, volui, —, be willing,
will, wish, desire. Cf. dēsiderō.

¹ From praeceptum.

² Cf. I. 6.

³ Was unwilling.

⁴ See p. 128, note 5.

amō, *love*, not implying and not excluding *esteem*; the common word.
diligō, *love* unselfishly and with *esteem*; more restricted in meaning than **amō**.

volō means both less and more than *wish*, namely, *consent* and *will*; very much used.

dēsiderō means *wish ardently*, with the notion (which **volō** has not) of *lacking* or *missing* the thing much desired; more restricted in meaning than **volō**.

3.

320. FOR TRANSLATION.

Multī hominēs volunt quidem rēctē facere, sed nōn faciunt; nam velle et facere nōn idem est. Saepe homo rēctē agere vult, sed vīrēs dēsunt. Multī peccāta sua excūsāre quam dēpōnere mālunt. Saepe aliēna peccāta vituperāre quam nostra corrigere mālunt. Multī suā sorte nōn sunt contentī, sed aliēna appetere mālunt. At cūr nōn fēliciter vīvere māvīs? Fēlix is est quī rēctē agere vult rēctēque agit.



CHAPTER XLIX. 1.

 †321. THE IRREGULAR VERB **Ferō.**

Ferō, *ferre*, **tulī**, *lātum*: *bear*, *carry*, *endure*.

	ACTIVE.		INDICATIVE.		PASSIVE.	
PRES.	ferō	ferimus	feror	ferimur		
	fers	fertis	ferris, or -re	ferimini		
	fert	ferunt	fertur	feruntur		
IMPER.	ferēbam		ferēbar			
FUT.	feram		ferar			
PERF.	tulī		lātus sum			
PLUP.	tuleram		lātus eram			
F. P.	tulerō		lātus erō			
			SUBJUNCTIVE.			
PRES.	feram		ferar			
IMPER.	ferrem		ferrer			
PERF.	tulerim		lātus sim			
PLUP.	tulissem		lātus essem			

IMPERATIVE.

ACTIVE.		PASSIVE.	
PRES.	fer ¹ ferte	[ferre]	ferimini
FUT.	fertō fertōte	fertor	
	fertō feruntō	fertor	feruntor

INFINITIVE.

PRES.	ferre	ferri
PERF.	tulisse	lātus esse
FUT.	lāturus esse	lātum iri

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	ferēns	_____
FUT.	lāturus	GER. ferendus
	_____	PERF. lātus

GERUND.

G.	ferendī
D.	ferendō
Ac.	ferendum
Ab.	ferendō

SUPINE.

Ac. lātum	Ab. lātū
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322. Compounds of **ferō** are conjugated like the simple verb. Observe the changes suffered by certain of the prepositions in the following:

ab-	auferō, auferre, abstulī, ablātum.
ad-	adferō, adferre, attulī, allātum (adl).
com-	cōnferō, cōnferre, contulī, collātum (conl).
dis-	differō, differre, distulī, dilātum.
ex-	effero, efferre, extulī, ēlātum.
in-	inferō, inferre, intulī, illātum (inl).
ob-	offerō, offerre, obtulī, oblātum.
sub-	sufferō, sufferre, sustulī, sublātum.

323. Learn the tenses of the indicative, the imperative, and the present and perfect infinitive, active and passive, of **ferō**.

¹ For fere; dicō, dūcō, faciō, ferō, have imperative present second singular dīc, dūc, fac, fer.

324.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Aufert, aufertur. 2. Auferet, auferētur. 3. Abtulit, ablātus est. 4. Cōnferre, cōnferri. 5. Cōnferunt, cōnferuntur. 6. Cōnferent, cōnferentur. 7. Contulerant, collātī erant. 8. Distulērunt, dīlātī sunt. 9. Distulerit, dīlātus erit. 10. Distulisse, dīlātus esse. 11. Differēbant, differēbantur.

II. 1. We bear, we are borne. 2. We were bearing, we were borne. 3. We have borne, we have been borne. 4. We shall bear, we shall be borne. 5. We had borne, we had been borne. 6. Bear thou, bear ye. 7. To offer, to be offered. 8. Ye shall offer, ye shall be offered. 9. To have offered, to have been offered. 10. Ye offer, ye will offer. 11. Ye are offered, ye will be offered.

2.

325.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Ferte patienter¹ labōrēs. 2. Bene ferre māgnam fortūnam disce. 3. Ferte patienter quae² mūtārī nōn possunt. 4. Nōn omnis ager quī seritur fert frūgēs. 5. Benīgnum rēgem nōn tulistis; jam ferum et barbarum fertōte. 6. Nōlīte differre pēnsū quod hodiē facere potestis. 7. Imperātor mīlitibus dēfessīs auxiliū attulit. 8. In ūnū locū collātū est ex agrīs omne frūmentū. 9. Longa³ nobīs est omnis mora quae gaudia differt. 10. Caesar omnibus quī contrā sē arma tulerant veniā dedit.

II. 1. They bore labor with patience. 2. They did not endure a good king; now they are enduring a bad one.⁴ 3. We cannot put off our tasks. 4. We shall learn to bear our good fortune well. 5. They bore with patience that⁵ which they could not change. 6. The robbers bore off the

¹ What might be substituted for the adverb? See 144, 145.

² See p. 130, note 3.

³ Tedious.

⁴ Omit.

⁵ Id.

booty which they had seized. 7. Do not¹ bring me that which I do not want. 8. Delays which postpone our joy are always tedious. 9. The townsmen carried their all² (with them out of the town.

326.

VOCABULARY.

ad-ferō (afferō), **adferre**, **attuli**, **adlātum**, *bear to, bring.*

au-ferō, **auferre**, **abstuli**, **ablātum** [ab(s)], *bear off, carry away.*

auxilium, -i, n., *help, aid.*

barbarus, -a, -um, adj., *foreign, barbarous.*

benignus, -a, -um, adj., *kind, good.*

cōn-ferō, **cōnferre**, **contuli**, **collātum** (conlātum), *bring together, collect; sē cōnferre, be-take one's self.*

dis-ferō, **differre**, **distuli**, **dilātum** [dis, apart], *bear apart, scatter, put off, postpone.*

ex-ferō, **efferre**, **extuli**, **ēlātum** [ex], *bear out, bring forth.*

ferus, -a, -um, adj., *wild, cruel.*

frūgēs, -um, f., plur., *fruits.*

gaudium, -i, n. [gaudeō, rejoice], *joy, delight.*

in-ferō, **inferre**, **intuli**, **illātum** (inlātum), *bear in, cause; bellum inferre, to make war, w. dat.*

jam, adv., *already, now, at last.*

mora, -ae, f., *delay.*

of-ferō, **offerre**, **obtuli**, **oblātum** [ob, before], *present, offer.*

patienter, adv. [patiēns], *patiently, with patience.*

serō, 3, **sēvī**, **satum**, *sow, plant.*

suf-fero, **sufferre**, **sustuli**, **sublātum** [sub], *undergo, endure.*

venia, -ae, f., *indulgence, kindness, mercy.*



CHAPTER L. 1.

#327.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

EŌ, **Ire**, **ii** [IvI], **Itum**, *go.*

FĪŌ, **fieri**, **factus sum** (supplies pass. to **faciō**), *be made, become.*

INDICATIVE.

	EŌ.		FĪŌ.
PRES.	eō	imus	fīō
	is	itis	fīs
	it	eunt	fīt
			fiunt

¹ Compare I. 6.

² Their all, omnia sua.

	Eō.		Fīō.
IMPER.	ībam		fībam
FUT.	ībō		fīam
PERF.	īī		factus sum
PLUP.	ieram		factus eram
F. P.	ierō		factus erō
SUBJUNCTIVE.			
PRES.	eam		fīam
IMPER.	īrem		fīerem
PERF.	ierim		factus sim
PLUP.	īissem		factus essem
IMPERATIVE.			
PRES. I	īte	fī	fīte
FUT. Itō	ītōte		
	euntō		
INFINITIVE.			
PRES.	īre		fīerī
PERF.	īisse		factus esse
FUT.	ītūrus esse		factum īrī
PARTICIPLES.			
PRES.	īēns, Gen. euntis		_____
FUT.	ītūrus	GER.	faciendus
	_____	PERF.	factus
GERUND.			
G.	eundī		
D.	eundō		
Ac.	eundum		
Ab.	eundō		
SUPINE.			
Ac.	itum	Ab.	itū

1. The root of **eō**, namely **i**, is changed to **e** before a vowel, except in perf. plup. and fut. perf., and in nom. sing. of pres. part.
2. Compounds of **eō** generally form the perfect in **īī** instead of **īvi**. The simple verb rarely, if ever, has **īvi**, **īveram**, etc.
3. The **i** of **fīō** is long except when followed by **er**, and in **fīt**.

328. Learn the tenses of the indicative, the imperative, and the present and perfect infinitive of **eō** and **fīō**.

329.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Nōlite velle id quod fierī nōn potest. 2. Amīcī Alexandrī rēgēs factī sunt. 3. Nēmō nascitur sapiēns, nēmō cāsū fit bonus. 4. Leve fiēbat onus, quod bene ferēbatur. 5. Apud veterēs Rōmānōs ex agricolīs fiēbant cōsulēs. 6. Omnēs ferē¹ hominēs senectūte fiunt prūdentiōrēs. 7. Quīdam amnēs subeunt terram rūsusque in terram redeunt. 8. Alpēs nēmō ante Hannibalem cum exercitū trānsiit. 9. Miltiadēs Parum īnsulam expūgnāre nōn potuit et in patriam rediit. 10. Populus solet nōn nunquam² dīgnōs praeterīre.

II. 1. That has been done which you wished. 2. My friends, you become wiser by old age. 3. Men never become good by chance. 4. Who will cross the river with me?³ 5. The generals crossed the mountains with a large part⁴ of their forces. 6. Light become the burdens that are patiently borne. 7. Our friends have gone away, but they will return. 8. The people passed by many worthy men. 9. The inhabitants of the city went out with their horses and wagons. 10. The generals return to⁵ their country with prisoners and booty. 11. Do not⁶ cross the very deep river.

2.

330.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Septiēs Marius, quī Cimbrōs et Teutonēs duōbus ācerrimīs proeliīs vicit, cōsul factus est. 2. Sōcratēs aequō animō diem suprēmum obiit. 3. Ariovistī cōpiāe intrā annōs quattuordecim tectum nōn subierant. 4. Autumnō multae avēs in aliās terrās proficiscuntur, at vēre novō

¹ Ferē is often thus placed between an adjective and its noun.

² Nōn nunquam, not never = sometimes.

³ See 265. 3.

⁴ See p. 21, note 1.

⁵ To = into.

⁶ See 318. I. 5 and 6.

redeunt. 5. Abeunt omnia unde orta sunt. 6. Alexander cōnsiliō¹ fortitūdineque omnēs anteibat; omnēs labōrēs subibat.

II. 1. In winter² the days become shorter and the nights longer. 2. After the battle many perished of cold³ and hunger. 3. Cicero was made consul⁴ by the Romans. 4. By the prudence (*cōnsilium*) and valor of Scipio, Hannibal was compelled to return into Africa. 5. We ought to meet our last day with equanimity.⁵ 6. Alexander came off victorious⁶ from all his battles.

331.

VOCABULARY.

ab-eō, -ire, -ii, -itum, *go off, come off, go away.* (327. 2.)

aequus, -a, -um, *adj., level, equal, calm.*

ante-eō, -ire, -ii, —, *go before, surpass.*

apud, *prep. with acc., with, in, near, among.*

Arlovistus, -i, m., *Arionistus, king of a German tribe.*

autumnus, -i, m., *autumn.*

cōgō, 3, -ēgi, -āctum [com, agō], *drive together; compel.*

cōpia, -ae, f., *power, abundance, wealth; plur. troops.*

dēbeō, 2, -ui, -itum, *owe, ought.*

ex-eō, -ire, -ii, -itum, *go out.*

ferē, adv., *nearly, for the most part.*

intrā, *prep. with acc., within.*

Marius, -i, m., *Marius, a famous Roman general.*

nāscor, 3, nātus, *be born.*

ob-eō, -ire, -ii, -itum, *go towards, meet.*

Párus, -i, f., *Paros, an island in the Aegean Sea.* (11. 4.)

per-eō, -ire, -ii, —, *perish.*

praeter-eō, -ire, -ii, -itum, *go by, pass by, omit.*

red-eō, -ire, -ii, -itum, *go back.*

re-ferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum, *carry back.*

rūrsus, *adv. [re-vorsus, re-vertō], turned back, back, again.*

septlēs, num. adv. [septem], *seven times.*

sub-eō, -ire, -ii, -itum, *go under, enter, undergo.*

tectum, -i, n. [tegō, cover], *covering, shelter, roof.*

Teutonēs, -um, m., *the Teutons, a German tribe.*

trāns-eō, -ire, -ii, -itum, *go over, cross.*

¹ See 260.

² Compare I. 4.

³ Ablative.

⁴ Compare I. 1; also 47.

⁵ Compare I: 2.

⁶ Victor.

3.

332.

COLLOQUIUM.

TITYRUS ET MELIBOEUS.

T. Aliquis jānuam pulsat. Ī, puer, aperī jānuam.

door knock open

[*Meliboeus trīstī vultū passibus tardīs introit.*]

steps slow enter

Salvē, amīce, diū mē nōn adīstī. Cūr iste vultus trīstis?
how do you do

M. Eheu! mī Tītyre, abeō ē meā patriā.

T. Cūr abīs? Quō abībīs? Nōlī relinquere haec arva
dulcia. leave fields

M. Quid tibi vīs? Meōs agrōs mīlitibus impiīs dōnāvit
what would you have me do wicked has given

Octāviānus. Māgna pars gregum interiit. Ipse perī.
am undone

T. Minimē, amīce; adī ad Octāviānum; ille est bēnīgnus,
neque vult tē perīre. Tū agrōs recipiēs.

M. Parvae spēs mihi sunt redeundī; tamen ībō, ut tū
monēs; Octāviānō ad pedēs mē prōciam.

T. Et redībīs in agrōs tuōs; redībit pāx aurea. Valē, mī
Meliboe, es bonō animō.
keep up your courage

M. Et tū valē, bone Tītyre.



CHAPTER LI. 1.

PREPOSITIONS.

333. Thus far several prepositions have been used in the exercises, some followed by the accusative and some by the ablative. These are the only cases in Latin that follow prepositions.

PREPOSITIONS FOLLOWED BY THE ABLATIVE.

ā (ab, abs), away from, by.

absque, without.

cōram, in presence of.

cum, with.

dē, from, concerning.

ē (ex), out of, from.

prae, before, in comparison with.

prō, before, for.

sine, without.

tenus, as far as, up to.

1. **In**, meaning *into, to, towards, for*, that is after verbs denoting *motion*, takes the accusative.

2. **In**, meaning *in, on, at*, that is after verbs denoting *rest*, takes the ablative. See 334.

3. **Sub**, *under, up to*, after verbs of *motion*, takes the accusative; after verbs of *rest*, the ablative.

4. Remember that all prepositions except the ten mentioned, and **in** and **sub**, are followed by the accusative only.

EXPRESSIONS OF PLACE.

334. *Examine the following:—*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. In oppidō , <i>in the town.</i> | 8. Athēnīs , <i>at (in) Athens.</i> |
| 2. In nāvī , <i>on shipboard.</i> | 9. Corinthī , <i>at (in) Corinth.</i> |
| 3. Ad montem , <i>to the mountain.</i> | 10. Thūrīs , <i>at (in) Thurii.</i> |
| 4. Ex agrīs , <i>from the fields.</i> | 11. Carthāginī , <i>at (in) Carthage.</i> |
| 5. In Italiā , <i>in Italy.</i> | 12. Rōmāe , <i>at (in) Rome.</i> |
| 6. In Italiā , <i>to Italy.</i> | 13. Rōmam , <i>to Rome.</i> |
| 7. Ex Italiā , <i>from Italy.</i> | 14. Rōmā , <i>from Rome.</i> |

Observe the ways of denoting the place *in, on, at, to, from* which. In English we always¹ use a preposition with the noun of *place*, as the examples show. So in Latin (see examples 1-7), except with names of towns.² For these a rule may be inferred from the examples 8-14.

335. RULE OF SYNTAX.—With names of towns—

1. The place *in* or *at* which is expressed by the locative. (See 14. 2, 40, 175.)

2. The place *to* which, by the accusative without a preposition.³

3. The place *from* which, by the ablative without a preposition.⁴

¹ Except in the case of the word *home*, after a verb of *motion*.

² Names of small islands are often treated like names of towns.

³ This accusative may be called

the Accusative of Limit, because it denotes the limit, or end, of motion.

⁴ This ablative is the *ablative of separation*. (128, 129, 130.)

336. *Domus, home, house, and rūs, the country, have the construction of names of towns:*

domī, *at home.*

domum, *(to) home.*

domō, *from home.*

rūrī, *in the country.*

rūs, *to (into) the country.*

rūre, *from the country.*

2.

337.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Cōsulēs in sēdem suam prōcēssēre.¹ 2. Porsena rēx īfestō cum exercitū Rōmam vēnit. 3. Rōmānī ex agrīs in urbem dēmigrant. 4. Nova Rōmae dignitās creāta est, quae dictātūra appellāta est. 5. Tarquinius Cūmās sē contulit. 6. Missī sunt Rōmā ad Coriolānum orātōrēs dē pāce. 7. Is dē forō domum sē recipiēbat. 8. Erat quīdam Athēnīs quī sē sapientem profitēbātur. 9. Rēgulus in Āfricā trājēcit. 10. Deinde Rōmam missus est, sed mox Carthāginem rediit. 11. Rōmā missī sunt Carthāginem lēgātī. 12. Rōmānī duās clādēs in Hispāniā accēpērunt. 13. Tunc Scīpiō ex Siciliā in Āfricā profectus est. 14. Hannibal ex angustiīs ēvāsīt.

II. 1. The consul set out from Rome with a large army. 2. We have removed from the city into the country. 3. Then the general retreated² into Campania. 4. I have lived in Athens three years.³ 5. Tarquin remained at Cumæ a long time. 6. Scipio defeated Hannibal at Zama. 7. Regulus returned from Africa to Rome. 8. Afterwards he was sent back from Rome to Carthage. 9. Cæsar carried on war in Gaul eight years.³ 10. Cicero was born at Arpinum. 11. The consul proceeded to Athens with his army. 12. From Athens he sailed⁴ to Italy. 13. Do you remain (*imperative*) at home; I will return to the army. 14. Shall you come home soon?

¹ From prōcēdō, perfect tense.

² Sē recipere.

³ See 313.

⁴ See 272. II. 6.

338.

VOCABULARY.

angustiae, -ārum, *F.*, plur. [**angustus**, *narrow*], *narrow pass*.

Cf. Eng. narrow.

appellō, 1, *address, call, name*.

Arpinum, -i, *M.*, *Arpinum*, a town in Italy.

Athēnae, -ārum, *F.* plur., *Athens*.

Carthāgō, -inis, *F.*, *Carthage*, a city in Africa.

Coriolānus, -i, *M.*, a surname of *C. Marcus*, a Roman consul.

Cūmae, -ārum, *F.* plur., *Cumae*, a town in Campania.

dē-migrō, 1, *emigrate, remove*.

dictātūra, -ae, *F.* [**dictātor**], *office of dictator, dictatorship*.

dignitās, -ātis, *F.* [**dignus**, *worthy*], *worth, dignity, office*.

ē-vādō, 3, *ēvāsī*, *ēvāsū*, *go forth, escape*.

infestus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *hostile, troublesome, dangerous*.

orātor, -ōris, *M.* [**orō**, *speak, plead*], *orator, ambassador*.

Porsena, -ae, *M.*, *Porsena*, an Etruscan king.

pro-fiteor, 2, -fessus [**fateor**], *acknowledge, confess, declare*.

re-mittō, 3, -misi, -missum, *send back*.

sēdēs, -is, *F.* [**sedeō**, *sit*], *seat, abode*.

Tarquinius, -i, *M.*, *Tarquin*, a Roman king.

trā-iciō, 3, -jēcī, -jectum [**trāns**, **jacō**], *throw across, pass over, cross*.

tum, *adv.*, *then, at that time*.

Zama, -ae, *F.*, *Zama*, a town in Africa.

3.

339.

FOR TRANSLATION.

THE BATTLE OF CANNÆ, B.C. 216.

Hannibal in Āpūliam pervēnerat. Adversus eum Rōmā profectī sunt duo cōsulēs, Aemilius Paullus et Terentius Varrō. Paullō¹ cunctātiō Fabī² magis placēbat; Varrō autem, ferōx³ et temerārius, ācriōra sequēbātur cōsilia. Ambō cōsulēs ad vicum, quī Cannae appellābātur, castra commūnivērunt. Ibi deinde Varrō invītō collēgā⁴ aciem instrūxit et signum pūgnae dedit. Hannibal autem ita cōstituerat aciem, ut Rōmānīs⁵ et⁶ sōlis radii et ventus ab oriente

¹ For the case, see 343.

² Fabius Maximus, whose policy had been one of prudence, or rather, of extreme caution.

³ Impetuous.

⁴ His colleague unwilling = against the wishes of his colleague. See 412.

⁵ To the Romans, dativē with adversi. ⁶ Both.

pulverem adflāns¹ adversī essent.² Victus caesusque est Rōmānus exercitus; nusquam graviōre vulnere afflicta est rēs pūblica.

[Continued on p. 177.]



CHAPTER LII.

ADDITIONAL PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

340. *Examine the following:—*

1. **Alter cōsulūm**, *one of the consuls.*
2. **Ūnus mīlitūm**, *one of the soldiers.*
3. **Quis vestrum?** *who of you?*
4. **Nihil novī**, *nothing (of) new.*
5. **Satis pecūniāe**, *enough (of) money.*
6. **Ūnus ex mīlitibus**, *one of the soldiers.*
7. **Minimus ex illis**, *the youngest of them.*

The first five of the examples illustrate what is called the **Partitive Genitive**, the word in the genitive denoting a *whole*, and the word which it limits a *part* of that whole; 6 and 7 illustrate another way of expressing the partitive idea.

341. *Examine the following:—*

1. **Catīlīna fuit ingeniō malō**, *Catiline was (a man) of bad disposition.*
2. **Icolus summā nōbilitāte fuit**, *Iccius was (a man) of the highest rank.*
3. **Puer sēdecim annōrum**, *a boy of sixteen years.*
4. **Vestis māgnī pretī**, *a garment of great value.*
5. **Vir summae virtūtis**, *a man of the highest courage.*

The above are examples of the **Descriptive Ablative** and the **Descriptive Genitive**. Observe that in each instance the ablative or genitive is limited by an adjective, and that the adjective and noun together denote a *quality* or *characteristic* of that which is described.

¹ Present participle of **adflō**.

² *Were an annoyance.*

342. Examine the following:—

1. **Rēgi serviō**, *I serve the king.*
2. **Civitātī prōdest**, *he benefits the state.*
3. **Caesarī placuit**, *it pleased Cæsar.*
4. **Frātrī persuādet**, *he persuades his brother.*
5. **Crēde mihi**, *believe me.*
6. **Lēgibus civitātis pārēbat**, (220. I. 2).
7. **Interdum amīcis nocet**, (272. I. 8).

Observe that the verbs, which in English have a direct object, are followed in Latin by the dative (the case of the indirect object). Such verbs should be carefully noted as they occur in the exercises. They may be summed up in the following—

343. RULE OF SYNTAX.—Many verbs signifying to please or displease, benefit or injure, command or obey, serve, resist, believe, threaten, persuade, and the like, take the dative, *for* acc.

344. Examine the following:—

1. **Māgnō ūsuī nostrīs fuit**, *it was of great service to our men.*
2. **Est mihi cūrae**, *it is (for) a care to me.*
3. **Equitātum auxiliō Caesarī mīserant**, *they had sent cavalry to aid Cæsar (for aid to Cæsar).*
4. **Quīnque cohōrtēs castrīs praesidiō relinquit**, *he leaves five cohorts to defend the camp (for defence to the camp).*

Observe in each of the above sentences two datives, one translated (literally) with *for*, the other with *to*. In 1 and 2, **ūsuī** and **cūrae** are like the predicate nominative, which is often used where we might expect this dative; in 3 and 4, **auxiliō** and **praesidiō** denote a purpose. This dative *for which* is sometimes called the **Dative of Service**. The two together are sometimes called the **Double Dative**.

Observe instances of the foregoing constructions as they occur in the exercises and reading lessons.

CHAPTER LIII.

DERIVATION.

345. Some derivations have been indicated in the vocabularies by separating the parts of compound words, and, beginning with **221**, by putting words in brackets. The bracketed words, however, are not to be understood as the primitives or originals of the words against which they stand, as is customarily the case in lexicons and special vocabularies, but that they are *connected with them in formation from a common root or stem*. The habit of observing such relationships is the important thing. The following list is selected from previous vocabularies for further study of the subject:—

1. **amō**, love; **amicus**, loving, friendly; **amicitia**, friendship; **inimicus** (for **in-amicus**), unfriendly, hostile.
2. **ager**, field, land, soil; **agri-cola** (**colō**, cultivate), one who cultivates the soil, farmer; **agri-cultūra**, cultivation of the soil, agriculture. **Colō** also means dwell, hence **incola**, inhabitant. Meaning of **incolō**?
3. **civis**, citizen; **civilis**, pertaining to a citizen; **civitas**, the condition of a citizen, or a body of citizens, state. Like **civilis**, form and define adjectives from the stems of **puer** and **hostis**.
4. **regō**, rule; **rēx** (**rēgs**), ruler, king; **rēgina**, ruler, queen; **rēgnum**, kingdom; **rēgnō**, be king, reign; **rēgula**, rule.
- # 5. **faciō**, do; **facinus**, thing done, deed; **facilis** (that may be done), easy; **difficilis** (for **dis-facilis**), not to be done, difficult.
6. **nōscō**, know; **nōmen** (that by which a thing is known), name; **nōminō**, v., name; **nōbilis** (that can be known), well known, noble, cf. **facilis**.
7. **fuga**, flight; **fugiō**, flee. **liber**, adj., free; **liberō**, v., free. **metus**, n., fear; **metuō**, v., fear. **laus**, n., praise; **laudō**, v., praise. **timor**, n., fear; **timeō**, v., fear. **discō**, learn; **discipulus**, learner. **dō**, give; **dōnum**, gift. **moveō**, move; **mōtus**, motion. **fluō**, flow; **fluvius**, **flūmen**, stream, river. **dominus**, lord, master; **domina**, mistress; **dominor**, be master.
8. **aurum**, gold; **aureus**, of gold, golden. **lignum**, wood; **ligneus**, of wood, wooden.

ferrum, iron; **ferreus**, of iron, iron.

argentum, silver. Form an adjective from the stem of **argentum**, and define it.

9. **alō**, nourish; **alimentum** (that which nourishes), food, provisions.

moneō, remind; **monumentum** (that which reminds), monument.

ōrnō, adorn; meaning of **ōrnāmentum**?

- # 10. **pulcher**, beautiful; **pulchritūdō**, beauty.

fortis, brave; **fortitūdō**, bravery.

turpis, base; **turpitūdō**, baseness.

altus, high. Form a noun from the stem of **altus**, and define it.

11. **Ignāvus** (not busy), idle; **Ignāvia**, idleness.

memor, mindful; **memoria** (mindfulness), memory.

piger, lazy; **pigritia**, laziness.

prūdēns, wise, prudent; **prudentia**, wisdom, prudence.

sapiēns, wise; **sapientia**, wisdom.

amicus, friend; **amicitia**, friendship.

Form a noun from the stem of **inimicus**, and define it.

- # 12. **equus**, horse; **eques**, horseman.

pēs (stem **ped-**), foot; **pedēs**, foot-soldier.

13. **arō**, v., plough; **arātrum**, n. (thing to plough with), plough.

(**rōdō**, gnaw); **rōstrum** (that which gnaws), beak, snout, hence beak of a ship.

14. **vir**, man; **virtūs**, manliness, virtue.

servus, slave; **servitūs**, slavery.

cōsul, consul; **cōsulātus**, office of a consul, consulship.

magister, master; **magistrātus**, office of a magister, magistracy, also magistrate.

- # 15. **periculum**, danger; **periculōsus**, full of danger, dangerous.

frōns, leaf; **frondōsus**, covered with leaves, leafy.

studium, zeal; meaning of **studiōsus**?

16. **audeō**, dare; **audāx**, daring.

rapiō, seize; **rapāx**, grasping.

teneō, hold; meaning of **tenāx**?

17. **scribō**, write; **scriptor**, writer.

vincō (**vīctum**), conquer; **vīctor**, conqueror.

dēfendō, defend; **dēfēnsor**, defender.

From stem of **amō**, love, form a word meaning lover; from stem of **audiō**, hear, in the same way, a word meaning hearer.

18. **ullus**, any; **nūllus**, not any.
sciō, know; **nesciō**, know not.
19. **homo**, man; **hūmānus** (belonging to a man), human.
mors, death; **mortālis** (belonging to death), mortal.
alius, another; **aliēnus** (belonging to another), another's.
20. Observe also the force of the various prefixes, **ā**, **ad**, **dē**, **dis**, **in**,
prae, **prō**, **re**, **sub**, etc., as in **ā-mittō**, **ac-cēdō**, **dē-scendō**,
dī-mittō, **in-ferō**, **prae-sum**, **prō-cēdō**, **re-ferō**, **sub-eō**, etc.

CHAPTER LIV. 1.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

SEQUENCE OF TENSES: PRACTICE ON FORMS.

346. Learn the subjunctive of **sum** (73) and its compounds (292, 293).

The chief use of the subjunctive is in subjoined, that is, dependent, clauses.

347. *Examine the following:—*

1. **Audiō ubi sit, fuerit, futūrus sit**, I hear where he is, has been or was, is going to be.
2. **Audīvī ubi sit, fuerit, futūrus sit**, I have heard where he is, has been or was, is going to be.
3. **Audiam ubi sit, fuerit, futūrus sit**, I shall hear where he is, has been or was, is going to be.
4. **Audīverō ubi sit, fuerit, futūrus sit**, I shall have heard where he is, has been or was, is going to be.
5. **Audiēbam ubi esset, fuisset, futūrus esset**, I heard where he was, had been, was going to be.
6. **Audīvī ubi esset, fuisset, futūrus esset**, I heard where he was, had been, was going to be.
7. **Audīveram ubi esset, fuisset, futūrus esset**, I had heard where he was, had been, was going to be.

Notice what tenses are used in the principal clauses of each of the preceding groups of examples. Those in the first group—the present, perfect definite,¹ future, and future perfect—are called *primary* or *principal* tenses. Those in the second group—the imperfect, perfect indefinite,² and the pluperfect—are called *secondary* or *historical* tenses.

Observe also that primary tenses of the subjunctive are used in the first four, secondary in the last three.

348. RULE OF SYNTAX.—Primary tenses of the subjunctive follow primary tenses of the indicative, and secondary follow secondary.

Observe that the subjunctive in the foregoing examples is translated like the indicative.

349. Examine the following :—

1. *Nēmō adest quīn sit fortis, no one is present who is not brave.*
2. *Quis adest quīn sit fortis? who is present who is not brave?*
3. *Nēmō dubitat quīn sit fortis, no one doubts that he is brave, or his being brave.*
4. *Nōn dubium est quīn sit fortis, there is no doubt that he is brave, or of his being brave.*
5. *Nōn dubitō quīn sit fortis, I do not doubt that he is brave, or his being brave.*

Observe (1) that the subjunctive follows *quīn*; (2) that *quīn* is used after negative expressions and questions that expect a negative answer; (3) that the subjunctive clause with *quīn* (compounded of *quī*, *who*, and *nē*, *not*) may be variously rendered.

2.

350. EXERCISES.

I. 1. *Quis dubitat quīn sint fortēs?* 2. *Nēmō dubitat quīn vīta sit brevis.* 3. *Nōn dubitō quīn adfuerint.* 4. *Nōn dubium erat quīn essent fortēs.* 5. *Quis dubitābat quīn*

¹ That is, the perfect translated with *have* or *has*.

² That is, the perfect translated without *have* or *has*.

fuissent fortēs? 6. Nēmō dubitāverat quīn adfuisset; adfuissent. 7. Nōn est dubium quīn possit; possint; potuerit; potuerint. 8. Quis dubitābat quīn posset? possent? potuisset? potuissent? 9. Nōn est dubium quīn praesīs; praesītis; praefueris; praefueritis. 10. Quis dubitāverat quīn āfuisset? āfuissent?

- #II. 1. I do not doubt that he is present; has been present; is absent; has been absent. 2. Who doubted that he could? they could? we could? you could? 3. They do not doubt that he is at the head of (*praesum*); has been at the head of. #4. Who has doubted his surviving? their surviving? 5. Who doubted their injuring? having injured? 6. There is no doubt that he can; we can; you can; they can. 7. There was no doubt that he could; I could; they could.

3.

351. Learn the subjunctive, active and passive, of *amō* (86) and *moneō* (112).

1. Observe that in the active voice the imperfect subjunctive can be formed readily from the present infinitive, and the pluperfect subjunctive from the perfect infinitive. Compare the perfect subjunctive with the future perfect indicative.

352. *Examine the following:—*

Sē armant ut pūgent, *they arm themselves that they may fight, in order that they may fight, to fight, so as to fight, in order to fight, for the purpose of fighting.*

Observe that the various equivalents of *ut pūgent* have a common notion or idea, that of *purpose*.

353. RULE OF SYNTAX.— *Ut* with the subjunctive may be used to denote a purpose, and may be variously translated.

354. Review the indicative and imperative of *eō*, *go* (327).

355.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. It ut mōnstret et moneat. 2. Ībat ut mōnstrāret et monēret. 3. Iit ut mōnstret et moneat. 4. Iit ut mōnstrāret et monēret. 5. Ībunt ut mōnstrent et moneant. 6. Iērunt ut mōnstrārent et monērent. 7. Ierant ut mōnstrārent et monērent. 8. Nōn dubitāvī quīn mōnstrāvisset et monuisset. 9. Quis dubitāverat quīn mōnstrāvissent et monuissent? 10. Nēmō dubitāvit quīn mōnstrāvissēmus et monuissēmus. 11. Nōn est dubium quīn mōnstrēmus et moneāmus.

II. 1. He goes to see and praise. 2. They go for the purpose of seeing and praising. 3. We will go in order to see and praise. 4. Who will not go that he may see and praise? 5. You will go to see and praise. 6. They have gone to see and praise. 7. He has gone for the purpose of seeing and praising. 8. He went in order to see and praise. 9. Go (*plur.*) to see and praise. 10. He was going that he might see and praise. 11. Who doubts his having seen and praised? 12. No one doubted that they had seen and praised.

4.

356.

EXERCISES.

- I. 1. Eī (eīs, etc.) imperat ut¹ —
cōnētur, cōnentur, cōner, cōnēmur.
2. Eī (eīs, etc.) imperābat ut —
cōnārētur, cōnārentur, cōnārer, cōnārēmur.
3. Quis dubitat quīn —
cōnātus sit, cōnātī sint, cōnātus sim, cōnātī sīmus?
4. Nēmō dubitābat quīn —
cōnātus esset, cōnātī essent, cōnātus essem, cōnātī
essēmus.

¹ Translate thus: *He orders him that he try, or him to try; them that they try, or them to try, etc.*

5. Eum (eōs, etc.) monet ut —
tueātur, tueantur, tuear, tueāmur.
6. Eum (eōs, etc.) monēbat ut —
tuērētur, tuērentur, tuērer, tuērēmur.
7. Quis dubitat quīn —
tuitus sit, tuitī sint, tuitus sim, tuitī sīmus?
8. Nēmō dubitābat quīn —
tuitus esset, tuitī essent, tuitus essem, tuitī essēmus.

II.¹ 1. They will order him² (them, me, us) to imitate.
 2. They have ordered him (them, me, us) to imitate.
 3. Who doubts his³ (their, my, our) having imitated?
 4. They ordered him (them, me, us) to imitate. 5. Nobody doubted his (their, my, our) having imitated. 6. They advise him (them, me, us) to promise. 7. They advised him (them, me, us) to promise. 8. There was no doubt that he (they, I, we) had promised.

5.

357. Learn the subjunctive, active and passive, of **regō** (180), **audiō** (223), **capīō** (235).

358. The conjunction **nē**, *in order that not, that not, in order not to, so as not to, lest*, is used to denote a negative purpose, just as **ut** denotes a positive purpose. See **352, 353**.

359.**EXERCISES.**

- I. 1. Eum (eōs) monet ut —
regat, regātur, audiat, audiātur,
regant, regantur, audiant, audiantur.
2. Eum (eōs) monuit ut —
regat, regātur, audiat, audiātur,
regant, regantur, audiant, audiantur.
3. Eum (eōs) monēbat ut —
regeret, regerētur, audīret, audīrētur,
regerent, regerentur, audīrent, audīrentur.

¹ Imitate the arrangement in I.² Dative.³ That is, *that he, they, I, we, have imitated*.

4. Eum (eōs) monuit ut —
regeret, regerētur, audiret, audirētur,
regerent, regerentur, audirent, audirentur.
5. Tē (vōs) monet nē —
capiās, capiātis, capiāris, capiāminī.
6. Mē (nōs) monuit nē —
capiam, capiāmus, capiar, capiāmur.
7. Mē (nōs) monēbat nē —
caperem, caperēmus, caperer, caperēmur.
8. Mē (nōs) monuit nē —
caperem, caperēmus, caperer, caperēmur.

- II. 1. They advise him (them) —
to lead, to be led, to find, to be found.
2. They warn him (them) —
not to receive, not to be received.
3. They will advise him (them) —
to lead, to be led, to find, to be found.
4. They were warning him (them) —
not to lead, find, receive,
not to be led, be found, be received.
5. Who doubted that he (they) —
had led, had found, had received,
had been led, been found, been received?

6.

360. Learn the subjunctive of **eō** (327), and **ferō** (321).

361.

EXERCISES.

- I. 1. Mē hortātur ut eam; feram. 2. Eōs hortāmur ut eant; ferantur. 3. Vōs hortantur ut eātis; ferātis. 4. Eum hortātī sunt ut īret; ferret. 5. Mē hortātī sunt nē eam; feram. 6. Tē hortābantur nē īrēs; ferrēs. 7. Eōs hortātī erant ut īrent; ferrent. 8. Nōn dubium erat quīn iis-sent; tulissent. 9. Nōn est dubium quīn ierit; tulerit. 10. Nēmō dubitābat quīn īret; ferrētur.

II. 1. He commands that he (they, I, we) go; bear; be borne. 2. He was commanding that he (they, I, we) should go; bear; be borne. 3. There is no doubt of his (their, my, our) having gone; borne; been borne. 4. There was no doubt that he (they, I, we) had gone; borne; been borne.

7.

362.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Imperātor exercitum in collem subdūxit, ut fortunam bellī experirētur. 2. Pater Horātī populum ōrābat nē sē orbum faceret. 3. Illud facit ut hostēs circumveniantur. 4. Cōsul cūrāvit ut plēbs agrōs coleret. 5. Nōn dubium erat quī Rōmānī auxilium ferrent. 6. Manlius ēdicit nē quis¹ extrā ōrdinem pūgnet. 7. Omnēs occīdentur ut vīrēs hostium frangantur, aut omnēs dīmittentur ut beneficiō obligentur. 8. Nōn est dubium quī terror animōs omnium cīvium occupāverit. 9. Incidit² ut eō tempore Hasdrubal ad eundem portum venīret. 10. Scīpiō uxōrem ōrāvit nē corpus suum Rōmam referrētur.

II. 1. The ambassadors beg the senate to render aid to their³ kingdom. 2. The ambassador begged the senate to render aid to his⁴ king. 3. Nobody doubts that Hannibal is brave. 4. Nobody doubted that Hannibal had fought bravely. 5. They did this that they might surround the enemy. 6. This they do in order to surround the enemy. 7. Scipio begs his wife not to carry his body back to Rome. 8. Scipio begged his wife not to carry his body back to Rome. 9. It turned out that the soldier received a wound on the head. 10. We will draw up the soldiers on a hill to try the fortune of war.

¹ Nē quis, lest any one = that no one.

² After verbs meaning to happen, to turn out, and the like, ut means that, but not in order that.

³ Suus, because their means their own, and not of them.

⁴ Suus.

363.

VOCABULARY.

circum-veniō, 4, -**vēni**, -**ventum**,
surround.

collis, -**is**, **m.**, hill. Cf. **mōns**.

cōnor, 1, attempt.

cūrō, 1 [**cūra**], care for, take care.

di-mittō, 3, -**miſi**, -**miſſum**, send
away, send off.

ē-dicō, 3, -**dixi**, -**dictum**, speak
out, declare, proclaim.

ē-veniō, 4, -**vēni**, -**ventum**, come
forth, turn out, happen. Cf. **accidō**.

extrā, prep. w. acc., without, out-
side of. Cf. **intrā**.

frangō, 3, **frēgi**, **fractum**, break.

Hasdrubal, -**alis**, **m.**, Hasdrubal,
brother of Hannibal.

hortor, 1, urge, encourage.

in-cidō, 3, -**cidī**, -**cāsum** [**cadō**],
fall into, happen, befall.

Manlius, -**i**, **m.**, Manlius, a Roman
general.

mōnstrō, 1, show, point out.

ob-ligō, 1, bind, put under obliga-
tion, oblige.

oc-cidō, 3, -**cidī**, -**cisum** [**ob**,
caedō, cut], cut down, kill.

occupō, 1 [**ob**, **capīō**], take pos-
session of, seize.

orbis, -**a**, -**um**, adj., bereaved,
childless.

orō, 1 [**ōs**, mouth], pray, beg.

plēbs, -**bis**, **f.**, the common people.

senātus, -**ūs**, **m.** [**senex**], council
of elders, senate. (345. 14.)

sub-dūcō, 3, -**dūxi**, -**ductum**,
draw from under, draw up.

uxor, -**ōris**, **f.**, wife. Cf. **conjunx**.

vis, **vis**, **f.**, strength, power. (262.)

CHAPTER LV.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE: RELATIVE OF PURPOSE.

[It is suggested that the turning of English into Latin be now deferred till after the Reading Lessons, pp. 211-222, have been finished.]

364. In all the Latin sentences in the preceding lesson in which **ut** and **nē** are used with the subjunctive, except **362. I. 9**, the dependent clause expresses a purpose. And, on the other hand, in the English sentences all the dependent clauses expressing purpose ("to render aid," "not to carry," etc.) had to be turned into Latin by **ut** or **nē** with the subjunctive. But the Latin often expresses a purpose by means of a relative pronoun followed by the subjunctive. See the first six sentences below.

365.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Ancus **lēgātum** mittit **ut** **rēs** repetat. 2. Ancus **lēgātum** mittit **quī** **rēs** repetat. 3. **Lēgātī** **vēnērunt** **ut** **pācem**

peterent. 4. *Lēgātī vēnērunt quī pācem peterent.* 5. *Pater filiō equum dabat ut equitāret.* 6. *Pater filiō equum dabat quī eum veheret.* 7. *Ad singulās urbēs scrībēmus nē mūrōs dīruant.* 8. *Nōn dubium est quīn Catō ad urbēs scrīpserit.* 9. *Quis dubitāvit quīn Catō imperāvisset ut urbēs mūrōs dīruerent?* 10. *Rōmulus urbem fēcit quae asyllum esset; Rōmulus urbem facit quae sit asyllum.*

II. 1. A horse was given to the boy by his father, for¹ him to ride. 2. A father sent a messenger to Rome to speak² to his son. 3. A father sends a messenger to Rome to speak² to his son. 4. Romulus makes proclamation that no one³ shall leap⁴ over his wall.* 5. Romulus proclaimed that no one should leap over his wall. 6. We will warn them not to leap⁵ over our walls. 7. Romulus sent messengers to invite² neighboring people to his games. 8. The father will give his son a horse for him to ride. 9. Who doubts that a kind father gives his son books? 10. Nobody doubted that the father had given his son many things.⁶

366.

VOCABULARY.

al-loquor, 3, **-locūtus** [ad], *speaking to, address.*

Ancus, -ī, m., *Ancus, a Roman king.*

asyllum, -ī, n., *a place of refuge, asylum.*

Catō, -ōnis, m., *Cato, a famous Roman censor.*

dī-ruō, 3, **-rui**, **-rutum**, *tear asunder, destroy.*

equitō, 1 [eques], *act the equestrian, ride.*

fīnitimus, -a, -um, adj. [fīnis], *bordering on, neighboring.*

imperō, 1, *order, command, with dative. Cf. jubeō with acc.*

lūdus, -ī [lūdō], *game, play.*

nūntius, -ī, m., *bearer of news, messenger.*

re-petō, 3, **-ivi**, **-ii**, **-itum**, *seek again, demand back; rēs repetere, demand restitution.*

trān-sillō, 4, **-ii**, and **-ui**, — [sallō, leap], *leap over or across.*

¹ Which he might ride.

² Translate in two ways.

³ See 362. I. 6, and note.

⁴ Present subjunctive.

⁵ See 362. I. 10.

⁶ Many things, multa.

CHAPTER LVI.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE: *Ut* and *Nē*.

367. The subjunctive with *ut* to denote *purpose* has been illustrated (352). But the subjunctive with *ut* has other uses.

368. *Examine the following:—*

1. *Tantus est militum ardor ut ad bellum dūcantur*, so great is the ardor of the soldiers that they are led to war.
2. *Accidit ut nōn domi essem*, it happened that I was not at home.
3. *Fabricius adeo inops dēcessit ut nihil reliquerit*,¹ Fabricius died so poor as to leave nothing.

In these examples the dependent clause denotes a *result*. Compare the translation of *ut* and the subjunctive in *purpose* clauses and in *result* clauses.

369. Still another use of the subjunctive with *ut* and *nē* is illustrated in the following sentences:—

1. *Timeo ut veniat*, I fear that he is not coming, or will not come.
2. *Timeo ut venerit*, I fear that he has not come.
3. *Timebam ut vēnisset*, I feared that he had not come.
4. *Timeo nē veniat*, I fear that he is coming, or will come.
5. *Timeo nē venerit*, I fear that he has come.
6. *Timebam nē vēnisset*, I feared that he had come.

An inspection of the foregoing examples shows that *ut* and *nē* seem sometimes to exchange meanings.

After verbs of *fearing*, *ut* is translated *that not*, and *nē*, *that*.

Observe that in 1 and 4 the present subjunctive may be translated as a future.

370.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. *Pompējus ita ēgit ut ā Sūllā dīligerētur*. 2. *Is, ut Sūllae² subvenīret, militēs collēgit*. 3. *Posteā in³ Siciliam profectus est, ut eam prōvinciam ā Carbōne reciperet*.

¹ An exception to 348.

² See 343.

³ See 333. 1.

4. Catilinae exercitus adeo acriter dimicavit, ut nemo superesset. 5. Accidit ut esset plena luna. 6. Atticus sic Graeco loquebatur, ut Athenis natus videretur. 7. Atticus Athenis ita vixit, ut omnibus civibus esset carissimus. 8. Non dubito quin nostri milites hostes superaverint. 9. Non est dubium quin semper fidem servaveritis. 10. Timeo ut sustineas labores. 11. Metuo ne malum consilium capias. 12. Metuo ut sustinueris labores. 13. Quis metuit ne malum consilium capiam?

Point out the *purpose* clauses in the above.

- # II. 1. The boy so acts that he is loved by all. 2. They so acted that they were loved by all. 3. He will so act as to be¹ loved by all. 4. He has so acted as to be loved by all. 5. They will not doubt our having come.² 6. They had not doubted our having come.³ 7. I fear that you are not well. 8. I feared that you were not well. 9. I fear that you are sick. 10. I was afraid that you had been sick. 11. The enemy are fighting so spiritedly that no one will survive.⁴ 12. They have fought so sharply that not one has survived. 13. We will set out for⁵ Sicily in order to receive⁶ that province.

371.

VOCABULARY.

ac-cidō, 3, -cidi, — [ad, cadō],
fall upon, fall out, happen. Cf.
eveniō and incidō.

ad-eō, adv. (to this), thus far, so,
so very.

Atticus, -i, m., Atticus, a friend of
Cicero.

Carbō, -ōnis, m., Carbo, a Roman.

Catilina, -ae, m., Catiline, a famous Roman conspirator.

col-ligō, 3, -lēgi, -lēctum [com,
legō], collect. Also conligō.

dī-micō, 1, fight, contend.

Graecē, adv. [Graecus], in Greek.
loquor, 3, locūtus, speak, talk.

sub-veniō, 4, -vēni, -ventum,
come to the aid of, aid, assist,
with dative. Cf. succurrō.

sustineō, 2, -tinui, -tentum [sub,
teneō], hold up, bear, endure.

¹ As to be, ut, etc.

² That we have come.

³ That we had come.

⁴ Pres. subj.

⁵ See I. 3, and note.

⁶ Not infinitive.

CHAPTER LVII. 1.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE: *Cum*.

372. The subjunctive occurs very frequently in dependent clauses beginning with *cum*, meaning (1) *when, while, as*, of time; (2) *since, because, as*, of cause or reason; (3) *although*, of concession:

1. *Cum Servius in domo Tarquini esset, mirabile accidit*, while Servius was in the house of Tarquin, a wonderful thing happened.
2. *Cum Tarquinius occisus esset, ejus filia populum allocuta est*, when Tarquin had been killed, his daughter addressed the people.
3. *Tullia, cum domum rediret, super corpus patris carpentum egit*, Tullia, as she was returning home, drove her wagon over the body of her father.

An inspection of the above examples shows that—

- (1) The tenses of the subjunctive are the imperf. and pluperfect.
- (2) The *cum* clause marks the time of the act of the principal clause, the verb of which is in the perfect.
- (3) The sentences may be called *narrative sentences*.

373. RULE OF SYNTAX.—*Cum* temporal, that is, *cum* in narrative clauses, is followed by the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive to mark the time of the action in the principal clause.

374. Examine the following:—

1. *Cum huc legi senatus repugnaret, Caesar rem ad populum detulit*, since the senate opposed this law, Caesar referred the matter to the people.
2. *Cum de improviso venisset, Remi legati miserunt*, since he had come unexpectedly, the Remi sent ambassadors.
3. *Cum vita metus plena sit, amicitias parate*, since life is full of fear, form friendships.
4. *Cum me interrogaveris, respondebo*, as you have asked me, I will answer.

5. *Nihil mē adjūvit cum posset, he gave me no aid (aided me in nothing), although it was in his power.*

Notice that —

- (1) All the four tenses of the subjunctive are used.
- (2) The *cum* clause states the cause or reason of the act of the principal clause; or denotes a concession, indicated in English by *though, admitting that, etc.*

375. RULE OF SYNTAX. — *Cum* causal or concessive is followed by the subjunctive in all its tenses.

1. *Cum* followed by the present or perfect subjunctive is almost always causal, and may be translated *since* or *as*; followed by the imperfect or pluperfect it is very often temporal.

2. *Cum* temporal and the subjunctive can often be translated in some other way better than by *when* or *as* with the indicative. Thus, in 372. 2, we might translate, *After the killing of Tarquin, etc.*; and in 3, *Tullia, returning home, or Tullia, on her way home.*

376.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. *Cum jūssī essent invicem dicere, ūnus orsus est.*
 2. *Pyrrhus, cum tot Rōmānōs mortuōs vidēret, manūs ad caculum sustulit.* 3. *Cum explorātōrēs cēpisset, eōs per castra circumdūxit.* 4. *Quae cum ita sint,¹ perge.* 5. *Cum sit in nobīs cōsilium, cūr dubitāmus?* 6. *Cum dē imprōvisō vēnerit Caesar, ad eum lēgātōs mittēmus.* 7. *Cum amīcī adsint, gaudēmus.* 8. *Cum² nox appropinquāret, abiērunt.* 9. *Cum nox appropinquāvisset, abiērunt.* 10. *Caesar, cum frūstrā mīsisset, sōlus nāviculam cōnscendit nē āgnōscerētur.*

II. 1. When one had begun,³ the rest became (*were*) silent.
 2. Pyrrhus, having seen⁴ the bravery of the Romans, spoke these words. 3. Since he has seen the bravery of the Romans, he raises his hands to heaven. 4. Since night is

¹ *Since these things are so = such being the case.*

² *Cum* may be translated as temporal or causal: *on the approach*

of night; or, since night was approaching.

³ See 373.

⁴ *Pyrrhus, when he had seen.*

approaching, we will go off. ~~5~~ 5. When our friends had arrived, we went to Boston. 6. On the arrival of our friends we went to Boston. 7. While Cæsar was embarking in a boat, no one recognized him. 8. As¹ Cæsar was alone, he was not recognized. 9. As¹ I was telling him a story, he suddenly laughed. 10. As¹ they had prudence, we did not hesitate.

377.

VOCABULARY.

agnōscō, 3, -nōvi, -nitum, [ad, (g)nōscō, know], recognize.
ap-propinquō, 1 [ad], approach.
Bostonia, -ae, f., Boston.
cēteri, -ae, -a, adj., the rest.
circum-dūcō, 3, -xī, -ductum, lead around.
cōn-scendō, 3, -dī, -scēsum [scandō, climb], ascend, embark, go on board.
dubitō, 1 [dubius], doubt, hesitate.
dubius, -a, -um, adj., doubtful.
gaudeō,² 2, gāvīsus sum, be glad, rejoice.
im-prō-visō, adv. [videō], unexpectedly.

in-vicem, adv., by turns, in turn.
jubeō, 2, jūssi, jūssum, bid, order. Cf. **imperō**.
mortuus, -a, -um [P. of morior], dead.
nāvicula, -ae, f. [nāvis], little vessel, boat.
ordior, 4, orsus, begin, undertake.
pergō, 3, perrēxī, perrēctum [per, regō], go on, continue.
taceō, 2, tacuī, tacitum, be silent, say nothing about.
tollō, 3, sustulī, sublātum, raise, lift up.
tot, adj., indecl., so many. Cf. quot.

2.

378.

FOR TRANSLATION.

THE BATTLE OF CANNÆ.—Continued.

Aemilius Paullus tēlis obrutus cecidit. Quem³ cum mediā in pūgnā sedentem in saxō opplētum cruōre cōspexisset quī-

¹ The *as* of reason, or of time?

² Four common verbs, **audeō**, dare, **gaudeō**, rejoice, **soleō**, be accustomed, **fidō**, trust, have the passive form in the perfect, and hence are called *semi-deponents*.

³ Translate first mentally, taking the words as they stand, ren-

dering **cum**, when; then recast this preliminary translation, beginning with **cum quīdam tribūnus**, and rendering **quem**, him.

Follow this method, when a Latin sentence appears difficult; but keep a sharp eye on the terminations of the words.

dam tribūnus militum: "Cape," inquit, "hunc equum et fuge, Aemili. Etiam sine tuā morte lacrimārum¹ satis luctusque est." Ad ea cōsul:² "Tū quidem macte virtūte estō.³ Sed cavē,⁴ exiguum tempus ē manibus hostium evādendī perdās.⁴ Abī, nūntiā patribus, ut urbem mūniant ac,⁵ prius quam hostis victor adveniat, praesidiis firment. Mē in hāc strāge meōrum militum patere⁶ exspirāre." (Alter cōsul cum paucis equitibus Venusiam⁷ perfūgit. Cōsulārēs aut praetoriī occidērunt⁸ vīgintī, senātōrēs captī aut occīsī sunt trīgintā, nōbilēs virī trecentī, militum quadrāgintā mīlia, equitum tria mīlia et quīngentī. Hannibal in⁹ testimōnium victōriae suae trēs modiōs aureōrum ānulōrum Carthāginem mīsīt, quōs dē manibus equitum Rōmānōrum et senātōrum dētraxerat.

CHAPTER LVIII.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE: INDIRECT QUESTIONS.

379. *Examine the following:—*

DIRECT.

1. **Quis est?** *who is he?*
2. **Ubi sumus?** *where are we?*
3. **Cūr rīdēs?** *why do you laugh?*
4. **Quem vīdistī?** *whom have you seen?*

INDIRECT.

- Sciō quis sit,** *I know who he is.*
Sciō ubi sīmus, *I know where we are.*
Sciō cūr rīdeās, *I know why you laugh.*
Sciō quem vīderis, *I know whom you have seen.*

¹ See 340. 5.

² Supply **dixit** or **respondit**. But it is livelier without a verb.

³ Perhaps the literal translation of this phrase is, *be thou blessed in (or for) thy courage; macte for mactus*, because *tū* is here almost more of a vocative than a nominative.

⁴ Supply **nē** after **cavē**, *beware lest you lose = beware of losing.*

⁵ Connects **mūniant** and **firment**.

⁶ Imperative from **patior**.

⁷ Account for the case.

⁸ From **occidō**. But **occīsī**, in the next clause, from **occidō**.

⁹ *For; in* expresses purpose.

Compare each of the foregoing examples in the left hand column with the corresponding one on the right. Observe that each dependent clause in the right hand column begins with an interrogative word, and contains the substance of a question, though not a question in form. Such dependent clauses are called **Indirect Questions**. Observe the mood, and how it is translated.

380. RULE OF SYNTAX. — Indirect questions take the subjunctive.

1. The commonest interrogative words introducing indirect questions are **quis, who? cūr, why? num, whether? ubi, where? quō, whither? unde, whence? quot, how many?**

381.

EXERCISES.

[Read again the remarks and rule, p. 165.]

I. 1. Scit quid agās. 2. Scit quid ēgeris. 3. Sciēbat quid agerēs. 4. Sciēbat quid ēgissēs. 5. Audīvī quid agat. 6. Audīvī quid ēgerit. 7. Audīvī quid ageret. 8. Audīvī quid ēgisset. 9. Audīveram quid ageret. 10. Audīveram quid ēgisset.

II. 1. Volō scīre unde vēneris. 2. Dīc¹ mihi num meam sorōrem vīderis. 3. Nesciō unde veniant tot militēs. 4. Quaeram num omnia fēliciter ēvēnerint. 5. Speculābimur quot hominēs in urbem ineant et quot exeant. 6. Nāsīca hominem interrogāvit num manibus ambulāre solitus esset. 7. Quaerēbat quae² cīvitatēs in armīs essent. 8. Quīdam homo interrogātus est quae nāvēs essent tūtissimae. 9. Dīc mihi quid in manū habeās. 10. Caesar omnem equitātum mittit, quī videat³ quās in partēs⁴ hostēs iter faciant.

III. 1. He sees who is walking; has walked. 2. They see who are walking; have walked. 3. We shall see who walk; have walked. 4. We knew why he was laughing; had laughed. 5. You knew why I was laughing; had laughed.

¹ See p. 150, note.

² Compare 365. I. 2 and 4.

³ See 279. 3.

⁴ Into what parts = in what direction.

6. They wondered why he was praised; had been praised.
 7. They will wonder why I am praised; have been praised.
 8. Do you not wonder why we are praised; have been praised?
 9. I wonder whether he had been admonished; is being admonished.
 10. They wondered whether we were admonished; had been admonished.

382.

VOCABULARY.

interrogō, 1, *ask, inquire.*

Nāsica, -ae, m., *Nasica*, surname of one of the Scipios.

num,¹ *interrog. adv., whether, introducing indirect questions.*

rogō, 1, *ask, question.*

sciō, 4, *scivi, scitum, know.*

soleō,² 2, *solitus, be accustomed.*

speculor, 1, *spy out, watch.*

tūtus, -a, -um, *adj., safe.*

interrogō, *ask a question, inquire*, and nearly limited to that sense.

rogō, *ask a question*, but much more commonly *ask a favor, make a request.*

quaerō, *ask a question*, but much used in the sense of *seeking to gain or to know, searching into.*



CHAPTER LIX. 1.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE: WISHES AND CONDITIONS.

383. *Examine the following:—*

1. **Utinam pater veniat!** *would that father would come! I wish father would come! O that father would come!*
2. **Si pater veniat, laetus sim,** *if father should come, I should be glad.*
3. **Utinam pater adesset!** *would that father were here!*
4. **Si pater adesset, laetus essem,** *if father were here, I should be glad.*
5. **Utinam pater adfuisset!** *would that father had been here!*
6. **Si pater adfuisset, laetus fuissem,** *if father had been here, I should have been glad.*

¹ Introducing direct questions, it indicates that the answer *no* is expected, but does not usually admit of translation. ² See p. 177, n. 2.

(1) In 1 and 2 what time do the words *would come*, *should come*, *should be*, point to? Plainly not to the past, nor to the instant present, but vaguely to the future; and this vague future is expressed in Latin by the present subjunctive. The wish and the condition referring to the future *may be* fulfilled; the father *may* come.

(2) In 3 and 4 the wish and condition refer to the present; and this present is expressed by the imperfect subjunctive. The wish and condition are plainly *contrary to what is the fact*; the father *is*, in fact, *not present*.

(3) In 5 and 6 the tense of the subjunctive offers no difficulty. The wish and condition are plainly *contrary to what was the fact*; the father *was*, in fact, *not present*.

384. RULE OF SYNTAX.—In wishes and conditions the present subjunctive is used of what *may be* fulfilled, the imperfect subjunctive of what *is not* true, the pluperfect subjunctive of what *was not* true. The same mood is regularly employed in the conclusion of such conditional sentences.

The indicative is not used in wishes. The use of the indicative in conditional sentences is easily understood.

385. Examine the following:—

1. **SI pater adest, bene est**, if father is present, it is well.
2. **SI pater aderat, bene erat**, if father was present, it was well.
3. **SI pater aderit, bene erit**, if father shall be present,¹ it will be well.

Observe that in examples 1 and 2 a condition is stated without implying anything. In example 3, as the time is future, that which is supposed *may be* fulfilled. This form, then, of stating a supposition is almost exactly equivalent to that of the present subjunctive in 383; it is only a livelier way of putting it.

¹ In English we commonly use a present form in such conditions that refer to the future. Thus we say, *If he is (to-morrow, next week,*

etc.) present, it will be well. Do not be deceived, when translating into Latin, by this apparent present. See if the conclusion contains a future.

386.

EXERCISES.¹

I. 1. Sī victōriam certam videam, nunquam pūgnem.
 2. Sī mē virum bonum iūdicārēs,² nōn mē corrumpere vellēs.³
 3. Dictātor,³ sī adfuisset, rem nōn melius gessisset.
 4. Varrō, sī Carthāginiēnsium dux fuisset, temeritātis poenās dedisset.⁴ 5. Sī patrem tuum crās videam, quid dicat? 6. Nōn profectus essem, nisi Caesar iūssisset.
 7. Sī rēctē faciās, laudēris. 8. Sī maneat Mārcus, gaudeāmus; sīn autem eat, tamen eum laudēmus. 9. Sī leō accēderet,⁵ omnēs fugerent. 10. Utinam frāter meus vīveret clāssemque iterum dūceret! 11. Utinam māter nōbīs fābulam nārret! 12. Utinam tēcū⁶ in agris ambulāvissē!

II.⁷ 1. Would that I were walking in the fields with you to-day! 2. I wish you had been walking⁸ with me⁶ yesterday. 3. O take⁹ a walk with us in the fields to-morrow! 4. If you should see victory certain, my friend, should you not fight? 5. I should not now be setting out if Cæsar did not order it. 6. If you were acting rightly, you would be praised. 7. If you had acted rightly, you would have been praised. 8. I wish⁹ you would act rightly, so as to¹⁰ be praised. 9. If we should see a lion, we should flee.

¹ In translating these sentences, render the present subjunctive in such a way as to indicate vaguely future time; thus, *videam* . . . *pūgnem*, *should see* . . . *should fight*.

² Compare 383. 4, and read again 383 (2).

³ Notice the position of this word, which is the subject of *gessisset*. It may be translated as it stands, first.

⁴ *Given punishments of* = *paid the penalty for*.

⁵ If a lion *were coming*, not *were*

to come, which would be expressed by the present subjunctive.

⁶ See 265. 3.

⁷ In turning these sentences into Latin, do not be misled as to the real time of the verbs; *were walking*, in the first sentence, denotes present time. Read again the examples, 383, and the remarks. See also the varied translation of the first example.

⁸ Compare I. 12.

⁹ Compare 383. 1.

¹⁰ *Ut*. See 352.

10. I wish I had seen a huge lion. 11. If my brother¹ were living, he would now be commanding the fleet. 12. Would that your brother were alive!

387.

VOCABULARY.

ac-cēdō, 3, -cēssi, -cēssum [ad],
go or come near, approach.

cor-rumpō, 3, -rūpi, -ruptum
[com], break in pieces, destroy;
corrupt, bribe.

dictātor, -ōris, m. [dictō, dicō],
chief magistrate, dictator.

immāns, -e, adj., huge, immense.

jūdicō, 1 [jūdex], judge, deem.

rēctē, adv. [rēctus], rightly.

sīn, conj. [sī, nē], but if, if how-
ever, if.

temeritās, -ātis, f. [temerē],
chance; rashness.

utī-nam, adv., would that, O that,
I wish that.

2.

388.

COLLOQUIUM.

JŌHANNĒS ET JACŌBUS.

Jo. Dic mihi, Jacōbe, unde veniās, quid ēgeris.

have been doing

Ja. Rūre veniō, ubi fēriārū partem ēgī. Et tū?

vacation

spent

Jo. Ego iter cum parentibus fēcī, neque sciō quandō
domum revertar.

return

Ja. Utinam ego quoque iter faciam! Sī parentēs ades-
sent, iter mēcum facerent.

Jo. Ego itineris diūturnitāte sum dēfessus, et gaudērem sī
in scholā essem.

length

Ja. Venī mēcum in scholam et unā ēdiscāmus.

together let us learn

Jo. Tēcum libenter in scholam ībō, sed cōgnōscere velim
quī sit praeceptor.

know should like

Ja. Praeceptor est vir doctissimus. Vim Latīnī scit,
atque semper est benīgnus, mōrōsus nunquam.

pleasant

Jo. Quid tē docet?

¹ Imitate the order in I. 3 and 4; the subject might, however, be placed after sī.

Ja. Docet nōs modum subjunctivum. Herī, exemplī causā,
for example
 nōbīs dē subjunctivō in interrogātiōnibus indirēctīs explicāvit.
questions

Jo. Multa dē interrogātiōnibus indirēctīs audīvī, neque unquam intellegere potuī. Fēcitne praeceptor ut tū ista intellegerēs?

Ja. Sānē, mī amīce, et ego, ut opīnor, faciam ut tū quoque
yes indeed
 eadem intellegās. Sī dīcam, *Ubi est frāter tuus?* interrogā-
question
 tum sit dīrēctum; sīn autem, *Nesciō ubi sit frāter,* interrogā-
 tum sit indirēctum. Intellegisne?

Jo. Satis intellegō. Sed in hunc diem hāctenus.
so-so for enough



CHAPTER LX.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE AND IMPERATIVE.

389. Learn the future imperative, active and passive, of the regular and irregular verbs, and review the present imperative.

390. In the last lesson occurred the first illustrations of the subjunctive not in dependent clauses, that is, in wishes and in the principal clauses of conditional sentences. The subjunctive is similarly used in commands and appeals, and when so used is called the **Hortatory Subjunctive**.

391. *Examine the following paradigms:—*

COMMANDS AND APPEALS.

POSITIVE.

moneam, let me advise.

monē, or **moneās**, advise.

{ **moneat**, { let him advise, or
 { **monuerit**, { he shall advise.

moneāmus, let us advise.

monēte, advise.

{ **moneant**, { let them advise,
 { **monuerint**, { or they shall
 { advise.

NEGATIVE.

nē moneam, let me not advise.

nē monueris, do not advise.

nē moneat, { let him not, or he
nē monuerit, { shall not, advise.

nē moneāmus, let us not advise.

nē monueritis, do not advise.

nē moneant, { let them not, or
nē monuerint, { they shall not,
 { advise.

(1) Observe that positive commands and appeals are expressed by the subjunctive only, except in the second person; and negative commands and appeals, by the subjunctive with *nē*.¹

(2) Observe also that the present and perfect subjunctive, in the third person, are used without essential difference of meaning; and that in *negative commands and appeals in the second person* the perfect² only³ is given.

(3) The future imperative is mostly confined to laws and maxims: *Hominem mortuum in urbe nē sepelitō, thou shalt not bury a dead man within the city. Percontatōrem fugitō, nam garrulus idem est, avoid a questioner, for he is a babbler too.*

(4) The preceding paradigms, with the meanings, should be thoroughly committed to memory.

392.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Cotīdiē scrībe ad mē, mī fili, quid fēceris. 2. Puer ad patrem scrībit quid fēcerit. 3. Mittāmus nūntium ad Caesarem quī⁴ eum moneat. 4. Nē mēcum in lītre hodiē ambulāveris. 5. Nē puerī incautī cultrōs habeant. 6. Imperātōr cōsiliū cōficiat. 7. Nōlīte, mīlitēs, hostiū exercitū timēre. 8. Nē, mīlitēs, hostiū exercitū timueritis. 9. Omnia sua⁵ sēcum⁶ incolae portāverint. 10. Mihi aurēs praebēte, discipulī, et diligenter audīte quae dicam. 11. Nē id quod est falsum dīxeris. 12. Leō dīxit: Restat pars quarta, at nē quisquam⁷ audeat eam tangere.

II. 1. They shall not send⁸ a messenger. 2. Let no one touch⁹ the fourth part. 3. Touch not¹⁰ the fourth part of the

¹ Prohibitions are more commonly expressed by *nōlī* (*nōlīte*) with the infinitive. See 318. I. 5 and 6.

² This form of the subjunctive in this use is here called the *perfect*, in deference to custom; it is really the *subjunctive of the future perfect*.

³ The imperative so used is not common, and not to be imitated.

⁴ Compare 365. I. 2 and 4.

⁵ *Omnia sua*, *their all*.

⁶ See 265. 3.

⁷ *Let no one*. See 279. 6.

⁸ *Nē* with perfect subjunctive

⁹ See I. 12.

¹⁰ Express in two ways.

booty. 4. Let the pupils listen attentively to the words of the master. 5. Do not listen,¹ boys, to the counsels of the bad. 6. Write daily to your parents what² you are doing. 7. Carry your books home³ with you and study diligently. 8. Do not forget¹ what⁴ has been said to you to-day. 9. Touch not¹ wine; let us not touch wine; they shall not touch wine. 10. Let us go out and carry our all with us.

393.

VOCABULARY.

at, conj., *but*. Cf. *autem*. (214.)
audeō,⁵ 2, *ausus sum*, *dare*, *be bold*.

cōn-ficiō, 3, *-fēcī*, *-fectum* [*com*, *faciō*], *make*, *accomplish*, *carry out*.

cotidiē, adv. [*quot*, *diēs*], *daily*.

falsus, -a, -um, adj. [*fallō*, *deceive*], *deceptive*, *false*.

in-cautus, -a, -um, adj. [*caveō*], *incautious*, *heedless*.

re-stō, 1, *restiti*, —, *stay behind*, *remain*.

tangō, 3, *tetigi*, *tactum*, *touch*.

at, *but on the contrary*, *but for all that*.

sed, *but*, *without special emphasis*.

autem, *but*, *often to be rendered however*; weaker than *at* or *sed*.

394.

FOR TRANSLATION.

MĀRCUS PORCIUS CATŌ, PUER.

M. Porcius Catō jam puer⁶ invictum animī rōbur ostendit. Cum in domō Drūsī avunculī suī educārētur, Latīnī dē civitātē impetrandā⁷ Rōmam vērunt. Popēdius, Latīnōrum prīnceps, quī Drūsī hospes erat, Catōnem puerum rogāvit, ut Latīnōs apud avunculum adjuvāret. Catō vultū cōstantī

¹ Express in two ways.

² Compare I. 10.

³ See 336.

⁴ Id quod.

⁵ See p. 177, note 2.

⁶ Jam puer, *already a boy* = *even in boyhood*.

⁷ Dē civitātē impetrandā, *respecting the citizenship to be obtained* = *to obtain citizenship*.

negāvit id sē factūrum.¹ Iterum deinde āc saepius interpel-
lātus² in prōpositō perstitit. Tunc Popēdius puerum in excel-
sam aedium partem levātum tenuit,³ et sē abjectūrum⁴ inde
minātus est, nisi precibus obtemperāret; neque hōc metū⁵ ā
sententiā eum potuit dīmovere. Tunc Popēdius exclāmāsse⁶
fertur:⁷ “Grātulēmur⁸ nōbis,⁹ Latīnī, huñc⁴ esse tam par-
vum; sī enī senātor esset,¹⁰ nē spērāre quidem¹¹ jūs¹² cīvi-
tātis licēret.¹⁰



CHAPTER LXI, THE INFINITIVE.

395. Learn the infinitives of the regular and irregular verbs.
(86, 112, 180, 223, 235, etc.)

396. *Examine the following:—*

1. *Errāre est hūmānum*, to err is human.
2. *Possum vidēre*, I am able to see.
3. *Volō legere*, I wish to read.
4. *Eam sequī sē jubet*, he orders her to follow him(self).
5. *Sāturnus in Ītaliā vēnisse dīcitur*, Saturn is said to have come into Italy.

Observe that in each sentence the infinitive is used in Latin precisely as in English. This use of the infinitive, as offering no difficulty, has been tacitly illustrated in some of the foregoing exercises.

¹ *Negāvit . . . factūrum*, denied himself to be going to do it = refused to do it.

² *Perf. part.* See *amātus*, p. 34.

³ *Puerum . . . levātum tenuit*, held the raised-up boy = raised up and held the boy.

⁴ *Sē abjectūrum*, that he would throw (him) down.

⁵ *Hōc metū*, by this fear = by fear of this.

⁶ *Exclāmāsse* = *exclāmā-visse*.

⁷ *Fertur* = *dīcitur*.

⁸ *Grātulēmur*, let us congratulate. See 391.

⁹ *Nōbis*. See 343.

¹⁰ *Esset . . . licēret*. See 383.

¹¹ *Nē . . . quidem*, not even.

¹² *Jūs civitātis*. Cf. *civitāte*, line 2.

397.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Cūr mē vīs corrumpere? 2. Timēre incipiēbat. 3. Soror flēre incipiēbat. 4. Vincere scīs,¹ victōriā² ūti nescīs. 5. Tarquinius Cūmās sē contulisse dicitur. 6. Pontem jubet rescindī. 7. Dulce est prō patriā morī. 8. Catō esse quam vidērī bonus mālēbat. 9. Puerōs decet tacēre. 10. Tūne Marium audēbis occidere? 11. Nōbīs est in animō³ per prōvinciam iter facere. 12. Caesar ab urbe proficisci matūrat.

II. 1. Pyrrhus wanted to bribe Fabricius. 2. Fabricius could not⁴ be turned from (the path of) honor. 3. Why did you begin to weep? 4. Did Hannibal know how⁵ to conquer? 5. Tarquin was said to have besieged Rome. 6. Rome is said to have been besieged. 7. Seeing is believing.⁶ 8. The consul was ordered⁷ to tear down the bridge. 9. The bridge is said to have been torn down. 10. It is pleasant⁸ to live for (one's) friends. 11. We intend to tear down the bridge. 12. He is said to have departed from Italy.

398.

VOCABULARY.

ā-vertō, 3, -ti, -sum, turn away from, avert.

crēdō, 3, -didi, -ditum, trust, believe, w. dat. (343.)

decet, 2, decuit, —, impers. (p. 200), it is becoming, fitting, proper.

honestās, -ātis, f. [honestus], honor, integrity, honesty.

in-ci-piō, 3, -cēpi, -ceptum [cap-iō] (take in hand), begin.

matūrō, 1 [matūrus, ripe], hasten. morior,⁹ 3, mortuus, die.

pōns, pontis, m., bridge.

rescindō, 3, -scidi, -scissum, tear away, tear down, break down.

soror, -ōris, f., sister.

¹ You know how.

² See 304.

³ It is in mind to us = we intend.

⁴ Could not = was not able.

⁵ See I. 4.

⁶ To see is to believe. Cf. I. 7.

⁷ Use jubeō.

⁸ Neuter. Cf. I. 7.

⁹ Morior has future participle moritūrus.

CHAPTER LXII. 1.

ACCUSATIVE AND INFINITIVE.

INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

399. *Examine the following:—*

DIRECT.

1. **Homo est**, *he is a man.*
2. **Ignis calet**, *fire is hot.*
3. **Amicus adest**, (*his*) *friend is present.*
4. **Mundus a Deo regitur**, *the world is ruled by God.*

INDIRECT.

1. **Dicit se hominem esse**, *he says that he is a man.*
2. **Sentimus ignem calere**, *we perceive that fire is hot.*
3. **Putat amicum adesse**, *he thinks that his friend is present.*
4. **Scimus mundum a Deo regi**, *we know that the world is ruled by God.*

Notice the difference between the direct and indirect forms of statement.

In the second group, compare the English with the Latin. Observe (1) that after the leading verb there is nothing in the Latin corresponding to the conjunction *that*; (2) that, while the English retains the nominative and indicative of the direct form, the Latin has instead the accusative and infinitive.

The second group illustrates the *indirect discourse*, so called because what some one says, thinks, or knows, is stated in the dependent clause *indirectly*.

400. RULE OF SYNTAX.—The accusative and infinitive are regularly used after verbs of *saying, thinking, knowing, perceiving*, and the like.

401. RULE OF SYNTAX.—The subject of the infinitive is in the accusative.

402. TENSES OF THE INFINITIVE.

PRESENT.

dīcit	} tē scribere,	{ he says that you are writing.
dīcet		{ he will say that you are writing.
dīxit		{ he said that you were writing.
dīcit	} epistolam scribi,	{ he says that the letter is being written.
dīcet		{ he will say that the letter is being written.
dīxit		{ he said that the letter was being written.

FUTURE.

dīcit	} tē scriptūrum esse,	{ he says that you will write.
dīcet		{ he will say that you will write.
dīxit		{ he said that you would write.
dīcit	} epistolam scriptū tum iri, ¹	{ he says that the letter will be written.
dīcet		{ he will say that the letter will be written.
dīxit		{ he said that the letter would be written.

PERFECT.

dīcit	} tē scripsisse,	{ he says that you wrote (have written).
dīcet		{ he will say that you wrote (have written).
dīxit		{ he said that you wrote (had written).
dīcit	} epistolam scriptam esse,	{ he says that the letter was (has been) written.
dīcet		{ he will say that the letter was (has been) written.
dīxit		{ he said that the letter was (had been) written.

A study of the above table will show that the present infinitive denotes the *same* time as that indicated by the tense of the leading verb; that the future infinitive denotes time *after* that indicated by the leading verb; and that the perfect infinitive denotes time *before* that indicated by the leading verb.

403. RULE OF SYNTAX. — The tenses of the infinitive refer to present, future, or past time, *relatively* to the time of the leading verb.

¹ More commonly, *fore ut* epistula with subj. Also see p. 192, n. 1.

2.

404.

EXERCISES.

[It will be best to translate each of the following sentences twice; first, literally, just as they stand, then into good English: thus, *History relates two sons to have been to Cornelia* = *history relates that Cornelia had two sons*. The eighth thus: *The ambassador said himself a public messenger to be of the Roman people* = *the ambassador said that he was*, etc.]

I. 1. *Historia nārrat duōs filiōs Cornēliae fuisse.* 2. *Cornēlia dixit filiōs suōs esse ōrnāmenta sua.* 3. *Scīmus matrēs filiōs amāre.* 4. *Trāditum¹ est Caesarem ā Brūtō et Cassiō occīsum esse.* 5. *Certum est cāsū bonum fierī nēminem.²* 6. *Sciō haec vēra esse.* 7. *Mārcellus Hannibalem vinci posse docuit.* 8. *Lēgātus dīxit sē pūblicum nūntiū esse populī Rōmānī.* 9. *Thalēs aquam dīxit esse initium rērum.* 10. *Trāditum est Homērum fuisse caecum.* 11. *Lēgātus dīcit montem ab hostibus tenērī.*

[Before translating into Latin, cast each sentence mentally into the Latin form; thus the first sentence will be, *It is said two sons to have been to Cornelia*, or *Cornelia two sons to have had*; and the seventh, *We know you the truth to be about to tell*. This practice is of capital importance.]

II. 1. It is said that Cornelia had two sons. 2. Have we not heard that Cornelia had jewels? 3. I think that you will have jewels. 4. We know that Cornelia loved her boys. 5. Do not³ all mothers think that their sons are their jewels? 6. I think that the moon will be full to-morrow. 7. We know that you will tell the truth. 8. History relates that Hannibal was defeated by Marcellus. 9. It is related that Homer wrote poems. 10. I know that this has been done. 11. He said that the enemy held the mountain.

¹ In the compound tenses of the passive voice the perfect participle occasionally loses its idea of time and becomes virtually an adjective. Here *trāditum est* = *it is (a thing) related*.
² Subject of *fieri*.
³ Nōnne.

3.

405.

EXERCISES.

[Read the first paragraph, page 191.]

I. 1. Jūrāte vōs rem publicam nōn dēsertūrōs esse.
 2. Vōx quondam audīta est Rōmam ā Gallīs captum¹ irī.
 3. Certum est Hannibalem ā Scīpiōne vīctum esse. 4. Ferunt²
 eō diē lūnam fuisse plēnam. 5. Cum Nāsīca ad Ennium
 vēnisset, servus dīxit Ennium domī nōn esse. 6. Nāsīca
 sēnsit illum³ intus esse. 7. Postea cum ad Nāsīcam vēnisset
 Ennius, exclāmāvit ipse Nāsīca sē³ domī nōn esse. 8. Catō
 dīcere solēbat acerbōs inimīcōs saepe vērūm dīcere. 9. Abī,
 nūntiā tē vīdisse Gājum Mariū in Carthāginis ruīnīs seden-
 tem (*sitting*). 10. Mātrōna quaedam dictitābat sē trīgintā
 tantum annōs habēre.⁴

[See second paragraph, p. 191. The first sentence expressed in the Latin idiom will be, *Ennius says himself at home not to be*; the third, *He thinks himself at home to be about to be*; the fourth, *Cato thought his friends the truth not always to speak* (compare I. 8).]

II. 1. Ennius says that he is not at home. 2. He said that he had not been at home. 3. He thinks that he shall be at home to-morrow. 4. Cato thought that his friends did not always tell him⁵ the truth. 5. It is evident that the world was not made by chance. 6. We have sworn that we will not desert our leader. 7. The soldiers swore that they had not deserted the republic. 8. It was evident that the enemy was being defeated.⁶ 9. Do you not know that the enemy are near? 10. It is certain that they are advancing towards the town.

¹ Captum, being a supine (433), does not change its form to agree with Rōmam.

² Ferunt = dicunt.

³ Observe the difference between illum in 6 and sē in 7.

⁴ To have thirty years = to be thirty years old.

⁵ Him = himself; not accusative.

⁶ Notice that the time of the dependent verb is present, with reference to that of the leading verb.

406.

VOCABULARY.

acerbus, -a, -um, adj. [ācer],
harsh, bitter.

arbitror, 1, think, suppose, believe.

cōn-stat, 1, -stitit, —, impers.
(415), it is evident, clear.

dē-serō, 3, -uī, -tum, desert, abandon.

Ennius, -ī, m., Ennius, a Roman poet.

ex-clāmō, 1, cry out, exclaim.

Gallus, -ī, m., a Gaul.

historia, -ae, f., history.

in-imicus, -a, -um, adj. [amicus],
unfriendly, hostile; noun, an enemy. (172.)

intus, adv. [in], inside, within.

jūrō, 1 [jūs], swear, take an oath.

Mārcellus, -ī, m., Marcellus, a Roman general.

mātrōna, -ae, f. [māter], wife, lady, matron.

nūntiō, 1 [nūntius], announce, report.

ōrnāmentum, -ī, n. [ōrnō], ornament, jewel. (345. 9.)

populus, -ī, m., people.

pūblicus, -a, -um, adj. [populus] (pertaining to the people), public. (345. 19.)

quondam, adv., once, formerly.

sentiō, 4, sēnsī, sēnsū, feel, know (by the senses), see, perceive.

tantum, adv. [tantus], only.

Thalēs, -īs, m., Thales, a Greek philosopher.

trā-dō, 3, -didī, -ditum [trāns], give over, deliver; relate, recount.

vērūm, -ī, n. [vērus], the truth.

4.

407.

FOR TRANSLATION.

NĀSĪCA AND ENNIUS.

Nāsīca,¹ cum ad poētā Ennium vēnisset,² eīque³ ab ōstiō quaerentī⁴ Ennium ancilla dīxisset eum domī⁵ nōn esse, sēnsit illam⁶ domīnī jūssū dīxisse, et illum⁷ intus esse. Paucīs post diēbus, cum ad Nāsīcam vēnisset Ennius et eum ā⁸ jānuā quaereret, exclāmat Nāsīca sē domī nōn esse. Tum Ennius, “Quid? ego nōn cōgnōscō vōcem,” inquit,⁹ “tuam?”

¹ Subject of sēnsit.

² Ad . . . vēnisset, had come to, that is, to call on.

³ To him, dat. of is. See 270. 2.

⁴ Pres. part. of quaerō, in the dat. with eī, to him asking for.

⁵ See 336.

⁶ Refers to ancilla, and is the subject acc. of dīxisse.

⁷ That is, Ennius.

⁸ Ā jānuā, at the door.

⁹ Observe the position of inquit.

Hic¹ Nāsica: "Homo es impudēns. Ego, cum tē quaerem, ancillae² tuae crēdidī tē³ domī nōn esse; tū mihi nōn crēdis ipsī?"⁴



CHAPTER LXIII. 1.

PARTICIPLES.

408. Learn the participles of the regular and irregular verbs.

1. For declension of a present active participle, see 165. The ablative singular generally ends in *e*, but in *i* when the participle is used as an adjective.

2. The other participles, ending in *us*, *a*, *um*, are declined like *bonus* (71).

409. *Examine the following:—*

- | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Fortissimē dīmicāns | { | cadit,
cadet,
cecidit, | } | he falls
he will fall
he fell | } | fighting most
bravely. |
|------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
2. Hostēs adortus prōfligāvit, he attacked and routed (having attacked, he routed) the enemy.
 3. Ei advenientī aquilla pilleum sustulit, an eagle took off his cap as he was approaching (to him approaching).
 4. Leōnidās superātus cedere nōluit, Leonidas, (though) overpowered, would not yield.
 5. Rōmā expulsus Athēnās ibit, (if) expelled from Rome, he will go to Athens.
 6. Epistulam sibi commissam dētulit, he delivered the letter (which had been) intrusted to him.
 7. Eā rē commōtus in Ītaliā rediit, he returned into Italy (because he was) alarmed at this event.
 8. Nōs moritūrī salūtāmus, we, (who are) about to die, salute you.
 9. Ob virginēs raptās, on account of the seizure of the maidens (maidens seized).

¹ An adverb, *hereupon*.

³ Subject acc. of *esse*. See 401.

² Dat. after *crēdidī*. See 343.

⁴ Emphasizes *mihi*. (270. 4.)

Study the above examples with reference first to the tenses of the participles, and observe that the time of the participles is present, past, or future, relatively to the time of the leading verb.

Notice how the participle is translated in each example; only in the first is it best translated literally. What the Latin expresses by a participle we very often express by a clause beginning *as, though, if, because, etc.*, by a relative clause, or by a verb coördinate with one following.

2.

410.

EXERCISES.

[It will be best to translate every sentence literally, then into good English.]

I. 1. Remus irrīdēns mūrum trānsiliit. 2. Abī hinc, oblīta¹ frātrum, oblīta¹ patriae. 3. Lēgātō rēs repetentī² superbē respōsum est³ ā Latīnīs. 4. Faliscī statim beneficiō victī portās Rōmānīs aperuērunt. 5. Fīlius Manlī Latīnum ex equō excussum trānsfixit.⁴ 6. Rōmānī necessitāte victī lēgātōs mittunt. 7. Hunc Fabricius vinctum reducī jūssit. 8. Hannibal causam bellī quaerēns Saguntum ēvertit. 9. Eā rē commōtus in Ītaliā rediit armīs injūriā acceptā vindicātūrus.⁵ 10. Missōs⁶ ā senātū lēgātōs honōrificē excēpit.

[Cast each of the following sentences into the Latin idiom before attempting to translate. Thus, *Romulus killed Remus laughing at* (acc. in agreement with *Remus*); *Horatius stabbed his sister forgetful (oblītam)*; *to the ambassadors demanding, etc.*]

#II. 1. Romulus killed Remus because he laughed at his wall. 2. Horatius stabbed his sister with his sword because

¹ Feminine of the perf. part. **oblītus**, from **oblīviscor**. Translate, *Thou who hast forgotten* (lit., *having forgotten*).

² *To the ambassador demanding = to the ambassador who demanded, or when the ambassador demanded.*

³ **Respōsum est**, *it was replied = answer was made.*

⁴ **Excussum trānsfixit**, *struck off and stabbed.* See 409. 2.

⁵ *About to avenge, i.e., in order to avenge.*

⁶ Compare 409. 6.

she was forgetful of her country. 3. The Latins answered the ambassadors¹ haughtily, when they demanded restitution. 4. The Gauls entered the open houses. 5. To the Romans, as they came out of the pass, the light was sadder than death² itself. 6. The old men went forth to meet³ Manlius¹ as he was returning to Rome. 7.⁴ They bound the prisoner and brought him back to the city. 8. The letter which had been written by the boy was delivered. 9. The Romans never despaired, though they were often defeated.⁵ 10. Cæsar received the senate sitting,⁶ when they came⁷ to him.

411.

VOCABULARY.

com-moveō, 2, -mōvī, -mōtum, *shake, disturb, excite, alarm.*

dē-ferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum, *(bring down), deliver.*

dē-spērō, 1, *be hopeless, despair.*

ē-vertō, 3, -tī, -sum, *overturn, overthrow, destroy.*

ex-cutiō, 3, -cussi, -cussum [quatīō], *shake out, strike off, drive away, cast out.*

Falisci, -ōrum, *m.*, *the Faliscans, a people of Etruria.*

hinc, *adv.* [hic], *from this place, hence.*

ir-rideō, 2, -risi, -risum [in], *laugh at, ridicule, jest, mock.*

Latinus, -a, -um [Latium], *Latin; noun, a Latin.*

necessitās, -ātis, *f.* [necesse], *necessity, constraint.*

ob-viam, *adv.*, *in the way; with verb of motion, meet; w. dat.*

pateō, 2, -ui, —, *lie open, be open; part. patēns, open.*

porta, -ae, *f.*, *gate, door. Cf. jānua. re-dūcō, 3, -xi, -ductum, *lead back, bring back.**

senior, -ōris, *m. & f.* (comp. of *senex, old*), *elder, old person.*

statim, *adv.* (stō), *(standing there), on the spot, immediately, at once.*

superbē, *adv.* [superbus], *proudly, haughtily.*

trāns-figō, 3, -fixi, -fixum, *pierce through, pierce, stab.*

vindicō, 1, *claim, avenge, punish.*

¹ Dative.

² See 211, 212.

³ To meet, obviam.

⁴ Compare I. 7.

⁵ Not the last word: *the Romans often defeated, etc.*

⁶ In agreement with Cæsar.

⁷ Had come. See 373.

CHAPTER LXIV.

PARTICIPLES : ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

412. *Examine the following :—*

Sōle oriente, fugiunt tenebrae,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the sun rising,} \\ \text{when the sun rises,} \\ \text{at the rising of the sun,} \end{array} \right\}$	<i>the shadows flee away.</i>
Datō signō, virginēs raptae sunt,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the signal having been given,} \\ \text{when the signal was given,} \\ \text{at the given signal,} \end{array} \right\}$	<i>the maidens were seized.</i>
Eō rēgnante, bellum exortum est,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{he reigning,} \\ \text{in his reign,} \\ \text{while he was reigning,} \end{array} \right\}$	<i>a war arose.</i>
Cōsul, bellō cōnfec- tō, Rōmam rediit,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the war having been finished,} \\ \text{when the war was finished,} \\ \text{having finished the war,} \end{array} \right\}$	<i>the consul re- turned to Rome.</i>
Tē duce, hostēs vin- cēmus,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{you (being) leader,} \\ \text{if you are our leader,} \\ \text{with you for a leader,} \end{array} \right\}$	<i>we shall conquer the enemy.</i>
Messāllā et Plāōne cōnsulibus,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{M. and P. (being) consuls.} \\ \text{when M. and P. were consuls.} \\ \text{in the consulship of M. and P.} \end{array} \right\}$	
Serēnō caelō,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the sky (being) clear.} \\ \text{when the sky is clear.} \\ \text{in a clear sky.} \end{array} \right\}$	

1. The foregoing examples illustrate the very common construction called the **Ablative Absolute**.

2. In the first four examples there is a noun (or pronoun) in the ablative, and a participle agreeing with it. In the last three there is no participle expressed, but instead, another noun or an adjective.

3. Carefully compare the Latin with the English translation, and observe that each ablative absolute may be rendered by a clause beginning with *when*, *while*, or *if* (in other instances *because*, *although*, etc.), the Latin noun in the ablative becoming the subject of the clause in English, and that this noun refers to a *different person or thing* from the subject of the leading verb.

4. We may also sometimes translate the participle in the ablative absolute by a verb coördinate with a following verb. Thus the fourth might be translated, *The consul finished the war and returned.*

5. If I wish to express in the Latin, *While he was reigning, he carried on war*, he being the subject of both the principal and subordinate clauses, I say, *Is rēgnāns bellum gessit*; but if I wish to express, *While he was reigning, war arose*, he being subject of the subordinate clause, and *war* of the principal, I use the ablative absolute, thus, *Eō rēgnante, bellum exortum est.*

6. In the fourth example notice the change of idiom. We might say, *The consul, having finished the war, returned to Rome*; but the Latin has no perfect active participle corresponding to *having finished*; therefore, in Latin the perfect passive participle must be used in the ablative with the noun *bellum*. The same idea may, of course, be expressed by a *cum* clause. See 372.

7. From the nature of deponent verbs (passive form with active meaning), it will be seen that the English participle with *having* may be directly expressed in Latin, if there is a deponent verb of the right meaning; thus, *Cæsar having encouraged his men*, *Cæsar militēs hortātus.*

8. Most instances of the so-called ablative absolute may be resolved as the ablative of time, means, cause, etc.

413.

EXERCISES.

[Translate each ablative absolute in as many ways as possible.]

I. 1. Strictō gladiō, trānsfixit puellam. 2. Expulsis rēgibus, duo cōsulēs creātī sunt. 3. Quō factō,¹ mūtāta est proelī fortūna. 4. Occupātā Siciliā, quid postea āctūrus es? 5. Hannibal, visō frātris occīsī capite, dīxit: “Āgnōscō fortūnam Carthāginis.” 6. His parātis rēbus, Cæsar militēs nāvēs cōscendere jubet. 7. Hōc factō, tūtus eris. 8. Alpibus superātis, Hannibal in Ītaliā vēnit. 9. Cæsar, mortuō Sūllā, Rhodum sēcēdere statuit. 10. Dēlētis Teutonibus, C. Marius in Cimbrōs sē convertit.

¹ When this had been done. What is it literally?

[Before trying to translate the following sentences, consider well in each case what the probable Latin form of expression, or idiom, would be for the subordinate clause, adverbial phrase, etc.; thus, *When he had stabbed the girl* = *the girl (having been) stabbed*; *When Numa was king* = *Numa (being) king*; *By hurling their javelins* = *by the javelins hurled*.]

#II. 1. When he had stabbed the girl, he put by his sword. 2. On the expulsion of King Tarquin, Brutus and Collatinus were made consuls. 3. When Numa was king, the temple of Janus was built. 4. Cæsar, after he had overcome the Gauls, waged war with Pompey. 5. On the death of Cato, there was no longer¹ a republic. 6. Having learned these facts (things), he hastened against the enemy. 7. The soldiers, by hurling their javelins, broke the enemy's line. 8. Having held a levy, the consul sets out immediately for (*ad*) the army. 9. O my country, thou hast overcome my anger by employing a mother's entreaties. 10. If we do² this, we shall all be safe.

414.

VOCABULARY.

ad-moveō, 2, -**mōvī**, -**mōtum**,
(move up, towards), apply, employ.
cōgnōscō, 3, -**gnōvī**, -**gnitum**
[**com**, (**g**)**nōscō**], learn, recognize,
nize, know.

Collātinus, -**i**, **m.**, Collatinus,
surname of L. Tarquinius.

con-iciō, 3, -**jēcī**, -**jectum** [**ja-**
ciō] (throw together), throw, hurl.

con-tendō, 3, -**dī**, -**tum** (draw
tight), exert one's self, strive, hasten;
contend.

con-vertō, 3, -**tī**, -**sum**, turn
round, turn, change; **sē con-ver-**
tere, turn one's self, turn.

dēlēctus, -**ūs**, **m.** [**dēligō**, choose
out], selection, levy.

dē-pōnō, 3, -**posuī**, -**positum**,
put down, put by, lay down.

ex-pellō, 3, -**pulī**, -**pulsum**, drive
out or away, expel.

Jānus, -**i**, **m.**, Janus, the two-faced
god.

per-fringō, 3, -**frēgī**, -**fractum**
[**frangō**, break], break through,
break.

Rhodus, -**i**, **f.**, Rhodes, an island
in the Ægean.

sē-cēdō, 3, -**cēssī**, -**cēssum**, go
apart, withdraw, retire.

statuō, 3, -**uī**, -**ūtum**, put, place;
think, believe, determine.

stringō, 3, -**nxī**, **strictum** (draw
tight), graze; draw, unsheathe.

¹ No longer = **nūlla jam**.

² Shall have done.

CHAPTER LXV. 1.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

415. *Examine the following:—*

1. **Pluit**, *it rains.*
2. **Tonat**, *it thunders.*
3. **Mē pudet stultitiae meae**, *I am ashamed (it shames me) of my folly.*
4. **Eum paenitet sceleris**, *he repents (it repents him) of his crime.*
5. **Pugnābātur**, *fighting was going on (it was being fought).*
6. **Caesarī¹ pārendum² est**, *Cæsar must-be obeyed (it must be obeyed to Cæsar).*
7. **Tibi licet exīre**, *you may go out (it is permitted to you to go out).*
8. **Hōc nōs facere oportet**, *we ought to do this (it behooves us to do this).*
9. **Caesarī placuit ut lēgātōs mitteret**, *Cæsar determined (it pleased Cæsar) to send ambassadors.*

(1) Observe in each of the foregoing examples that the leading verb has no personal subject either expressed or implied. In 7, the subject of **licet** is the infinitive **exīre**; in 8, the phrase **hōc nōs facere** is the subject of **oportet**; in 9, the clause **ut lēgātōs mitteret** is the subject of **placuit**. In each of the first six the subject is contained in the verb itself.

(2) Some verbs, like **pluit**, **tonat**, **pudet**, **paenitet**, **licet**, the use of which is mostly confined to the third person singular, are called **Impersonal Verbs**; many others, as in the examples **pugnābātur**, **oportet**, **placuit**, are sometimes *used impersonally*.

(3) Examples 7 and 8 show one way of rendering *may* and *must* into Latin.

(4) In 3 and 4 notice the use of the accusative and genitive after the verbs.

416. RULE OF SYNTAX.—The impersonal verbs **miseret**, **paenitet**, **piget**, **pudet**, **taedet** take the accusa-

¹ See 417. 2.

² See 425. (4).

tive of the person and the genitive of the object or cause of the feeling.

Some examples of verbs used impersonally have already been given. See 362. I. 9; 370. I. 5; 410. I. 3.

417. *Examine the following:—*

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Frātrī persuādet , <i>he persuades his brother.</i> | Frātrī persuādētur , <i>his brother is persuaded.</i> |
| 2. Lēgibus pārēbant , <i>they obeyed the laws.</i> | Lēgibus pārēbātur , <i>the laws were obeyed.</i> |
| 3. Crēdit mihi , <i>he believes me.</i> | Mihi crēditur , <i>I am believed.</i> |
| 4. Amicis nocent , <i>they injure their friends.</i> | Amicis nocētur , <i>their friends are injured.</i> |

Observe that the verbs are intransitive. Compare the active and passive in the examples one by one. Observe that in each case the passive is expressed by putting the verb in the third person singular, leaving the indirect object of the active unchanged.

418. **RULE OF SYNTAX.**—Intransitive verbs are used impersonally in the passive, the person or thing affected (the subject in English) being expressed by the dative.

419.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. **Omnēs decet rēctē agere.** 2. **Diū et ācrit̄er pūgnātum est.** 3. **Sequitur ut falsum sit.** 4. **Eōrum nōs miseret.**¹ 5. **Taedet mē vitae.** 6. **Statuendum**² **vōbīs ante noctem est.** 7. **Licet mihi ex urbe ēgredī.** 8. **Nōs oportuit**³ **hōc facere.** 9. **Trāditum est Scīpiōnem doctum fuisse.** 10. **Eādē nocte accidit ut esset lūna plēna.** 11. **Obsistitur illīs.** 12. **Cuī**⁴ **parcī potuit?** 13. **Persuādētur cōsulī.**

¹ Compare 415. 3 and 4.

³ *It behooved us to do = we ought to have done.*

² *The duty of deciding is to you = you must decide. Compare 425. 7.*

⁴ See 343.

[Observe that the following sentences are modelled closely on the foregoing, and on the illustrative examples. Cast each one into the Latin form before thinking of the Latin words; thus the fifth sentence will be changed to *It disgusts me of the folly, etc.*]

II. 1. It becomes us all to live well. 2. The battle will be fought bravely. 3. It followed that¹ the enemy were defeated. 4.² He was ashamed of his cowardice. 5. I am disgusted with the folly of the men. 6. What must we do? 7. What ought we to have done?³ 8.⁴ May I take the book? 9. It was reported to Cæsar that the enemy were approaching. 10. It resulted⁵ from these circumstances⁶ that¹ all were silent. 11. The winds are opposed with difficulty. 12. Can the soldier be spared? 13. Are not the laws of the republic obeyed?

420.

VOCABULARY.

deceat, 2, **deceat**, **impers.**, *it is seemly, becoming, fitting.*

ē-gredior, 3, **-gressus** [**gradior**], *go out, go forth, march out.* Cf. **exeō**.

fortiter, **adv.** [**fortis**], *bravely, courageously.*

licet, 2, **-uit**, or **-itum est**, **impers.**, *it is permitted, it is lawful, (one) may.*

miseret, 2, **-itum est**, **impers.** [**miser**], *it makes miserable, it excites pity, (one) pities.*

ob-sistō, 3, **-stiti**, **-stitum**, *oppose, withstand, resist, w. dat.*

oportet, 2, **-uit**, **impers.**, *it is*

necessary, it behooves, (one) must or ought.

parcō, 3, **pepercī**, or **parsī**, —, *spare, w. dat.*

piget, 2, **-uit**, or **-itum est**, **impers.**, *it disgusts, (one) is disgusted.*

pu-det, 2, **-uit**, or **-itum est**, **impers.**, *it shames, (one) is ashamed.*

pūgnō, 1 [**pūgna**], *fight.*

stultitia, -ae, f. [**stultus**, *foolish*], *folly.* (345. 11.)

taedet, 2, **-uit**, or **taesum est**, **impers.**, *it disgusts, wearies, (one) is disgusted.*

vix, **adv.**, *hardly, with difficulty.*

¹ A result clause, **ut**, etc.

² Compare 415. 3.

³ Compare I. 8.

⁴ Compare 415. 7.

⁵ **Fiēbat**.

⁶ **Rēs**.

421.

FOR TRANSLATION.

2. (To Lucilla)

THE DEATH OF THE PET SPARROW.

Lugete, o Veneres Cupidinesque,
 Et quantumst¹ hominum² venustiorum.
 Passer mortuus est meae puellae,
 Passer, deliciae meae puellae,
 Quem plus illa oculis³ suis amabat:
 Nam mellitus erat suamque⁴ norat⁵
 Ipsa⁶ tam bene quam puella matrem
 Nec sese a gremio illius⁷ movebat,
 Sed circumsiliens modo huc modo illuc
 Ad solam dominam usque pipiabat.
 Qui⁸ nunc it per iter tenebricosum
 Illuc unde negant redire quemquam.⁹
 At vobis male sit,¹⁰ malae tenebrae
 Orci, quae omnia bella¹¹ devoratis:
 Tam bellum mihi¹² passerem abstulistis.
 O factum male!¹³ io miselle passer!
 Tua nunc opera¹⁴ meae puellae¹⁵
 Flendo turgiduli rubent¹⁶ ocelli.—Catullus.

¹ For quantum est. Translate, all ye lovely ones, whoever ye are. What is it literally?

² Depends on quantum. See 340.

³ Ablative after the comparative plūs. See 212.

⁴ Supply dominam.

⁵ For nōverat, but with the meaning of the imperfect.

⁶ With puella.

⁷ That is, puellae.

⁸ Refers to passer.

⁹ Subject acc. of redire. See 401 and 279. 6.

¹⁰ Ill betide you!

¹¹ From bellus.

¹² Translate my.

¹³ Factum male, woful deed. What is it literally?

¹⁴ On your account.

¹⁵ Genitive after ocelli.

¹⁶ Turgiduli rubent, are all swollen and red.

CHAPTER LXVI. 1.

PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATIONS.

FUTURE ACTIVE PARTICIPLE. — GERUNDIVE.

[Review the participles of the regular and irregular verbs.]

422. The future active participle with the verb **sum** forms the **FIRST, or ACTIVE PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION**: **amātūrus sum, eram, etc., I am, was, etc., about to (going to, intending to) love.**

423. The gerundive with the verb **sum** forms the **SECOND, or PASSIVE PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION**: **amandus sum, eram, etc., I am, was, etc., to be loved; I deserve, ought, etc., to be loved.**

424.

PARADIGMS.

	ACTIVE.	INDICATIVE.	PASSIVE.
PRES.	amātūrus sum		amandus sum
IMPER.	amātūrus eram		amandus eram
FUT.	amātūrus erō		amandus erō
PERF.	amātūrus fui		amandus fui
PLUP.	amātūrus fueram		amandus fueram
F.P.	amātūrus fuerō		amandus fuerō
	etc.		etc.

425. *Examine the following:—*

- 1.** **Nōn dubitō quin monitūrus sit,** *I do not doubt that he will advise.*
- 2.** **Nōn dubitō quin futurum sit ut id fiat,** *I do not doubt that (it will happen that it be done) it will be done.*
- 3.** **Sciōbam quid actūrus essēs,** *I knew what you were going to do.*
- 4.** **Pontem faciendum cūrat,** *he (takes care a bridge to be built) has a bridge built.*
- 5.** **Dēlenda est Carthāgō,** *Carthage must be destroyed.*
- 6.** **Caesari omnia erant agenda,** *everything had to be done by Cæsar.*
- 7.** **Mihi scribendum est,** *(the duty of writing is to me) I must write.*

8. **Omnibus moriendum est**, (*the necessity of dying is to all*) *all must die.*

9. **Vobis iudiciū utendum est**, (*the duty of using judgment is to you*) *you ought to use judgment.*

(1) The first three examples show how a future tense may be supplied for the subjunctive mood.

(2) Observe in the fourth example the use of the gerundive agreeing with a noun which is the object of **cūrō**, the whole expression denoting *to have a thing done*.

(3) The last five examples show some uses of the passive periphrastic conjugation. Notice that the idea of *necessity*, or *duty*, is prominent in these forms.

(4) In 8 and 9 **moriendum est** and **utendum est** are used impersonally, that is, without any personal subject, the gerundive being in the nominative singular neuter. This impersonal use belongs to verbs which do not take the accusative case. **Jūdicīō** is in the ablative after **ūtor**. See 304.

(5) In the last four examples, **Caesari**, **mihi**, **omnibus**, and **vobis**, denote in each case the person *to whom* there is a duty or necessity of doing something. This dative is most conveniently rendered with *by*, and is called the **Dative of Agent**.

426. RULE OF SYNTAX.—The dative is used with the gerundive to denote the person by whom the act must be done.¹

2.

427.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. **Quis dubitat quān futūrī sītis doctī?** 2. **Quis dubitat quān lūdōs visūrī sīmus?** 3. **Nōn erat dubium quān lūdōs visūrus esset.** 4. **Nōlī dubitāre quān crās ventūrus sim.** 5. **Cōgnōvī quid āctūrus sit.** 6. **Audiam quid āctūrus sīs.** 7. **Cōgnōveram quid āctūrī essent.** 8. **Dux castra mōtūrus est.** 9. **Scrībenda est mihi epistula.** 10. **Scrībenda erat**

¹ How is the agent with a verb in the passive otherwise and commonly expressed?

tibi epistula. 11. Oppidum militibus oppugnandum erit. 12. Hic liber mihi legendus est.

II. 1. There is no doubt that you are going to be a hero. 2. I doubt not that you will see the games. 3. Do not doubt¹ that he will be present. 4. Do you know what he is going to do? 5.² We ought to cultivate virtue. 6.³ I must give the signal. 7.² We ought to read the poets. 8. The commander must be obeyed.³ 9. The boy is not to be believed. 10. The town had to be fortified.

3.

428.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. Quaesivit ex oraculo Croesus utrum ipse superaturus esset. 2. Non erat dubium quin Falisci sese Romanis dedituri essent. 3. Nisi vinum defecisset, plura et graviora dicturi fuimus. 4. Magnam in spem veniebat fore⁴ ut pertinacia desisteret hostis. 5. Cum Scipio, graviter vulneratus, in hostium manus jamjam venturus esset, filius eum periculo liberavit. 6. Hoc censeo et Carthaginem esse delendam. 7. Aemilius liberos Graecis litteris erudiendos⁵ curaverat. 8. Caesari dandum erat tuba signum. 9. Mihi utendum est iudicio meo.⁶ 10. Ita nobis vivendum est, ut ad mortem parati simus.

II. 1. I will ask of the general whether he is going to advance. 2. Who doubts that the Romans will surrender themselves to the Faliscans? 3.⁷ If words had not failed, I was going to write a longer letter. 4. I think the enemy will be defeated. 5. When Caesar was on the point of

¹ Noli dubitare. How else may this be expressed?

² Express in two ways — by using *oportet*, and then by the gerundive.

³ Lit. it must be obeyed to the commander. Cf. 415. 6.

⁴ Fore = futurum esse, to be about to be, may be omitted in translation.

⁵ Compare 425. 4, and (2).

⁶ See 425. 9.

⁷ Compare I. 3.

starting¹ for Rome, he received a letter from Pompey. 6. My opinion is² that the town ought to be besieged. 7. These things must not be despised by³ us. 8. A wise man will have his boys trained⁴ in Latin literature.⁵ 9. The citizens⁶ must obey the laws. 10. The soldiers must use their own judgment.

429.

VOCABULARY.

Aemilius, -ī, m., *Æmilius*, a Roman consul.

cēseō, 2, -uf, -um, *estimate; think, deem, be of opinion.*

Croesus, -ī, m., *Cræsus*, king of Lydia.

dē-dō, 3, -didī, -ditum, (*put away from one's self*) *surrender, deliver up.*

dē-ficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectum [*fa-ciō*], (*make away from*) *revolt; fail, be wanting.*

dē-sistō, 3, -stitī, -stitum, (*stand off or apart*) *leave off, cease, desist.*

doctus, -a, -um, adj. [P. of *doceō*], *learned.*

gravis, -e, adj., *heavy, serious.*

graviter, adv., *heavily, seriously.*

ita, adv., *thus, so.*

jamjam, adv., *already; jamjam ventūrus*, *on the point of coming.*

jūdicium, -ī, n. [*jūdicō*], *judgment, opinion.*

op-pūgnō, 1 [ob], *attack, assault, besiege.*

ōrāculum, -ī, n. [ōrō], *oracle.*

parātus, -a, -um, adj. [P. of *parō*], *ready, prepared.*

pertinācia, -ae, f. [*pertināx*, *persistent*], *perseverance, obstinacy.* (345. 11.)

signum, -ī, n., *mark, sign, signal.*

ūtor, 3, ūsus, *use, employ*, w. abl.

utrum, adv., *whether.* Cf. *num*, 382.

jūdicō, **cēseō**, **existimō**, **arbitror**, **putō**, and **opinor**, all mean *think*; but the first four imply more deliberation and reflection; primarily *think* as a judge, a magistrate, an appraiser, an arbiter; hence, in general, of official, authoritative opinion. **Putō** and **opinor** imply rather private, personal judgment or opinion.

¹ On the point of starting = *al-ready about to start.*

² This I think. Cf. I. 6.

³ See 425. (5).

⁴ Cf. I. 7, and 425. (2).

⁵ Compare 232. I. 4.

⁶ *Ā civibus*, to distinguish the agent from the indirect object.

CHAPTER LXVII.

GERUND. — GERUNDIVE. — SUPINE.

430. Learn the gerunds and supines of the regular and irregular verbs.

GERUND.

431. *Examine the following:—*

G. *Caesar loquendi finem facit*, *Cæsar makes an end of speaking.*

Cupidus est tē audiendī, *he is desirous of hearing you.*

D. *Aqua ūtilis est bibendō*, *water is useful for drinking.*

Ac. *Inter pugnandum trigintā nāvēs captae sunt*, *during the fight (amid the fighting) thirty ships were taken.*

Ab. *Mēns discendō alitur*, *the mind is strengthened by learning.*

1. The above examples illustrate the use of the gerund in its several cases. It will be seen that the gerund is used like the English verbal noun in *ing*. The nominative is supplied in Latin by the infinitive; *e.g.*, *vidēre est crēdere*, *seeing is believing*.

GERUND AND GERUNDIVE.

432. *Examine the following:—*

G. *Cōnsilia* { *urbem dēlendī*, } *plans for (of) destroying*
 { *urbis dēlendae*, } *the city.*

D. *Operam dat* { *agrōs colendō* (rare) } *he devotes himself to*
 { *agrīs colendīs*, } *tilling the fields.*

Ac. *Vēnerunt ad* { *pācem petendum* (rare) } *they came to sue*
 { *pācem petendam*, } *for peace.*

Ab. *Occupātus* { *litterās scribendō* (rare) } *I was engaged in*
 sum in { *litterīs scribendīs*, } *writing letters.*

1. What is to be particularly studied in the above examples is the difference between the gerund and the gerundive construction, as shown within the braces. Observe (1) that the gerund is put in the required case, and has its object in the accusative; (2) that the noun is put in the required case, and the gerundive agrees with it.

2. Except in the genitive, where the two constructions are about equally common, the gerundive construction is almost always preferred.

3. Notice that the accusative of the gerund or gerundive with *ad* denotes a purpose. This construction is much used. In what other ways may a purpose be expressed?

SUPINE.

433. *Examine the following:—*

1. *Lēgātī Rōmam veniunt pācem petītum, ambassadors come to Rome to sue for peace.*
2. *Id perfacile est factū, that is very easy to do, or to be done.*

Observe in the first example that the supine *petītum* has the same meaning as *ut petant*, *quī petant*, or *ad petendam*; that is, it expresses purpose. This use is common after verbs of motion.

434. RULE OF SYNTAX.—The supine in *um* is used after verbs of motion to express purpose.

In the second example the supine in *ū* answers the question *in what respect?* *Perfacile factū, easy in respect to the doing.* This use is common after adjectives.

The supine in *ū* is really an *ablative of specification*. See 260.

435.

EXERCISES.

I. 1. *Multi convēnere studiō¹ videndae novae urbis.*
 2. *Ars puerōs educandī difficilis est.* 3. *Ea² aquae causā³ hauriendae dēscenderat.* 4. *Brūtus ad explōrandum cum equitibus antecēssit.* 5. *Militēs ad domum custōdiendam ā rēge missi sunt.* 6. *Nēmīnī dubium est quā Fabius rem Rōmānam cunctandō restituerit.* 7. *Is opportūnus vīsus est locus commūniendō praesidiō.* 8. *Omnis spēs evādendī adempta est.* 9. *Lēgātōs ad Caesarem mittunt auxilium rogātum.* 10. *Quod optimum est factū, faciam.*

¹ *With the desire; abl. of cause.*

² *She.* See 270. 2.

³ The ablative *causā*, for the sake of, follows its genitive.

~~II.~~ 1. You will have time to lead (of leading) out the army from that place. 2. He undertook the war for the sake¹ of destroying the republic. 3. Bodies are nourished by eating and drinking. 4. While drinking² we conversed about many things. 5. Many leaders had assembled to see³ Scipio. 6. Night put⁴ an end to the fighting. 7. This seems (to be) a suitable place for building a house. 8. The enemy had entertained⁵ the hope of getting possession of the camp.⁶ 9. A multitude of men came together to witness³ the games. 10. It is difficult to say what he will do.⁷

436.

VOCABULARY.

ad-imō, 3, -ēmi, -ēptum
[emō], *take away, remove.*

alō, 3, -ui, -tum, *nourish, strengthen, support.*

ante-cēdō, 3, -cēssi, -cēssum, *go before.*

auxilium, -i, n. [augeō], *help, aid, support*; pl. *auxiliaries.*

col-loquor, 3, -locūtus [com], *speak together, converse.*

com-mūnīō, 4, (fortify strongly) *secure, intrench.*

con-veniō, 4, -vēni, -ventum
[com], *come together, assemble.*

cunctor, 1, *linger, hesitate.*

edō, *edere* or *esse*, ēdi, ēsum or ēssum, *eat.*

ex-plōrō, 1, *search out, examine, explore; reconnoitre.*

Fabius, -i, m., *Fabius*, a Roman general.

hauriō, 4, hausi, haustum, *draw (water), drain, drink up.*

opportūnus, -a, -um, adj., *fit, convenient, suitable; opportune.*

re-stituō, 3, -ui, -ūtum [statuō], *(replace) give back, return, restore.*

sus-cipiō, 3, -cēpi, -ceptum
[sub, capiō], *undertake.*

¹ *Causā.* See p. 209, note 3.

² *Inter bibendum.*

³ Express in three ways.

⁴ *Put an end to = make an end of.*

⁵ *Entertain the hope = come into the hope.*

⁶ What case with *potior*?

⁷ Why must the subjunctive be used? What tense of the subjunctive to express future time? What form expresses the immediate future?

READING LESSONS.



LETTERS: CICERO TO HIS WIFE TERENTIA.

437.

B.C. 49.

Sī valēs, bene est, valeō.¹ Dā operam² ut convalēscās. Quod opus³ erit, ut⁴ rēs tempusque postulat, prōvideās⁵ atque administrēs; et ad mē dē omnibus rēbus quam⁶ saepissimē litterās mittās. Valē.

438.

B.C. 49.

S. V. B. E. E.⁷ V. Valētūdinem tuam velim⁸ cūrēs⁹ dīligentissimē.¹⁰ Nam mihi et¹¹ scrīptum et nūntiātum est tē¹² in febrim subitō incidisse. Quod¹³ celeriter mē fēcistī dē Caesaris litterīs certiōrem,¹⁴ fēcistī mihi grātum. Item posthāc, sī quid¹⁵ opus erit,¹⁶ sī quid acciderit novī,¹⁷ faciēs¹⁸ ut sciam. Cūrā ut valeās. Valē.

¹ The Romans often began their letters with these five words, or rather with the abbreviations S. V. B. E. V.

² Give labor = try.

³ An indeclinable noun, *need*; **opus est**, is necessary.

⁴ What indicates that **ut** does not mean *in order that*?

⁵ The hortatory subjunctive. See 390.

⁶ **Quam** strengthens the superlative; **quam saepissimē**, as often as possible.

⁷ For ego.

⁸ *I could wish*; **voleō**, *I wish*.

⁹ Equivalent to **ut cūrēs**.

¹⁰ Notice the emphatic position of the adverb, after the verb.

¹¹ **Et . . . et**, both . . . and.

¹² Subj. of **incidisse**. See 401.

¹³ *In that*.

¹⁴ **Fēcistī . . . certiōrem**, made more certain = informed.

¹⁵ *Anything*; **quid** is regularly used instead of **aliquid** after **sī, nisi, nē**, and **num**.

¹⁶ See note 3, above.

¹⁷ *Of new*; partitive genitive.

¹⁸ A future equivalent to the imperative. **Faciēs ut sciam**, inform me. What is it literally?

439.

B.C. 46.

Sī valēs, bene est.¹ Cōstituerāmus, ut² ad tē antea scripseram, obviam Cicerōnem³ Caesarī mittere; sed mūtāvimus cōsilium, quia dē illius⁴ adventū nihil audiēbāmus. Dē cēteris rēbus, etsi nihil erat novī,⁵ tamen quid velīmus⁶ et quid hōc tempore putēmus⁶ opus⁷ esse ex Siccā⁸ poteris cōgnōscere. Tulliam adhūc mēcum teneō. Valētūdinem tuam cūrā⁹ diligenter. Valē.

440.

B.C. 46.

¹⁰ S. V. B. E. V. Nōs neque dē Caesaris adventū neque dē litterīs quās Philotīmus habēre dicitur, quidquam¹¹ adhūc certī¹² habēmus. Sī quid erit certī, faciam tē statim certiōrem.¹³ Valētūdinem tuam fac¹⁴ ut cūrēs. Valē.

¹ Compare this form of beginning a letter with those of the two preceding.

² Compare the use of *ut* in 437, line 2.

³ That is, his son Cicero.

⁴ That is, Caesar's.

⁵ Genitive neuter of *novus* depending on *nihil*. Compare the same word in 438, and the note.

⁶ Translate the words *quid velimus*, etc., just as they stand.

⁷ Compare *opus erit* in 437 and 438, and the note.

⁸ A friend of Cicero.

⁹ Compare with this the beginning and the ending of 438.

¹⁰ Observe how nearly this letter

can be translated in the order of the Latin words.

¹¹ *Anything at all*. To express *anything at all*, after a negative word, as here after *neque*, the Romans used *quidquam*, not *aliquid*. See 279. 6.

¹² Genitive neuter of *certus*, depending on *quidquam*. Compare *novi* in 438 after *quid*, and in 439 after *nihil*.

¹³ Compare *fēcisti certiōrem* in 438, and the note.

¹⁴ See p. 150, note. *Fāc ut cūrēs*, be sure to take care. What is the literal meaning? Compare with this the endings of the two preceding letters.

FABLES.

441.

DĒ VITIIS HOMINUM.

Jūppiter nōbīs¹ duās pērās imposuit: alteram,² quae nostris vitiis replēta est, post tergum nōbīs dedit; alteram² autem, quā³ aliōrum vitia continentur, ante pectus nostrum⁴ suspendit. Quārē nōn vidēmus quae⁵ ipsī peccāmus; sī autem aliī peccant, statim eōs vituperāmus.

442.

MULIER ET GALLĪNA.

Mulier quaedam habēbat gallinam, quae eī⁶ cotīdiē ōvum pariēbat aureum. Hinc suspicārī coepit illam⁷ aurī massam intus cēlāre, et gallinam occīdit. Sed nihil in eā repperit, nisi quod⁸ in aliīs gallīnīs reperīrī solet.⁹ Itaque dum mājōribus dīvitiīs inhiat,¹⁰ etiam minōrēs¹¹ perdidit.

443.

VULPĒS ET ŪVA.

Vulpēs ūvam in vīte cōspicāta¹² ad illam subsiliit omnium vīrium suārum contentiōne,¹³ sī eam forte attingere posset.

¹ With *imposuit*; *has placed on us.*

² *Alter . . . alter, the one . . . the other.*

³ *Quā = in quā pērās.*

⁴ Compare *ante pectus nostrum* with *post tergum nōbīs.*

⁵ *What we sin = what sins we commit. On ipsī, see 270. 4.*

⁶ *For her.*

⁷ *Illam = illam gallinam, subject of cēlāre.*

⁸ *Nisi quod = praeter id quod.*

⁹ *Is wont = is usually.*

¹⁰ *Gapes for = is greedy for.* Notice here a peculiarity of the Latin: the present is used after *dum*, though the perfect *perdidit* follows. The English idiom requires us to translate such a present by the imperfect, *was greedy for.*

¹¹ Supply the Latin noun in the proper form.

¹² Perfect participle of *cōspicor*, agreeing with *vulpēs*. Translate by the present participle.

¹³ *With the exertion.*

Tandem dēfatīgāta inānī labōre discēdēns, “At nunc etiam,” inquit, “acerbae¹ sunt, nec eās¹ in viā repertās² tollerem.”³

#444. RŪSTICUS ET CANIS FIDĒLIS.

Rūsticus in agrōs exiit ad opus suum. Filiolum, quī in cūnīs jacēbat, reliquit canī⁴ fidēlī atque validō custōdiendum.⁵ Adrēpsit anguis immānis, quī puerulum exstinctūrus erat. Sed custōs fidēlis corripit eum dentibus acūtīs, et, dum eum necāre studet,⁶ cūnās simul ēvertit super exstinctam anguem. Paulō post ex arvō rediit agricola; cū cūnās ēversās cruentumque canis rictum vidēret,⁷ irā accenditur.⁸ Temerē igitur custōdem filioli interfēcit ligōne, quem manibus tenēbat. Sed ubi cūnās restituit,⁹ super anguem occīsum repperit puerum vīvum et incolumem. Paenitentia facinoris¹⁰ sēra¹¹ fuit.

#445. PUER MENDĀX.

Puer in prātō ovēs pāscēbat,¹² atque per jocum clāmitābat, ut sibi auxilium ferrētur, quasi lupus gregem esset adortus. Agricolae undique succurrēbant, neque¹³ lupum inveniēbant. Ita ter quaterque sē elūsōs ā puerō vidērunt. Deinde¹⁴ cum ipse¹⁵ lupus aggredērētur, et puer rē vērā¹⁶ implōrāret au-

¹ The plural, as if ūvae had been used.

² Eās repertās, *them found* = *if I had found them*.

³ Would I pick them up.

⁴ The so called dative of the agent with custōdiendum. Translate, *left for his . . . dog to guard*.

⁵ Literally, *to be guarded*.

⁶ See p. 213, note 10.

⁷ For the subjunctive, see 373.

⁸ Present for perfect, called *historical present*.

⁹ Translate as if it were restituerat; after ubi, ut, and postquam, meaning *when*, the perfect indicative is commonly used, but it is best rendered by the pluperfect.

¹⁰ Translate, *for the deed*.

¹¹ Too late.

¹² The imperfect, denoting customary action; render, *used to tend*.

¹³ But . . . not.

¹⁴ See p. 106, note 1.

¹⁵ Really. See 270. 6.

¹⁶ Rē vērā, *in earnest*.

xilium, nēmō gregī subvēnit,¹ et ovēs lupī praeda² sunt factae. Mendācī hominī³ nōn crēdimus, etiam cum vēra dīcit.

#446.

SENEX ET MORS.

Senex, quīdam ligna in silvā cecīderat,⁴ et, fasce in umerōs sublātō,⁵ domum redīre coepit. Cum fatīgātus esset⁶ et onere et itinere, dēposuit ligna, et, senectūtis⁷ et inopiae⁷ miserias sēcum reputāns, clārā vōce invocāvit mortem, ut sē omnibus malis⁸ liberāret. Mox adest⁹ mors et interrogat quid vellet. Tum senex perterritus: "Prō! hunc lignōrum fascem, quaesō, umeris¹⁰ meis impōnās."¹¹

#447.

VULPĒS ET LEŌ.

Vulpēs nunquam leōnem vīderat. Cum huīc forte occurrisset, ita exterrita est, ut paene morerētur¹² formīdine.¹³ Eundem cōspicāta est iterum. Tum extimuit illa quidem, sed nēquāquam ut antea. Cum tertiō¹⁴ leōnī obviam facta esset, adeō nōn perterrita fuit,¹⁵ ut auderet¹² accēdere propius et colloquī cum eō.

¹ Cf. *succurrō*. See 343. How does the meaning *help* come from the primitive meaning?

² Predicate nominative.

³ Why dative? See 343.

⁴ From *caedō*, not *cadō*.

⁵ From *tollō*, not *sufferō*.

⁶ For the subjunctive, see 373.

⁷ Notice the order: the genitives coming first are made emphatic.

⁸ Abl. of separation. See 130.

⁹ See p. 214, note 8.

¹⁰ *Umeris . . . impōnās*, cf. *nōbis . . . imposuit* in 441.

¹¹ *Quaesō impōnās = quaesō ut impōnās*.

¹² Is this clause a *purpose* or *result* clause? See illustrative examples, 352 and 368.

Are the clauses beginning with *cum* *temporal* or *causal*? Read again the illustrative examples, 372 and 374.

¹³ *Of fright*.

¹⁴ *The third time*.

¹⁵ *To such a degree was not frightened = was so far from being frightened*.

CÆSAR'S TWO INVASIONS OF BRITAIN.

448. [In the latter part of the summer of B.C. 55, Cæsar brought his ships together into the country of the Morini, who occupied the seacoast from the modern Boulogne northward, and set sail for Britain.]

Caesar ipse cum omnibus cōpiīs in Morinōs proficiscitur, quod¹ inde erat brevissimus in Britanniam trājectus. Hūc nāvēs² undique ex finitimīs regiōnibus et quam³ superiōre aestāte⁴ effēcerat clāssem jubet convenīre.

Nactus⁵ idōneam ad nāvigandum tempestātem, tertiā ferē⁶ vigiliā solvit, equitēsque in ūlteriōrem portum prōgredi et nāvēs cōnscendere et sē sequi jūssit. Ipse hōrā⁷ circiter diēi quartā cum primīs nāvibus Britanniam attigit, atque ibi in omnibus collibus expositās hostium cōpiās armātās cōspexit. Hunc⁸ ad ēgrediendum nēquāquam idōneum locum arbitrātus, dum reliquae nāvēs eō convenīrent, ad hōram nōnam in ancorīs⁹ exspectāvit. Tum ventum et aestum ūnō tempore nactus secundum,¹⁰ datō signō et sublātīs ancorīs, circiter

¹ *Because.*

² Subject acc., together with clāssem, of convenīre.

³ Goes with clāssem. Translate aloud the whole sentence, first following strictly the order of the Latin words, and rendering *quam*, *what*. Probably the meaning will then be clear, and your translation can be recast into good English.

This method of discovering the meaning of a Latin sentence, as distinguished from that of trying to determine first the subject and predicate, and then the modifiers of each, will often be found very helpful.

⁴ Ablative of time when. See 136.

⁵ From nanciscor. Cf. nantī, p. 220, line 1.

⁶ See p. 154, note 1. In translating to jūssit, observe the suggestion in note 3.

⁷ Translate as if the order were circiter quartā hōrā diēi, but observe that circiter is here an adverb, and hōrā has the construction of aestāte, line 4, and vigiliā, line 6.

⁸ Goes with locum.

⁹ In ancorīs, at anchor.

¹⁰ Goes with ventum and aestum.

mīlia passuum septem ab eō locō prōgressus, apertō āc plānō litore¹ nāvēs cōstituit. At barbarī, cōsiliō Rōmānōrum cōgnitō, nostrōs nāvibus ēgredi² prohibēbant.

[It seemed for a time as if Cæsar would not be able to effect a landing at all. The Britons, *barbari*, as Cæsar calls them, some standing on the edge of the shore, or advancing into the water, others driving in their horses with their two-wheeled chariots a little way, to get nearer to the ships, fought the Romans manfully. But they had to deal with an enemy as brave and determined as themselves, and the Romans were fighting under the eye of Cæsar. At last one daring soldier showed them how to conquer.]

Is³ quī decimae legiōnis aquilam ferēbat contestātus deōs ut ea rēs⁴ legiōnī fēliciter ēvenīret, “Dēsilitē,” inquit,⁵ “militēs, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prōdere: ego certē meum⁶ rēi pūblicae atque imperātōrī officium praestiterō.” Hōc cum⁷ vōce māgnā dīxisset, sē ex nāvī prōjēcīt atque in hostēs aquilam ferre coepit. Tum nostrī, cohortātī⁸ inter sē, ūniversī ex nāvī dēsiluērunt.⁹ Pūgnātum est ab utrisque¹⁰ ācritēr. Nostrī tamen in hostēs impetum fēcērunt atque eōs in fugam dedērunt.

[As a result of this fight, and of some subsequent defeats, the Britons submitted to Cæsar, who soon after returned to Gaul.

¹ We should expect in *litore*.

² From disembarking. Cf. *prōgressus*, *ēgrediendum*, *prōgredi*, above. It is by vigilant observation in reading, and comparison of different forms from the same root, rather than from incessant resort to vocabularies and dictionaries, that the task of getting a working knowledge of Latin words is to be accomplished. “Recollect that brains and common sense, not thumbs, should get most exercise.”

³ Subject of *inquit*. Observe the suggestion of p. 216, note 3.

⁴ Do not translate *thing*.

⁵ Always placed after one or more of the words quoted.

⁶ *Meum . . . officium*, *my to the public and to the general duty*. Mark the order, and see how it gives emphasis to *meum*.

⁷ *When*, not *with*. See 373.

⁸ *Cohortātī inter sē*, *encouraging each other*.

⁹ Cf. *dēsilitē*, above.

¹⁰ From *uterque*.

The following summer, B.C. 54, Cæsar prepared for a second invasion of Britain. With about 20,000 foot-soldiers and 2,000 horsemen, he set sail from Portus Itius, which is probably the modern Wissant, and landed in the neighborhood of Deal. There are many reasons for supposing that these were the places of the embarkation and landing of the preceding year.]

Caesar ad portum Itium, quō ex portū commodissimum¹ in Britanniam trājectum esse cōgnōverat, circiter² milium passuum trīgintā ā continentī, cum legiōnibus pervēnit. Ibi cōgnōscit sexāgintā nāvēs,³ quae in Meldīs factae erant, tempestāte rējectās⁴ cursum tenēre nōn potuisse atque eōdem unde erant profectae revertisse; reliquās parātās ad nāvigandum atque omnibus rēbus instrūctās invēnit. Eōdem equitātus tōtius⁵ Galliae convēnit numerō⁶ milium quattuor, principēsque ex omnibus cīvitatibus; ex quibus perpaucōs, quōrum in sē⁷ fidem perspexerat,⁸ relinquere in Galliā, reliquōs obsidum locō⁹ sēcum dūcere dēcrēverat;¹⁰ quod, cum ipse abesset, mōtum Galliae verēbātur.

Itaque diēs circiter vīgintī quīnque in eō locō commorātus, quod cōrus ventus nāvigatiōnem impediēbat, quī māgnam partem omnis temporis in hīs locīs flāre cōnsuēvit,¹¹ tandem idōneam nactus tempestātem¹² milītēs equitēsque cōnscendere¹³ in nāvēs jubet.

¹ **Commodissimum . . . trājectum.** Compare the order in line 2, p. 216, and 7, p. 217. In trying this first sentence, change mentally the order quō ex to ex quō; then observe the suggestion of note 3, p. 216.

² Cf. **circiter milia passuum**, p. 216, line 13.

³ Subject acc. of **potuisse** and **revertisse**. Try this sentence by the method already recommended.

⁴ From **rēiciō**.

⁵ For irregularity of declension, see 200.

⁶ *In number = to the number.* 260.

⁷ In sē, towards himself.

⁸ Cf. **cōnspexit**, p. 216, line 9.

⁹ **Obsidum locō**, in the place of hostages = as hostages.

¹⁰ From **dēcernō**.

¹¹ From **cōnsuēscō**.

¹² **Idōneam nactus tempestātem.** Cf. p. 216, line 5.

¹³ **Cōnscendere in nāvēs.** Cf. **nāvēs cōnscendere**, p. 216, l. 7.

Labiēnō¹ in continente cum tribus legiōnibus et equitum milibus duobus relictō, ut portūs tuērētur et rem frumentāriam prōvidēret, quaeque² in Galliā gererentur cōgnōsceret, cōnsiliumque prō³ tempore et prō rē caperet, ipse cum quinque legiōnibus⁴ et parī numerō equitum quem⁵ in continentī relinquēbat sōlis occāsū nāvēs⁶ solvit; et lēnī Āfricō prōvectus, ortā lūce⁷ sub sinistrā⁸ Britanniam relictam cōspexit.

Accēssum⁹ est ad Britanniam omnibus nāvibus merīdiānō ferē¹⁰ tempore, neque in eō locō hostis est vīsus; sed, ut postea Caesar ex captīvīs cōgnōvit, cum¹¹ māgnae manūs eō convēnissent, multitudīne nāvium perterritae, ā lītore discēsserant ac sē in superiōra loca abdiderant.¹²

Caesar, expositō exercitū et locō castrīs idōneō captō, ubi ex captīvīs cōgnōvit quō in locō¹³ hostium cōpiae cōnsēdissent,¹⁴ dē¹⁵ tertiā vigiliā ad hostēs contendit. Noctū prōgressus milia passuum circiter duodecim hostium cōpiās cōspicātus¹⁶ est. Illī equitātū atque essedīs ad flūmen prōgressī ex locō superiōre nostrōs prohibēre et proelium committere coepērunt. Repulsī ab equitātū sē¹⁷ in silvās

¹ Labiēnō . . . relictō. See 412.

² Quaeque = et quae. The *que* connects prōvidēret and cōgnōsceret: and might find out what was going on in Gaul.

³ Prō tempore et prō rē, as the time and circumstances required.

⁴ Quinque legiōnibus. See top of page 218.

⁵ Parī . . . quem, with a number equal (to that) which.

⁶ Nāvēs solvit: cf. p. 216, line 6.

⁷ Ortā lūce, light having arisen = at daybreak; ortā, from orior.

⁸ Supply manū; under the left hand = on the left.

⁹ Accēssum est ad, it was come to = they reached. See 415 (2).

¹⁰ See p. 164, note 1.

¹¹ Concessive. See 375.

¹² From abdō.

¹³ Quō in locō, in what place. Compare for order quō ex portū, p. 218, line 1.

¹⁴ From cōnsidō.

¹⁵ During. Cf. p. 216, lines 5 and 6.

¹⁶ Compare for meaning cōspexit, line 7.

¹⁷ Sē abdiderunt: cf. line 13.

abdidērunt, locum nantī¹ ēgregiē et nātūrā et opere mūnītum. Ipsī ex silvīs rārī² prōpūgnābant nostrōsque intrā mūnitiōnēs ingredi³ prohibēbant. At milītēs legiōnis septimae testūdine factā et aggere ad mūnitiōnēs adjectō,⁴ locum cēperunt eōsque ex silvīs expulērunt, paucīs vulneribus acceptīs. Sed eōs fugientēs longius⁵ Caesar prōsequi vetuit, et⁶ quod loci nātūrā ignōrābat, et quod māgnā parte diēi cōsumptā mūnitiōnī castrōrum tempus relinqui volēbat.

Postridiē ejus diēi māne tripartitō milītēs equitēsque in expeditiōnem misit, ut eōs qui fūgerant⁷ persequerentur.

[While Cæsar was in pursuit of the enemy, messengers came to tell him that a violent wind had dashed his ships upon the shore and broken up many of them, so that he was obliged to return. Ten days were spent in hauling the ships up on land and strongly intrenching them; then, leaving men to guard and repair them, he resumed his advance.

Cæsar crossed the Thames where the river was fordable, at what point is uncertain, meeting all the time with a determined resistance from the Britons, but at last forcing them to submission. The brave Cassivellaunus, chief of the Britons, did his best to defend his country, and showed himself a worthy antagonist even of Cæsar; nor would he yield to the Roman till his principal dependents had dispersed with their troops and deserted him. The autumnal equinox was now at hand, and Cæsar thought it unsafe to remain longer in Britain.]

Obsidibus acceptīs exercitum reducit ad mare, nāvēs⁸ invenit refectās. His dēductīs, quod et captīvōrum māgnū numerum habēbat, et nōnnūllae tempestāte dēperierant⁹ nāvēs, duōbus commeātibus exercitum reportāre instituit, ac,

¹ Cf. p. 216, line 5, and note.

² Here and there.

³ Ingridi prohibēbant: cf. ēgredi prohibēbant, p. 217, line 3, and note.

⁴ From adiciō.

⁵ Too far.

⁶ Both.

⁷ Distinguish between fugiō and fugō.

⁸ We should expect nāvēsque.

⁹ From dēpereō.

summā tranquillitāte cōsecūtā, secundā initā¹ cum solvisset² vigiliā, primā lūce terram attigit omnēsque incolumēs nāvēs perdūxit.

THE CUSTOMS AND HABITS OF THE BRITONS.

449. Britanniae pars interior ab iis incolitur, quōs nātōs³ in insulā ipsā memoriā prōditum⁴ dīcunt; maritima pars ab iis quī praedae ac bellī inferendī⁵ causā⁶ ex Belgis trānsierant. Hominum est infinita multitūdō crēberrimaque aedificia, ferē Gallicis cōnsimilia; pecorum māgnus numerus. Ūtuntur aut aere,⁷ aut nummō aereō, aut taleis ferreis ad certum pondus exāminātis prō nummō. Nāscitur ibi plumbum album in mediterrāneis regiōnibus, in maritimis ferrum, sed ējus exigua est cōpia. Māteria cūjusque generis ut in Galliā est praeter fāgum atque abietem. Leporem et gallinam et ānserem gustāre fās⁸ nōn putant; haec tamen alunt animī voluptātisque causā.⁹

Ex hīs omnibus longē sunt hūmānissimī quī¹⁰ Cantium incolunt, quae regiō est maritima omnis, neque multum ā Gallicā differunt cōnsuetūdine. Interiōrēs plērique¹¹ frūmenta nōn serunt, sed lacte et carne¹² vīvunt, pellibusque sunt

¹ From *ineō*; with *vigiliā*.

² Cf. p. 216, line 6, and p. 219, line 6.

³ *Quōs nātōs*, whom (to have been) born in the island itself, by memory (to have been) handed down, they say. That is, *who, they say, according to tradition (memoriā prōditum)*, were born in the island itself.

⁴ Supply *esse*, as also with *nātōs*.

⁵ How otherwise might this be?

⁶ *Praedae . . . causā*. See p. 209, note 1.

⁷ From *aes*.

⁸ Supply *esse*.

⁹ *For the sake of their mind and pleasure = for pastime*. Cf. for the order *praedae . . . causā*, note 6.

¹⁰ Understand *ii*, those, as the antecedent of *quī*. See p. 130, note 3.

¹¹ *Interiōrēs plērique*, the people of the interior for the most part.

¹² From *carō*.

vestitū: Omnēs vērō sē Britannī vitrō īficiunt, quod caeruleum efficit colōrem, atque hōc¹ horridiōrēs sunt in pūgnā adspectū;² capillōque³ sunt prōmissō atque omnī parte⁴ corporis rāsā praeter caput et labrum superius.

¹ *On this account.*

² *In appearance. See 280.*

³ **Capillō . . . prōmissō:** descriptive ablative (341). *They are with long hair = they let their hair grow long.*

⁴ **Parte . . . rāsā:** another descriptive ablative. *They are with every part of the body shaven = they shave the whole body. Rāsā, from rādō.*

VOCABULARIES.

LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

In this vocabulary words inclosed in brackets are, in most cases, those which are given in Latin lexicons and special vocabularies as the primitives of those against which they are set. But, except in compounds, it would be more correct to regard the bracketed words as *connected with the others in formation from a common root or stem*. It is on this ground that such instances will be found as *metus* referred to *metuō*, and *metuō* to *metus*. Neither is, strictly speaking, derived from the other, but both are formed from the stem *metu*.

Words printed in *Gothic Italic* type are at once derivatives and definitions. Many other more or less remotely derived words, not definitions, are added in SMALL CAPITALS.

It will be seen that comparisons of words in reference to meaning are much more frequent than is usual in special vocabularies. This has been done from the conviction that the pupil should make such comparisons frequently from the outset.

ā or ab

ā or ab, prep. w. abl., *away from, by*.
ab-dō, 3, -didī, -ditum, *remove, conceal*. Cf. *cēlō*.
ab-dūcō, 3, -dūxī, -ductum, *lead away, take off*.
ab-eō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *go from, go off, go away*. (327.)
ab-iciō, 3, -jēcī, -jectum [*jaciō*], *throw off, throw down*.
ables, -etis, *F., fir-tree*. (11. 4.)
ab-sum, -esse, *āfui*, *be away, absent, distant*; with *ā* or *ab* and abl.
āc, conj., *see atque*.
ac-cēdō, 3, -cēssī, -cēssum [*ad*], *go or come near, approach*. ACCEDE. Cf. *appropinquō*.
ac-cendō, 3, -dī, -cēnsū [*ad*, and supposed *candō*], *kindle, inflame*.
accidō, 3, -cidī, — [*ad, cadō*], *fall upon, fall out, happen*. ACCIDENT. Cf. *incidō* and *eveniō*.
accipiō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptum [*ad, capiō*], (*take to*), *receive, accept; suffer*.

ad-imō

accūsō, 1 [*ad, causa*], *accuse*.
ācer, *ācris*, *ācre*, adj., *sharp, keen; active*. (150.) ACRID. Cf. *acūtus*.
acerbus, -a, -um, adj. [*ācer*], *bitter, sour, harsh*.
aciēs, -ēī, *F.* [*ācer*], *edge; order of battle*.
ācritēr, adv. [*ācer*], *sharply, eagerly*.
acūtus, -a, -um, adj. [*acuō*, *sharpen*], *sharp*. Cf. *ācer*.
ad, prep. w. acc., *to, towards, near*.
ad-eō, adv., *to this, thus far; so, so very*.
ad-eō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *go to, approach, visit*. (327.)
ad-ferō, *adferre*, *attulī*, *allātum* (adl), *bear to, bring*. (321.)
ad-hūc, adv., *hitherto, up to this time*.
ad-flō, 1, *blow upon*.
ad-iciō, 3, -jēcī, -jectum [*jaciō*], (*throw to or against*), *add, join to*.
ad-imō, 3, -ēmī, -ēptum [*emō*], (*take to one's self from another*), *take away, remove*.

ad-ipiscor, 3, adeptus [apiscor], *get, obtain*. Cf. potior.

ad-jungō, 3, -jūnxī, -jūntum, *add, join*. ADJUNCT.

ad-juvō, 1, -jāvī, -jūtum, *aid, help*.

ad-ministrō, 1, *manage, do, perform, administer*.

ad-mīror, 1, *wonder at, admire*.

ad-modum, adv., *very*.

ad-moveō, 2, -mōvī, -mōtum (move up or towards), *apply, employ*.

ad-orior, 4, -ortus (rise up against), *attack*. Cf. aggreddior.

ad-rēpō, 3, -rēpsi, -rēptum, *creep towards, steal slowly up*.

ad-spiciō (asp), 3, -spexi, -spec-tum [ad, speciō], *look at; look*.

adspectus, -ūs, m. [adspiciō], *sight, appearance, aspect*.

ad-sum, -esse, -fuī (affuī), *be present, stand by, side with*, w. dat.

adolēscēns, -entis, m. and f. [adolēscō, *grow*], *youth, young person*. ADOLESCENCE. Cf. juvenis.

ad-veniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventum, *come to, arrive*. Cf. perveniō.

adventus, -ūs, m. [adveniō], *approach, arrival*. ADVENT.

ad-versus, prep. w. acc., *against, towards*.

ad-versus, -a, -um, adj. [P. of ad-vertō], *opposite, opposed, adverse*; rēs adversae, *adversity*.

aedificium, -ī, n. [aedificō], *building*. EDIFICE.

aedificō, 1 [aedis, faciō], *build*.

aedis (ēs), -is, f., *building, temple*; plur., *house*.

aeger, **aegra**, **aegrum**, adj., *sick, weak, feeble*.

Aemilius, -ī, m., *Æmilius, a Roman consul*. (79.)

aequālis, -e, adj. [aequus], *equal*; noun, *equal in age, companion*.

aequus, -a, -um, adj., *level, equal*; *calm*.

āēr, **āeris**, m., *air*.

aereus, -a, -um [aes], *of copper, of bronze*.

aes, **aeris**, n., *copper, bronze*; *money*.

aestās, -ātis, f., *summer*.

aestus, -ūs, m., *tide*.

aetās, -ātis, f., *age, time of life*. (105.)

af-fligō, 3, -xī, -ctum [ad], *cast down, prostrate, ruin*.

Āfrica, -ae, f., *Africa*.

Āfricānus, -ī, m. [Africa], *Africanus, surname of Scipio*.

Āfricus, -ī, m., *south-west (wind)*.

ager, **agri**, m., *field, territory*. Cf. campus.

agger, -eris, m. [ad, gerō], (*what is carried to, i.e.*) *materials for a mound; mound, rampart*.

aggreddior, 3, -gressus [ad, gradior], *go to; attack*. AGGRESSIVE. Cf. adorior.

agitō, 1 [frequentative of agō], *shake, disturb, vex, chase*. AGITATE.

agnōscō, 3, -nōvī, -nitum [ad, (g)nōscō, *know*], *recognize*. Cf. cōgnōscō.

agō, 3, **ēgī**, **āctum**, *drive, lead; act, do*.

agricola, -ae, m. [ager, colō], *farmer*.

agri cultūra, -ae, f. [ager, colō], *agriculture*. Cf. agricola.

āla, -ae, f., *wing*.

albus, -a, -um, adj., *white*. Cf. candidus.

Alexander, -dri, m., *Alexander, king of Macedon*.

aliēnus, -a, -um, adj. [alius], *belonging to another; another's*. ALIEN.

alimentum, -i, n. [alō], *nourishment, food, provisions.*

aliquandō, adv. [alius], *at some time, ever; formerly, once.* Cf. ōlim.

aliquis, -qua, -quid (-quod), indef. pron., *some one, some.* (279.)

alius, -a, -ud, adj., *another, other; alius . . . alius, one . . . another.* (201.)

al-loquor [adl], 3, -locūtus [ad], *speak to, address.*

alō, 3, -uī, -itum and -tum, *nourish, support, strengthen; keep.*

Alpēs, -ium, f., *the Alps.*

alter, -era, -erum, adj., *the other (of two); alter . . . alter, the one . . . the other; asnum* adj., *second.* (200.)

altus, -a, -um, adj., *high, deep.*

ambō, -ae, -ō, num. adj., *both.*

ambulō, 1, *walk, take a walk.*

America, -ae, f., *America.*

amicitia, -ae, f. [amicus], *friendship.*

amicus, -a, -um, adj. [amō], *friendly; noun, friend.*

ā-mittō, 3, -misi, -missum, *send away, let go, lose.* Cf. perdō.

amnis, -is, m., *river.* (172.)

amō, 1, *love, like, be fond of.* (319.)

amplius, -a, -um, adj., *large, splendid, renowned.* AMPLE.

an, conj., *or, used in the second member of a double question.*

ancilla, -ae, f., *maid-servant.*

ancora, -ae, f., *anchor.*

Ancus, -ī, *Ancus, fourth king of Rome.*

Androclus, -ī, m., *Androclus.*

anguis, -is, m., *snake, serpent.* (154.)

angustiae, -ārum, f. [angustus, narrow], *narrow pass.* Cf. Eng. "narrow."

animal, -ālis, n. [anima, breath], *living being, animal.* (149.)

animus, -ī, m., *mind, soul, spirit.* (273.)

annus, -ī, m., *year.* ANNUAL.

ānser, -eris, m., *goose.*

ante, prep. w. acc., *before.*

anteā, adv. [ante], *before.*

ante-cēdō, 3, -cēssī, -cēssum, *go before.* Cf. anteeō.

ante-eō, -īre, -īi, —, *go before, surpass.* Cf. antecēdō.

antiquus, -a, -um, adj. [ante], *old, ancient.* ANTIQUITY. Cf. vetus.

ānulus, -ī, m., *ring, finger-ring.*

aper, apri, m., *wild boar.*

aperiō, 4, -uī, -tum, *open.*

apertus, -a, -um, adj. [P. of aperiō], *uncovered, open.*

ap-pellō, 1 [ad], *address, call, name.* APPEAL.

ap-petō, 3, -ivī, or -īi, -itum [ad], *seek after, strive for.*

ap-propinquō, 1 [ad], *come near, approach.* Cf. accēdō.

aptō, 1, *fit, apply, adjust.* ADAPT.

apud, prep. w. acc., *with, by, near, among.*

Āpūlla, -ae, f., *Apulia, a division of Italy.*

aqua, -ae, f., *water.* AQUATIC.

aquila, -ae, f., *eagle.*

āra, -ae, f., *altar.*

arātrum, -ī, n. [arō], *plough.*

arbitror, 1, *think, suppose, believe.* (429.)

arbor, -oris, f., *tree.*

arceō, 2, -uī, -tum, *keep off.*

arcus, -ūs, m., *bow.* ARC.

Arlovistus, -ī, m., *Ariovistus, king of a German tribe.*

arma, -ōrum, n. [armō], *arms, weapons, tools.*

armō, 1 [arma], *arm, equip.*

arō, 1, *plough.*

Arpinum, -ī, n., *Arpinum*, a town in Italy.

ars, artis, f., *art*.

arvum, -ī, n. [arō], *ploughed land, field*.

arx, arcis, f., *citadel*. (163.)

Ascalaphus, -ī, m., *Ascalaphus*.

Asia, -ae, f., *Asia*.

asper, -era, -erum, adj., *rough, harsh, severe*. ASPERITY.

asylum, -ī, n., *place of refuge, asylum*.

at, conj., *but*. (393.)

āter, -tra, -trum, adj., *black, sable*.

Athēnae, -arum, f., *Athens*.

Athēniēnsis, -e, adj., [Athēnae], *of Athens, Athenian*.

at-que (before vowels and consonants, ñc before consonants only) [ad, in addition], *and also, and especially, and*. Cf. et and -que.

atrōx, -ōcis, adj. [āter], *savage, fierce, harsh, cruel*. ATROCIOUS.

Atticus, -ī, m., *Atticus*, a friend of Cicero.

attingō, 3, -tigi, -tactum [ad, tangō], *touch, approach, arrive at, reach*.

auctor, -ōris, m. [augeō. increase], *maker, author*.

auctoritās, -ātis, f. [auctor], *counsel, advice, authority*.

audācter, adv. [audāx], *boldly*.

audāx, -ācis, adj. [audeō], *daring, bold*. (164). AUDACIOUS.

audeō, 2, ausus [audāx], *dare, be bold*. (p. 177, note 2.)

audiō, 4, *hear, listen*. (223.) AUDIENCE.

auferō, auferre, abstulī, ablātum [ab(s)], *bear off, carry away*. (321.) ABLATIVE.

augeō, 2, auxī, auctum, *increase, enlarge*.

aureus, -a, -um, adj. [aurum], *of gold, golden*.

auris, -is, f., *ear*.

aurum, -ī, n., *gold*.

aut, conj., *or*; aut . . . aut, *either . . . or*. Cf. vel.

autem, conj. (never the first word), *but, however, moreover*. (393.)

autumnus, -ī, m., *autumn*.

auxillium, -ī, n. [augeō], *help, aid, support*; plur., *auxiliaries*.

avārus, -a, -um, adj., *greedy, rapacious*. AVARICIOUS.

ā-vertō, 3, -tī, -sum, *turn away from, avert*.

avis, -is, f., *bird*. (154.)

avunculus, -ī, m. [diminutive of avus], *(maternal) uncle*.

avus, -ī, m., *grandfather*.

barbarus, -a, -um, adj., *foreign, barbarous, barbarian*.

beātus, -a, -um, adj. [beō, bless], *blessed, happy*. BEATITUDE.

Belgae, -arum, m., *the Belgae, a Gallic tribe*.

bellō, 1 [bellum], *war, carry on war*. Cf. bellum gerō.

bellum, -ī, n. [bellō], *war*.

bellus, -a, -um, adj., *pretty, charming, lovely*.

bene, adv. [bonus], *well*.

beneficium, -ī n. [bene, faciō], *benefit, favor*.

benignē, adv. [benignus], *kindly*.

benignus, -a, -um, adj. [bene, genus], *(of good birth), kind, good*. BENIGNANT.

bēstia, -ae, f., *beast*.

bibō, 3, bibi, pōtum, *drink*. IMBIBE.

bonum, -ī, n. [bonus], *good thing, blessing*; plur., *goods, possessions*.

bonus, -a, -um, adj., comp. *melior*, superl. *optimus*; *good*. (208.)

bōs, *bovis*, *m.* and *f.*, *ox*, *cow*. (262.)

Bostonia, -ae, *f.*, *Boston*.

bracchium, -i, *n.*, *arm*.

brevis, -e, adj., *short*, *brief*.

Britanni, -ōrum, *m.*, *the Britons*.

Britannia, -ae, *f.*, *Britain*.

Brūtus, -i, *m.*, *Brutus*, a *Roman* surname.

C., abbreviation for *Gājus*.

cachinnō, 1, *laugh aloud*. Cf. *rideō*.

cadō, 3, *cecidī*, *cāsum*, *fall*.

caecus, -a, -um, adj., *blind*.

caedō, 3, *cecidī*, *caesum*, *cut*, *cut to pieces*; *kill*.

caelum, -i, *n.*, *sky*, *heaven*.

caeruleus, -a, -um, adj. [for *caeruleus*, from *caelum*], *dark-blue*.

Caesar, (J.), -aris, *m.*, *Julius Caesar*, a *famous Roman*.

Cāius, -i, *m.* See *Gājus*.

calathus, -i, *m.*, *basket*.

calcar, -āris, *n.* [*calx*, *heel*], *spur*. (149.)

callēns, -entis, adj. [P. of *calleō*, *be hard*], *hard*, *tough*.

calliditās, -ātis, *f.* [*callidus*, *unning*], *shrewdness*, *unning*.

calor, -ōris, *m.* [*caleō*, *be warm*], *heat*, *warmth*. CALORIC.

Campānia, -ae, *f.*, *Campania*, a *division of Italy*.

campus, -i, *m.*, *field*. CAMP. Cf. *ager*.

candidus, -a, -um, adj. [*candeō*, *shine*], *bright*, *fair*, *white*. CANDID. Cf. *albus*.

canis, -is, *m.* and *f.*, *dog*. (153.) CANINE.

Cannae, -ārum, *f.*, *Cannae*, a *village in Apulia*.

Cannēnsis, -e, adj. [*Cannae*], of *Cannae*.

Cantium, -i, *n.*, *Kent* (in *Britain*).

cantō, 1 [*canō*], *sing.* CHANT.

cantus, -ūs, *m.* [*canō*], *singing*, *song*. (278.) CHANT.

capillus, -i, *m.*, *hair* (of the *head*). CAPILLARY.

capiō, 3, *cēpī*, *captum*, *take*, *seize* (235); *cōnsilium capiō*, *adopt a plan*. CAPTURE.

captivus, -i, *m.* [*capiō*], *captive*, *prisoner*.

caput, -itis, *n.*, *head*. (105.) CAPITAL.

Carbō, -ōnis, *m.*, *Carbo*, a *Roman*.

carcer, -eris, *m.*, *prison*. INCARCERATE.

careō, 2, -uī, -itum, *be without*, *want*.

carmen, -inis, *n.*, *song*, *poem*. (278.)

carō, *carnis*, *f.*, *flesh*.

carpō, 3, -sī, -tum, *pluck*.

carrus, -i, *m.*, *wagon*, *cart*. CAR.

Carthāginīlēnsis, -e, adj. [*Carthāgō*], of *Carthage*, *Carthaginian*.

Carthāgō, -inis, *f.*, *Carthage*, a *town in Africa*.

Carthāgō Nova, a *town in Spain*.

cārus, -a, -um, adj., *dear*, *precious*.

castra, -ōrum, *n.*, *camp*.

cāsus, -ūs, *m.* [*cadō*], a *falling*; *mis-chance*, *misfortune*, *chance*.

catellus, -i, *m.* [*diminutive of catulus*], *little dog*, *puppy*.

Catilina, -ae, *m.*, *Catiline*, a *famous Roman conspirator*.

Catō, -ōnis, *m.*, *Cato*, a *celebrated Roman censor*.

cauda, -ae, *f.*, *tail*.

causa, -ae, *f.*, *cause*, *reason*; *causā* (after a *genitive*), for the *sake*.

caveō, 2, *cāvī*, *cautum*, *beware*, *guard against*.

cēdō, 3, cēssī, cēssum, *go, depart, withdraw; grant.*

celer, -eris, -ere, *adj., swift.* (179.)

CELERITY.

celeriter, *adv. [celer], swiftly.*

cēlō, 1, *conceal.* Cf. abdō.

cēnseo, 2, -uī, -um, *reckon; think, deem, be of opinion.* **CENSURE.** (429.)

centum, *num. adj., indecl., hundred.* **CENT.**

Cerēs, -eris, *F., Ceres, goddess of agriculture.* **CEREAL.**

certē, *adv. [certus], certainly, surely, of course.*

certō, 1, *contend, strive, vie with.*

certus, -a, -um, *adj., fixed, determined, certain, sure; certiorum faciō, make (one) more certain, inform.*

[**cēterus**], -a, -um, *adj. (usually in plur.), the other, the rest.*

cibus, -ī, *M., food.* Cf. pābulum.

Cicerō, -ōnis, *M., Cicero, a famous Roman orator.*

Cimbri, -ōrum, *M., the Cimbri, a German tribe.*

cingō, 3, cinxī, cinctum, *bind, encircle, surround.*

circiter, *adv. [circus, circle], round about; about.*

circum-dūcō, 3, -dūxī, -ductum, *lead around.*

circum-siliō, 4, -iī, — [saliō], *jump or hop around.*

circum-veniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventum, *surround; circumvent.*

cīvis, -is, *M. and F., citizen.* **CIVIC.**

civītās, -ātis, *F. [cīvis], (body of citizens), state; citizenship.* **CITY.**

clādēs, -is, *F., destruction, defeat, disaster.*

clāmitō, 1 [frequentative of clāmō], *cry out, call out.* Cf. exclāmō.

clāmor, -ōris, *M. [clāmō], shout, cry.* **CLAMOR.**

clārus, -a, -um, *adj., clear, renowned, famous; loud.*

clāssis, -is, *F., class of citizens; fleet.*

cliēns, -entis, *M., client.* (163.)

coepī, coepisse (defective verb, tenses from pres. stem wanting), *began.*

coerceō, 2, -uī, -itum [co(m), arceō, inclose], *confine, check, restrain.*

cōgnōscō, 3, -nōvī, -nitum [com, (g)nōscō], *learn, recognize, know.* Cf. āgnōscō.

cōgō, 3, -ēgī, -āctum [com, agō], *drive together, compel.*

co-hortor, 1 [co(m), intensive], *exhort, urge, encourage.*

Collātinus, -ī, *M., Collatinus, surname of Lucius Tarquinius.*

collēga (conl), -ae, *M. [legō], (one who is chosen with another), colleague.*

colligō (conl), 3, -lēgī, -lectum [com, legō], *collect.*

collis, -is, *M., hill.* Cf. mōns.

colloquium, -ī, *N. [colloquor], conversation, colloquy.*

col-loquor, 3, -locūtus [com], *speak together, converse.*

colō, 3, colui, cultum, *cultivate, till.* Cf. incola, agricola.

colōnia, -ae, *F. [colōnus, husbandman, colō], colony.*

color, -ōris, *M., color.*

columba, -ae, *F., dove.*

com (col, con, cor, co), *primitive form of cum, a prefix denoting completeness or union; sometimes intensive.*

comes, -itis, *M. and F. [comitor (com, eō)], comrade, companion.*

comitor, 1 [comes], *accompany, attend.*

commeātus, -ūs, *m.* [commeō, *go to and fro*], *passage, trip, expedition.*

com-mittō, 3, -misi, -missum, (*join together*), *commit*; *proelium com-mittere*, *join battle, engage, begin fighting.*

com-modus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*that has proper measure*), *convenient, suitable.*

com-moror, 1, *stay, linger, delay, remain.*

com-moveō, 2, -mōvi, -mōtum, (*put in violent motion*), *shake, disturb, agitate.* **COMMOTION.**

com-mūniō, 4, (*fortify strongly*), *secure, intrench.*

com-periō, 4, -peri, -pertum, *ascertain, learn, find out.*

com-pleō, 2, -plēvi, -plētum, *fill out, fill up.* *Cf. impleō.*

com-primō, 3, -pressi, -pressum [premō], *press together; check, suppress.*

con-cutiō, 3, -cussi, -cussum [com, quatiō], *shake violently.*

cōn-ferō, cōnferre, contuli, collātum (conl), [com], *bring together, collect; sē cōnferre*, *betake one's self.* **CONFER.**

cōn-ficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectum [com, faciō], *make, accomplish, carry out.*

con-fiteor, 2, -fessus [com, fateor], *confess.*

cōn-fligō, 3, -xi, -ctum [com], *contend, fight.* **CONFLICT.**

con-iciō, 3, -jēcī, -jectum [com, jaciō], (*throw together*), *throw, hurl.*

con-junx, -jugis, *m.* and *f.* [com, jungō, *join*], *spouse, wife; husband.*

cōnor, 1, *attempt, try.*

cōn-scendō, 3, -di, -scēsum, [com, scandō, *climb*], *ascend, embark; go on board.*

cōn-sequor, 3, -cūtus [com], *follow close upon; follow.*

cōn-sidō, 3, -sēdi, -sēssum [com], (*sit together*), *encamp.*

cōnsilium, -i, *n.* [cōnsulō, cōnsul], *advice, counsel, prudence; plan, design.*

cōn-similis, -e, *adj.*, *very similar, quite like.*

cōn-spiciō, 3, -spexi, -spectum [com, speciō, *look*], *look at attentively; observe, see, behold.*

cōn-spicor, 1, [cōnspiciō], *see at a glance, descry, catch sight of.*

cōnstāns, -antis, *adj.*, [P. of cōnstō], *firm, steady.*

cōn-stat, 1, -stitit, *impers.*, *it is evident, clear.*

cōn-stituō, 3, -ui, -ūtum [com, statuō], (*place or put together*), *station, place; determine.*

cōn-suēscō, 3, -suēvi, -suētum [com], *become accustomed; in perf., be accustomed.*

cōnsuētūdō, -inis, *f.* [cōnsuētus], *habit, custom.*

cōnsul, -ulis, *m.* [cōnsulō, consult], *consul.* (134.)

cōnsulāris, -e, *adj.* [cōnsul], *pertaining to a consul, consular; noun, ex-consul.*

cōnsulātus, -ūs, *m.* [cōnsul], *office of consul, consulship.*

cōn-sūmō, 3, -sūmpsī, -sūmptum [com], *take up completely, consume.*

con-temnō, 3, -psī, -ptum [com], *despise.* **CONTEMN.**

contemplor, 1, *look at, observe.* **CONTEMPLATE.**

con-tendō, 3, -dī, -tum [com], (*draw tight*), *exert one's self, strive; hasten*. **CONTEND**.

contentiō, -ōnis, f. [contendō], *struggle, exertion, effort; contention*.

contentus, -a, -um, adj. [P. of contineō], *contented*; w. abl.

con-testor, 1 [com, testis, witness], *call to witness, invoke*.

con-tinēns, -entis, f. [P. of contineō, sc. terra], *continent*.

con-tineō, 2, -uī, -tentum [com, teneō], *hold together, hold, contain*.

contrā, prep. w. acc., *against*.

con-valēscō, 3, -valui —, [com, valeō], *get well, grow strong*. **CON-VALESCENT**. Cf. valeō.

con-veniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventum [com], *come together, assemble*.

con-vertō, 3, -ti, -sum [com], *turn around, turn, change*. **CONVERT**.

cōpia, -ae, f. [com, ops], *abundance, wealth*; plur., *troops, forces*.

cor, cordis, n., *heart*.

cōram, prep. w. abl., *in presence of*. **Corinthus**, -i, f., *Corinth*. (11, 4.)

Coriolānus, -i, m., *Coriolanus*, surname of C. Marcius, a Roman consul.

Cornēlla, -ae, f. *Cornelia*, mother of the Gracchi.

Cornēllus, -i, m., *Cornelius*, a Roman family name.

cornū, -ūs, n., *horn*.

corpus, -oris, n., *body*. (140.) **CORPSE**.

corrigō, 3, -rēxī, -rēctum [com, regō], *make straight, reform, correct*.

corripio, 3, -uī, -reptum [com, rapio], *seize, take hold of*.

cor-rumpō, 3, -rūpī, -ruptum,

[com], *break in pieces, destroy; corrupt, bribe*.

cortex, -icis, m. and f., *bark, shell, rind*.

cōrus, -i, m., *north-west (wind)*.

cotidiē, adv. [quot, diēs], *daily*.

crās, adv., *to-morrow*.

Crassus, -i, m., *Crassus*, a rich Roman, contemporary of Caesar.

creātor, -ōris, m. [creō], *creator*.

crēber, -bra, -brum, adj., *frequent, numerous*.

crēdō, 3, -didī, -ditum, *trust, believe*; w. dat. **CREDIT**.

creō, 1, *make, create; choose, elect*.

Croesus, -i, m., *Croesus*, king of Lydia.

crūdēlis, -e, adj., *cruel, hard-hearted*.

crūdēlīter, adv. [crūdēlis], *cruelly*.

cruentus, -a, -um, adj. [cruor], *stained with blood, bloody*.

cruor, -ōris, m., *blood, gore*. Cf. sanguis.

crūs, crūris, n., *leg*.

culpa, -ae, f. [culpō], *blame, fault*. **CULPABLE**. Cf. vitium.

culpō, 1 [culpa], *blame, find fault with*.

culter, -tri, m., *knife*. **COULTER**.

cum, conj., *when; since, as; though, although*.

cum, prep. w. abl., *with*.

Cumae, -ārum, f., *Cumae*, a town in Campania.

cūnae, -ārum, f., *cradle*.

cunctātīō, -ōnis, f. [cunctor], *delaying, delay*.

cunctor, 1, *linger, hesitate*.

cupiditās, -ātis, f. [cupidus, cupiō], *desire, eagerness*. **CUPIDITY**.

Cupīdō, -inis, m. [cupidus], *Cupid, god of love*.

cupiō, 3, -ivī, or -iī, -itum, *desire, be eager for*. Cf. dēsiderō.

cūr, adv. [quā, rē], *why, wherefore*.
cūra, -ae, f. [cūrō], *care, anxiety*.
cūrō, 1 [cūra], *care for, take care*.
currō, 3, cucurrī, cursum, *run*.
currus, -ūs, m. [currō], *chariot, car*.
cursus, -ūs, m. [currō], *a running, course*.
curvus, -a, -um, adj., *curved, bent; bending*.
custōdiō, 4 [custōs], *guard, protect, defend*.
custōs, -ōdis, m. and f. [custōdiō], *guardian, keeper*. CUSTODIAN.
cymba, -ae, f. *boat*. Cf. nāvicula.
Cŷrus, -ī, m., *Cyrus, king of Persia*.

Daedalus, -ī, m., *Daedalus, builder of the Labyrinth*.

damnō, 1, *condemn*.

Dārēus, -ī, m., *Darius, king of Persia*.

Dātis, -is, m., *Datis, a Persian general*.

dē, prep. w. abl., *from, about, concerning, of; (of time), in, during, about*.

dea, -ae, f., *goddess*. (p. 8, note 1).

dēbeō, 2, -uī, -itum, *owe, ought*.

DEBIT, DEBT.

decem, num. adj., indecl., *ten*.

December, -bris, m. [decem], *December*. Often as adj.

decem-plex, -icis, adj. [plicō], *tenfold*.

dē-cernō, 3, -crēvī, -crētum (*separate from*), *decide, determine; decree*.

dē-cerpō, 3, -sī, -tum [carpō], *pluck off*.

decet, 2, decuit, impers., *it is becoming, fitting, proper*.

decimus, -a, -um, num. adj. [decem], *tenth*.

dē-dō, 3, -didī, -ditum (*put from one's self*), *surrender, deliver up*.

dē-dūcō, 3, -dūxī, -ductum, *lead away, draw down, launch*. DE-DUCT.

dē-fatigō, 1, *tire out, exhaust*.

dē-fendō, 3, -dī, -fēnsūm [dēfēnsor], (*strike off from*), *defend, protect*.

dēfēnsor, -ōris, m. [dēfendō], *defender, protector*.

dē-ferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum (*bring from*), *deliver; report*.

dē-fessus, -a, -um, adj., *tired out, weary*.

dē-ficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectum [faciō], (*make away from*), *revolt; fail, be wanting*.

dē-formis, -e, adj. [forma], *misshapen, ugly; base, disgraceful*.

dē-inde, adv. (*from thence*), *then, afterwards*.

dēlectō, 1, *delight*.

dēlēctus, -ūs, m. [dēligō], *selection; levy*.

dēlēō, 2, -ēvī, -ētum, *destroy*. DE-LETE.

dēliciae, -ārum, f., *delight, darling*.

dē-migrō, 1, *migrate from; emigrate, remove*.

Dēmōsthenēs, -is, m., *Demosthenes, a famous Athenian orator*.

dēnique, adv., *finally, at last*.

dēns, dentis, m., *tooth*. DENTIST.

dē-pereō, 4, -iī, —, *go to ruin, perish, be lost*.

dē-pōnō, 3, -posuī, -positum, *put down, put by, lay down*. DE-PONENT.

dē-scendō, 3, -dī, -scēnsūm [scandō, climb], *come down, descend*.

dē-serō, 3, -uī, -tum, *desert, abandon*.

dēsiderō, 1, *desire, long for, miss* (319). Cf. optō and cupiō.

dē-siliō, 4, -silui [saliō, *leap*], *leap down*. Cf. subsiliō and trānsiliō.

dē-sistō, 3, -stiti, -stitum [*stand off or apart*], *leave off, cease; desist*.

dē-spērō, 1 [spēs], *be hopeless, despair*.

dē-sum, -esse, -fui, —, *be wanting, lack*; w. dat. Cf. dēficiō.

dē-trahō, 3, -traxi, -tractum, *draw off, take away*.

deus, -i, m., *god*. (262.)

dēvorō, 1, *swallow up, devour*.

Diāna, -ae, f., *Diana, goddess of the chase*.

dicō, 3, dixi, dictum, *say, tell*.

dictātor, -ōris, m. [dictō, dicō], *chief magistrate, dictator*.

dictātūra, -ae, f. [dictātor], *office of dictator, dictatorship*.

dictitō [frequentative of dicō], *keep saying*.

diēs, -ēi, m. and f., *day*. (253.)

dif-ferō, differre, distuli, dilātum [dis], *scatter, separate, put off; differ*. (321.)

difficilis, -e, adj. [dis, facilis, *far from easy*], *hard, difficult*. (207.)

digitus, -i, m., *finger*. DIGIT.

dignitās, -atis, f. [dignus], *worth, dignity; office*.

dignus, -a, -um, adj., *worthy*.

diligēns, -entis, adj. [P. of diligō], *diligent, careful*.

diligenter, adv. [diligēns], *diligently*.

diligentia, -ae, f. [diligēns], *diligence, carefulness*.

dil-ligō, 3, -lēxi, -lēctum [legō], *esteem, love*. (319.)

dimicō, 1, *fight, contend*. Cf. pugnō.

di-midius, -a, -um, adj. [medius], *half*.

di-mittō, 3, -misi, -missum, *send away, let go*.

di-moveō, 2, -mōvi, -mōtum (*move asunder*), *separate, drive away*.

di-ruō, 3, dirui, dirutum, *tear asunder, destroy*. Cf. rescindō.

dis, di (a prefix denoting separation), *asunder, apart, in different directions*. Cf. differō, discēdō, dissimilis, dimittō, diruō.

Dis, Ditis, m., *Dis*, another name of Pluto.

dis-cēdō, 3, -cēssi, -cēssum, *depart, withdraw, go off*.

discipulus, -i, m. [discō], *learner, scholar, pupil*. DISCIPLE.

discō, 3, didici, —, *learn*.

dis-similis, -e, adj., (*far from like*), *unlike, dissimilar*.

diū, adv., *for a long time, long*.

dīves, -itis, adj. (comp. ditior, superl. dīvitissimus), *rich*. (167. 3.)

divitiae, -arum, f. [dīves], *riches, wealth*.

dō, dare, dedi, dātum, *give*.

doceō, 2, -ui, -tum, *teach, show*.

doctus, -a, -um, adj. [P. of doceō], *learned*. DOCTOR.

dolor, -ōris, m., *pain, grief*. DOLOROUS.

dolus, -i, m., *trick, deceit*.

domicellum, -i, n. [domus], *home, abode*.

domina, -ae, f. [dominus], *mistress*.

dominor, 1 [dominus], *be a lord and master, rule*. DOMINEER.

dominus, -i, m. [domina], *lord, master*.

domus, -ūs, f., *house, home; domi, at home*. (262, 336.)

dōnō, 1 [dōnum], *give, present*. DONATE.

dōnum, -i, n. [dō], *gift, present*.

dormiō, 4, *sleep*. DORMITORY.

Drūsus, -ī, *m.*, *Drusus*, a Roman.

dubitō, 1 [dubius], *hesitate, doubt*.

INDUBITABLE.

dubium, -ī, *n.* [dubius], *doubt*.

dubius, -a, -um, *adj.* [duo], *doubtful*. DUBIOUS.

ducenti, -ae, -a, *num. adj.* [duo, centum], *two hundred*.

dūcō, 3, -dūxī, -ductum [dux], *lead*.

Duilius (C.), -ī, *m.*, *Caius Duilius*, a Roman general.

dulcis, -e, *adj.*, *sweet, pleasant*.

DULCET. Cf. suāvis.

dum, *adv.*, *while, as long as; until*.

duo, *duae*, duo, *num. adj.*, *two*. (311. 4.)

duo-decim, *num. adj.*, *indecl.* [decem], *twelve*.

duo-dē-trigintā, *num. adj.*, *indecl.*, *twenty-eight*.

dūrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *hard*. ENDURE. Cf. difficilis.

dux, *ducis*, *m.* and *f.* [dūcō], *leader, general*. DUKE. Cf. imperātor.

ecce, *interj.*, *lo! see! see there!*

ē-dicō, 3, -dixī, -dictum, *declare, proclaim*. EDICT.

edō, *edere* or *esse*, ēdī, ēsum or ēsum, *eat*.

ēducō, 1, *bring up, train, educate*.

ē-dūcō, 3, -dūxī, -ductum, *lead out, bring away*.

ef-ferō, *efferre*, extulī, ēlātum [ex], *bear out, bring forth*. (321.)

ELATE.

efficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectum [ex, faciō], *bring to pass, effect, complete; make, construct*.

egēns, -entis, *adj.* [P. of egeō], *in want, needy, destitute*.

ego, *pers. pron.*, *I*. (264.)

ē-gredior, 3, ēgressus [gradior, step], *go out, go forth; disembark, land*. Cf. exeō.

ēgregiē, *adv.* [ēgregius], *remarkably, excellently*.

ē-gregius, -a, -um, *adj.* [grex], *remarkable, excellent*. EGREGIOUS.

ēlegāns, -antis, *adj.*, *choice, elegant*.

elephantus, -ī, *m.*, *elephant*.

ē-lūdō, 3, -sī, -sum, *deceive, mock; elude*.

ē-mergō, 3, -sī, -sum, *arise, come forth; emerge*.

emō, 3, ēmī, ēmptum, *buy, purchase*.

enim, *conj.* (never the first word), *for*. Cf. nam.

Ennius, -ī, *m.*, *Ennius*, father of Roman poetry.

ē-nūntiō, 1, *say out, divulge, declare, report*. ENUNCIATE.

ē, *see ex*.

eō, *adv.* [is], *to that place, thither, there*.

eō, *ire*, ii, itum, *go*. (327.)

eōdem, *adv.* [idem], *to the same place*.

Ēpirus, -ī, *f.*, *Epirus*, a division of Greece.

epistula, -ae, *f.*, *letter, epistle*.

eques, -itis, *m.* [equus], *horseman, knight*.

equester, -tris, -tre, *adj.*, [eques], (*pertaining to a horseman*), *equestrian*.

equitātus, -ūs, *m.* [equitō, eques], (*body of equites*), *cavalry*.

equitō, 1 [eques], (*be a horseman*), *ride*.

equus, -ī, *m.*, *horse*.

ergō, *adv.*, *therefore, accordingly*. Cf. igitur and itaque.

ē-ripiō, 3, -uī, -reptum [rapiō], *snatch out, seize and bear off*.

errō, 1, *wander; err, mistake*.

ē-rudiō, 4, [rudis, rough], train, teach, instruct.

essedum, -ī, n., two-wheeled war-chariot.

et, conj., and; et . . . et, both . . . and. Cf. atque, ac, and -que.

etiam, adv. and conj. [et, jam, and now], also, even.

et-si, conj., though, although.

Eurōpa, -ae, f., Europe.

ē-vādō, 3, -vāsī, -vāsum, go forth, escape. **EVADE**.

ē-veniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventum, come forth, turn out, happen. **EVENT**. Cf. accidō and incidō.

ē-vertō, 3, -tī, -sum, overturn, overthrow, destroy.

ē-volō, 1, fly away.

ex or **ē**, prep. w. abl., out of, from.

exāminō, 1 [exāmen, test], weigh out, weigh.

excelsus, -a, -um, adj. [P. of excellō], elevated, lofty, high.

ex-cipiō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptum [capiō], take out, except; receive, welcome.

ex-clāmō, 1, cry out, exclaim. Cf. clāmitō.

ex-cūsō, 1 [causa], excuse.

ex-cutiō, 3, -cussi, -cussum [quatiō], shake out, strike off, drive away, cast out.

ex-eō, -īre, -iī, -itum, go out, come out. **EXIT**. Cf. ēgredior.

ex-erceō, 2 [arceō], keep busy, employ; train. **EXERCISE**.

exercitus, -ūs, m. [exerceō], (the thing trained), army.

exiguus, -a, -um, adj., scanty, small, slight.

expeditiō, -ōnis, f. [expediō], excursion, expedition.

ex-pellō, 3, -pulī, -pulsum, drive out or away, expel.

ex-pertor, 4, -pertus, make trial of, test. **EXPERT**.

ex-plicō, 1, -āvī, -ātum, and -uī, -itum, unfold, explain.

explōrātor, -ōris, m. [explōrō], a searcher out, explorer; spy, scout.

ex-plōrō, 1, search out, examine, explore; reconnoitre.

ex-pōnō, 3, -posuī, -positum, put or set out, expose; draw up, marshal.

ex-pūgnō, 1, take by storm, assault. Cf. oppūgnō.

ex-sistō, 3, -stitī, -stitum (stand forth), exist, appear.

ex-spectō, 1, await, wait for, expect.

ex-spirō, 1, breath out, breath one's last, expire.

ex-stinguō, 3, -nxi, -nctum (quench completely), extinguish; kill, destroy.

ex-terreō, 2, -uī, -itum, frighten, affright.

ex-timēscō, 3, -timuī, — [timeō], fear greatly.

extrā, prep. w. acc., without, outside of. Cf. intrā.

ex-turbō, 1, thrust out, drive away.

faber, -brī, m., worker, carpenter. **FABRIC**.

Fabius, -ī, m., Fabius, a famous Roman general.

Fabricius, -ī, m., Fabricius, a famous Roman general.

fābula, -ae, f. [for, speak], story, tale, fable.

facilis, -e, adj. [faciō], (that can be done), easy to do, easy. **FACILITY**.

facinus, -oris, n. [faciō], (the thing done), deed; crime. Cf. scelus.

faciō, 3, fēcī, factum, do, make.

fāgus, -ī, F., *beech-tree*. (11. 4.)
Falisci, -ōrum, M., the *Faliscans*,
a people of Etruria.
falsō, adv. [falsus], *falsely*.
falsus, -a, -um, adj. [fallō, *deceive*],
deceptive, false.
fāma, -ae, F. [for, *speak*], *rumor*;
fame, renown.
famēs, -is, F., *hunger, famine*.
fās, N., indecl. [for, *speak*], *divine*
law; often translated as adj.,
right, lawful.
fascis, -is, M., *bundle*.
fatigō, 1, *tire out, weary*. FATIGUE.
fātum, -ī, N. [for, *speak*], (*that which*
is spoken), *fate, destiny*.
faveō, 2, fāvī, fautum, *be favorable*
to, favor, befriend; w. dat.
febris, -is, F. [ferveō, *be hot*], *fever*.
Februārius, -ī, M., *February*. Often
as adj.
feliciter, adv. [fēlix], *luckily, for-*
unately.
fēlix, -icis, adj., *lucky, fortunate*.
fera, -ae, F. [ferus], *wild animal,*
wild beast.
ferē, adv., *nearly, for the most part,*
almost, about. Cf. paene.
ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum, *bear, bring*;
ferunt, they say. (321.) Cf.
portō and vehō.
ferōx, -ōcis, adj. [ferus], *fierce,*
impetuous.
ferreus, -a, -um, adj. [ferrum], *of*
iron, iron.
ferrum, -ī, N., *iron*.
ferus, -a, -um, adj., *wild, savage,*
cruel.
fidēlis, -e, adj. [fidēs], *trusty, faith-*
ful. Cf. fidus.
fidēlīter, adv. [fidēlis], *faithfully*.
fidēs, -ēī, F. [fidō, *trust*], *trust, faith*.
fidus, -a, -um, adj. [fidō, *trust*],
trusty, faithful.

filia, -ae, F., *daughter*. (p. 8, note 1).
Cf. nāta.
filiolus, -ī, M. [diminutive of filius],
little son.
filius, -ī, M., *son*. (79.) FILIAL.
finiō, 4 [finis], *end, finish*. FINITE.
finis, -is, M., *end, boundary*.
finitimus, -a, -um, adj. [finis],
bordering on, neighboring.
fiō, fieri, factus (supplies pass. to
faciō), *be made, become*. (327.)
firmō, 1 [firmus], *make strong*.
firmus, -a, -um, adj. [firmō], *stead-*
fast, strong. FIRM.
flagrō, 1, *burn*.
flectō, 3, -xī, -xum, *bend, turn*.
fleō, 2, flēvī, flētum, *weep, cry*.
flō, 1, *blow*.
flōs, flōris, M., *flower*. FLORAL.
flūmen, -inis, N. [fluō], (*that which*
flows), *river, stream*. (172.)
fluō, 3, flūxī, flūxum, *flow*.
fluvius, -ī, M. [fluō], (*the flowing*
thing), *river, stream*. (172.)
follum, -ī, N., *leaf*. FOLIAGE.
fōns, fontis, M., *spring, fount, foun-*
tain.
fore, for futurum esse.
formidō, -inis, F., *fear, terror*.
forte, adv. [fors, *chance*], *perchance,*
perhaps, possibly.
fortis, -e, adj., *strong, brave, cour-*
ageous.
fortiter, adv. [fortis], *bravely,*
courageously.
fortitūdō, -inis, F. [fortis], *strength,*
bravery, endurance, fortitude.
fortūna, -ae, F. [fors, *chance*], *for-*
tune.
forum, -ī, N., *market-place; forum*.
frangō, 3, frēgi, fractum, *dash in*
pieces, break. FRACTION.
frāter, -tris, M., *brother*. FRATER-
NAL.

frētus, -a, -um, adj., *relying on, trusting to*; w. abl.

frigidus, -a, -um, adj. [frigeō, *freeze*], *cold, frigid*.

frondōsus, -a, -um, adj. [frōns], *covered with leaves, leafy*.

frōns, frondis, f., *leaf, foliage; garland of leaves*.

frōns, -tis, f., *brow, forehead*.
FRONT.

fructus, -ūs, m. [fruor], *fruit*. Cf. frūmentum.

frūmentārius, -a, -um, adj. [frūmentum], *pertaining to grain; rēs frūmentāria, grain-supply*.

frūmentum, -ī, n. [fruor], *corn, grain*. Cf. fructus.

fruor, 3, fructus, *enjoy*; w. abl. (304.)

frūstrā, adv., *in vain*.

(frūx), frūgis, f. (oftener plur.; gen. frūgum), [fruor], *fruit of the earth, fruits*. Cf. fructus.

fuga, -ae, f. [fugiō, *flee*], *flight*.

fugiō, 3, fugi, — [fugō, *fuga*], *run away*. FUGITIVE.

fugō, 1 [fugiō, *fuga*], *put to flight, chase, drive*.

fungor, 3, fūctus, *perform, discharge*; w. abl. (304.) FUNCTION.

Gājus, gen. Gāi (also written Cāius), m., *Caius, a Roman first name*.

Galba, -ae, m., *Galba*.

Gallia, -ae, f., *Gaul*.

Gallicus, -a, -um, adj. [Gallus], *belonging to the Gauls, Gallic*.

gallina, -ae, f. [gallus, *cock*], *hen*.

Gallus, -ī, m., *a Gaul*.

gaudeō, 2, gāvīsus [gaudium], *be glad, rejoice*. (p. 177, note 2.)

gaudium, -ī, n. [gaudeō], *joy, delight*.

gener, -erī, m., *son-in-law*.

gēns, gentis, f., *clan, family*. GENTEL.

genū, -ūs, n., *knee*. (245.)

genus, -eris, n., *birth, race; kind, nature*. GENDER.

Germānus, -a, -um, adj., *German*; noun, a *German*.

gerō, 3, gessī, gestum, *bear, carry; wage, manage, do*.

gladiātor, -ōris, m. [gladius], (*swordsmen*), *gladiator*.

gladius, -ī, m., *sword*.

glōria, -ae, f., *glory, fame, renown*.

gracilis, -e, adj., *slender*. (207.)

gradus, -ūs, m., *step*. (245.) GRADE.

Graecō, adv. [Graecus], *in Greek*.

Graecia, -ae, f., *Greece*.

Graecus, -a, -um, adj., *Grecian, Greek*; noun, a *Greek*.

grāmen, -inis, n., *grass*.

grānum, -ī, n., *grain, seed*.

grātulor, 1 [grātus], *congratulate*; w. dat.

grātus, -a, -um, adj., *acceptable, pleasing*. GRATEFUL.

gravis, -e, adj., *heavy, serious*. GRAVE.

graviter, adv. [gravis], *heavily, seriously*.

gremium, -ī, n., *lap, bosom*.

grex, gregis, m., *flock, herd*.

gustō, 1, *taste, eat*.

habeō, 2, *have, hold*.

habitō, 1 [frequentative of habeō], *inhabit; dwell, live*. (194.)

Hannibal, -alis, m., *Hannibal, a famous Carthaginian general*.

Hasdrubal, -alis, m., *Hasdrubal, a Carthaginian general, brother of Hannibal*.

hasta, -ae, f., *spear*.

hauriō, 4, *hausi*, *haustum*, *draw* (water), *drain*. EXHAUST.

Hector, -oris, m., *Hector*, chief of the Trojan warriors.

Henna, -ae, f., *Henna*, a city of Sicily.

heri, adv., *yesterday*.

hic, *haec*, *hōc*, dem. pron., *this*, *this of mine*; abl., *hōc*, *on this account*; as pers. pron., *he*, *she*, *it*. (275.)

hiems (*hiemps*), *hiemis*, f., *winter*; *storm*.

hinc, adv. [*hic*], *from this place*, *hence*.

Hispania, -ae, f., *Spain*.

Hispanus, -i, m., *a Spaniard*.

historia, -ae, f., *history*.

hodiē, adv. [*hōc*, *diē*], *to-day*.

Homērus, -i, m., *Homer*, the earliest and greatest Greek poet.

homo, -inis, m. and f. (*human being*), *man*. (138.)

honestās, -ātis, f. [*honestus*], *honor*, *integrity*, *honesty*.

honōrificē, adv., *honorably*.

honor, -ōris, m., *honor*.

honōrō, 1 [*honor*], *honor*, *respect*.

hōra, -ae, f., *hour*.

Horātius, -i, m., *Horatius*, *Horace*.

horridus, -a, -um, adj. [*horreō*, *shudder at*], *frightful*, *rough*, *wild*.

HORRID.

hortor, 1, *urge*, *exhort*, *encourage*.

hortus, -i, m., *garden*.

hospes, -itis, m. and f., *host*, *guest*, *guest-friend*. HOSPITAL.

hostis, -is, m. and f., *enemy*. (149, 172.) HOSTILE.

hūc, adv. [for old form *hōc*], *to this place*, *hither*.

hūmānus, -a, -um, adj. [*homo*], *human*; *cultivated*, *refined*.

humilis, -e, adj. [*humus*, *ground*], (*pertaining to humus*), *low*, *lowly*, *humble*, *poor*. (207.)

ibi, adv. [*is*], *in that place*, *there*.

Īcarus, -i, *Icarus*, son of *Dædalus*.

idem, *eadem*, *idem*, determ. pron. [*is*], *same*. (270.)

idōneus, -a, -um, adj., *fit*, *suitable*, *proper*.

Īdūs, -uum, f. plur., *the Ides* (of the month). The thirteenth, except in March, May, July, and October; in those months the fifteenth. (244. 1.)

igitur, conj. (seldom the first word), *therefore*, *then*. Cf. *ergō* and *itaque*.

ignāvia, -ae, f. [*ignāvus*], *laziness*, *idleness*, *cowardice*.

ignāvus, -a, -um, adj. [*in*, *not*, *gnāvus*, *busy*], *lazy*, *idle*, *cowardly*.

ignis, -is, m., *fire*. (149.)

ignōrō, 1 [*ignārus*, *ignorant*], *not know*, *be ignorant of*.

ille, -a, -ud, demon. pron., *that* (*yonder*); as pers. pron., *he*, *she*, *it*. (275.)

illūc, adv. [*ille*], *to that place*, *thither*, *there*.

imāgō, -inis, f., *image*, *likeness*, *picture*.

imitor, 1, *imitate*.

immānis, -e, adj., *huge*, *immense*, *monstrous*. Cf. *māgnus*.

impediō, 4 [*in*, *pēs*], (*entangle the feet*), *impede*, *hinder*, *prevent*.

im-pellō, 3, -pulī, -pulsum [*in*], *urge on*, *impel*, *prompt*.

imperātor, -ōris, m. [*imperō*], *commander*, *general*. EMPEROR.

imperium, -i, n. [*imperō*], *command*, *authority*, *power*. EMPIRE.

imperō, 1 [imperium], *order, command*; w. dat.

impetrō, 1, *accomplish; gain, procure, obtain*. Cf. adipiscor.

impetus, -ūs, m. [impetō, rush upon], *attack, onset*. IMPETUOUS.

im-pleō, 2, -ēvi, -ētum [in], *fill up, fill full, fill*. Cf. compleō.

im-plōrō, 1 [in], *cry out to, beseech, implore*.

im-pōnō, 3, -posuī, -positum [in], *put or place upon*.

improbus, -a, -um, adj. [in, not, probus, good], *bad, wicked*. Cf. malus.

im-prō-visō, adv. [videō], *unexpectedly*.

im-pudēs, -entis, adj. [in], *shameless, impudent*.

in, prep. w. acc. *into, to, against, for*; w. abl., *in, on*.

in, prefix, in composition with nouns, adjectives, and participles, often having negative sense. Cf. Eng. *un-*, *in-*, *not*.

inānis, -e, adj., *empty, useless*.

in-cautus, -a, -um, adj., *incautious, heedless*.

in-certus, -a, -um, adj., *uncertain*.

in-cidō, 3, -cidī, -cāsum [cadō], *fall into; happen, befall*. Cf. accidō and eveniō.

in-cipiō, 3, -cēpi, -ceptum [capiō], *(take in hand), begin*. Cf. ordior.

in-cōgnitus, -a, -um, adj., *unknown*.

incola, -ae, m. and f. [incolō], *inhabitant*.

in-colō, 3, -uī, — [incola], *dwell in, inhabit, live, dwell*. Cf. habitō and vivō.

incolumis, -e, adj., *unharméd, safe*.

inde, adv. [is], *thence*.

indiciū, -ī, n., *discovery, disclosure*.

in-eō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *go in, enter; begin*. (327.)

inferi, -ōrum, m. (inferus, below), *inhabitants of the lower world, the dead*. INFERNAL.

in-ferō, inferre, intulī, illātum (inl) (bear in or against), *cause; bellum inferre, make war upon*; w. dat. (321.)

infestus, -a, -um, adj., *hostile, troublesome, dangerous*. INFEST.

in-ficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectum [faciō], *stain, color*.

in-finitus, -a, -um, adj. [finis], *boundless, unlimited, infinite, vast*.

in-flectō, 3, -xi, -xum, *bend; change, alter*. INFLECT.

in-gredior, 3, -gressus [gradior, step], *enter*.

in-hiō, 1, *gape at, long for*.

in-imicus, -a, -um, adj. [amīcus], *unfriendly, hostile; noun, enemy*. (172.) INIMICAL.

initium, -ī, n. [ineō], *beginning*. INITIAL.

injūria, -ae, f. [in, jūs], *injustice, injury, wrong*.

injūstē, adv. [injūstus], *unjustly*.

inopia, -ae, f. [inops, without resources], *want, poverty*.

inquam, defective verb, *say; inquit (placed after one or more quoted words), said he*.

in-stituō, 3, -uī, -ūtum [statuō, place], *fix, determine, undertake*. INSTITUTE.

instrūctus, -a, -um [P. of instruō], *furnished, equipped*.

in-struō, 3, -struxī, -strūctum [struō, build], *build up, instruct, teach*.

insula, -ae, f., *island*. PENINSULA.

in-sum, -esse, -fui, —, *be in, among; w. dat. and in w. abl.*

intel-legō, 3, -lēxi, -lēctum [inter],
see into; understand. INTELLECT.

inter, prep. w. acc., *between, among, amid*.

inter-eō, -ire, -iī, -itum, *perish*.

inter-dum, adv., *sometimes*.

inter-ficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectum [faciō], *kill, put to death*. Cf. necō and occidō.

interior, -us, adj. [no positive], *inner, interior*.

inter-pellō, 1, *interrupt; entreat, importune*.

inter-rogō, 1, *ask, inquire, question*. (382.) INTERROGATION.

inter-sum, -esse, fui, —, *be present at or among; w. dat.* Cf. adsum.

intrā, prep. w. acc., *within*. Cf. extrā.

in-tueor, 2, *look towards, at, or upon*. INTUITION.

intus, adv. [in], *within, inside*.

in-veniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventum, *come upon, find, meet with, discover*. INVENT. Cf. reperio.

in-vicem, adv., *by turns, in turn, alternately*.

in-victus, -a, -um, adj., *unconquerable, invincible*.

invitō, 1, *invite*.

invitus, -a, -um, adj., *unwilling, reluctant*.

in-vocō, 1, *call upon, invoke*.

iō, interj., *ah! oh!*

ipse, -a, -um, intens. pron., *self, very*. (270.)

ira, -ae, f., *anger, wrath; ire*.

ir-rideō, 2, -risī, -risum [in], *laugh at, ridicule; jest, mock*.

is, ea, id, determ. pron., *that; as pers. pron., he, she, it*. (270.)

iste, -a, -ud, demon. pron., *that (of yours)*. (275.)

ita, adv., *so, thus*. Cf. sic.

Italia, -ae, f., *Italy*.

Italus, -a, -um, adj., *Italian*.

ita-que, conj., *and so, therefore*. Cf. ergō and igitur.

item, adv. [ita], *likewise, also*. ITEM.

iter, itineris, n. [eō], *way, road, march*. (262.) ITINERANT.

iterum, adv., *a second time, again*. ITERATION.

Ithaca, -ae, f., *Ithaca, an island in the Ionian Sea*.

Itius, m., *Itius, a port in Gaul*.

jaceō, 2, -uī, — [jaciō], *(be thrown), lie*.

jaciō, 3, jēcī, jactum [jaceō], *throw, cast, hurl, fling*.

jam, adv., *already, now, at last*. Cf. nunc.

jamjam, adv., *already; jamjam ventūrus, on the point of coming*.

jānuā, -ae, f. [Jānus], *door*. Cf. porta.

Jānus, -ī, m. [jānuā], *Janus, the two-faced god*.

jējūnium, -ī, n. [jējūnus], *fast, hunger*.

jējūnus, -a, -um [jejūnium], *fasting, hungry, without food*.

jocus, -ī, m. (plur. joci and joca), *joke, jest; per jocum, in jest, for a joke*.

Jōhanniculus, -ī, m., *little John, Johnny, Jack*.

jubeō, 2, jūssī, jūssum, *bid, order, command*. Cf. imperō.

jūcundus, -a, -um, adj., *pleasant, agreeable*.

jūdex, -icis, m. [jūdicō], *judge*. (105.)

jūdicium, -ī, n. [jūdicō], *judgment, opinion*.

jūdicō, 1 [jūdex], *judge*. (429.)
Jūlius, -ī, *m.*, *Julius*, a Roman family name.

Jūppiter, Jovis, *m.*, *Jupiter*, the supreme deity of the Romans. (262.)

jūrō, 1 [jūs], *swear, take an oath*.

jūs, jūris, *n.*, *right, justice*. (140.)
 Cf. fās.

jūssus, -ūs, *m.* [jubeō], *command, order*.

jūstē, *adv.* [jūstus], *rightly, justly*.

juvenis, -is, *m.* and *f.*, *youth, young person*. Cf. adulēscēns.

juventās, -ūtis, *f.* [juvenis], *the season of youth, youth*.

Lablēnus, -ī, *m.*, *Labienus*, a lieutenant of Caesar's.

labor, *m.*, -ōris, *labor*.

labōrō, 1 [labor], *work, toil*.

labrum, -ī, *n.*, *lip*.

lac, lactis, *n.*, *milk*. LACTEAL.

Lacedaemoni, -ōrum, *m.*, the *Lacedaemonians*.

lacrima, -ae, *f.*, *tear*. LACRYMOSE.

lacus, -ūs, *m.*, *lake, pond*.

Laevinus, -ī, *m.*, *Laevinus*, a Roman consul.

lapis, -idis, *m.*, *stone*. LAPIDARY.

Latīnē, *adv.* [Latinus], *in Latin*.

Latinus, -a, -um, *adj.* [Latium], *Latin*; noun, a *Latin*.

lātrō, 1, *bark, bark at*.

latrō, -ōnis, *m.*, *robber*.

lātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *broad, wide*.

LATITUDE.

latus, -eris, *n.*, *side*. LATERAL.

laudō, 1 [laus], *praise, laud*.

laus, laudis, *f.* [laudō], *praise, glory, fame*.

lēgātus, -ī, *m.* [lēgō, depute], *ambassador, lieutenant*. LEGATE.

legiō, -ōnis, *f.* [legō], (*a gathering*), *legion*.

legō, 3, lēgī, lēctum, *gather; select; read*.

lēnis, -e, *adj.*, *soft, smooth, gentle*.

leō, -ōnis, *m.*, *lion*. (134.)

lepus, -oris, *m.*, *hare*.

levis, -e, *adj.* [levō], *light*. (150.)

levō, 1 [levis], *lift up, raise, lighten*.

lēx, lēgis, *f.*, *law*. LEGAL.

libenter, *adv.* [libet, it pleases], *willingly, gladly*; libenter videō, *I am glad to see*.

liber, -bri, *m.*, *book*.

liber, -era, -erum, *adj.*, *free*. LIBERAL.

Līber, -erī, *m.*, *Bacchus, god of wine*.

liberō, *adv.* [liber], *freely, fearlessly*.

liberī, -ōrum, *m.* [liber], *children*. (80.)

liberō, 1 [liber], *set free, free, liberate*; *w. abl.*

libertās, -ātis, *f.* [liber], *freedom, liberty*.

licet, 2, licuit or licitum est, *impers.*, *it is permitted, (one) may*.

ligneus, -a, -um, *adj.* [lignum], *of wood, wooden*.

lignum, -ī, *n.*, *wood*; plur., *sticks of wood*.

ligō, -ōnis, *m.*, *mattock, hoe*.

līlīum, -ī, *n.*, *lily*.

lingua, -ae, *f.*, *tongue, language*.

littera, -ae, *f.*, *letter (of the alphabet)*; plur., *letter, epistle; literature*.

litus, -oris, *n.*, *shore, beach, bank*.

locus, -ī, *m.* (plur., loci and loca), *place, position, spot*. LOCAL.

longē, *adv.* [longus], *far off; widely, greatly, much, by much*.

longus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *long*. LONGITUDE.

loquor, 3, locūtus, *speak, talk*.

luctus, -ūs, m. [lūgeō], *mourning, lamentation.*

lūcus, -ī, m. [lūceō, *shine*], (*open place in a wood*), *wood, grove.*

lūdō, 3, lūsi, lūsum [lūdus], *play.*
INTERLUDE.

lūdus, -ī, m. [lūdō], *game, play.*

lūgeō, 2, lūxi, —, *mourn, lament.*

lūmen, -inis, n. [lūceō, lūx], *light.*

LUMINOUS.

lūna, -ae, f. [lūceō, lūx], *moon.*

LUNA.

lupus, -ī, m., *wolf.*

lusciniā, -ae, f., *nightingale.*

lūx, lūcis, f. [lūceō, *shine*], *light, daylight.*

M., abbreviation of *Marcus*, a Roman first name.

macte, adj. [voc. of mactus], *be honored, be blessed; hail! well done!*

maculō, 1, stain.

magis, adv. [māg(nus)], *more.*

magister, -tri, m. [māg(nus)], *master, teacher.* Cf. *praeceptor.*

magistrātus, -ūs, m. [magister], (*the office of a magister*), *magistracy, magistrate.*

māgnificus, -a, -um, adj. [māgnus, faciō], *splendid, magnificent.*

māgnitūdō, -inis, f. [māgnus], *greatness, size, magnitude.*

māgnus, -a, -um, adj. (comp. *māior*, superl. *māximus*), *great, large.*

māior, -us, comp. of *māgnus.*
MAJOR.

male, adv. [malus], *badly, ill.* (219.)

mālō, mälle, mālui, — [magis, volō], *be more willing, prefer, would rather.* (316.)

malum, -ī, n., *bad thing, evil.*

mālum, -ī, n., *apple.*

malus, -a, -um, adj. (comp. *pēior*, sup. *pessimus*), *bad, evil; baleful.* (208.) Cf. *improbus.*

māne, adv., *in the morning.*

maneō, 2, mānsi, mānsum, *stay, remain, await.*

mānēs, -ium, m., *departed spirits, souls.*

Manlius, -ī, m., *Manlius*, a Roman.

manus, -ūs, f., *hand; force, band.*

(244, 1.) MANUAL.

Mārcellus, -ī, m., *Marcellus*, a Roman general.

mare, -is, n., *sea.* (149.) MARINE.

maritimus, -a, -um, adj. [mare], *belonging to the sea, bordering on the sea, maritime.*

Marius (C.), -ī, m., *Gājus Marius*, a famous Roman general.

Mārtius, -ī, m. [Mārs], *March.* Often as adj.

massa, -ae, f., *mass.*

māter, -tris, f., *mother.* MATERNAL.

māteria, -ae, f. [māter], (*mother-stuff*), *materials, timber.*

mātrōna, -ae, f. [māter], *matron, wife, lady.*

mātūrō, 1 [mātūrus, ripe], *hasten.*

māximē, adv. [māximus], *most, especially, greatly.* (219.)

māximus, -a, -um, superl. of *māgnus.* (208.)

medicus, -ī, m. [medeor, cure], *physician.* MEDICINE.

mediterrāneus, -a, -um, adj. [medius, terra], *midland, inland.*

MEDITERRANEAN.

medius, -a, -um, adj., *middle; often to be translated midst.*

Meldi, -ōrum, m., *the Meldi*, a people of Gaul.

melior, -us, comp. of *bonus.* (208.)

mellitus, -a, -um, adj. [mel, *honey*], *honey-sweet, darling*.

memor, -oris, adj., *mindful*. (150.)

MEMORABLE.

memoria, -ae, f. [memor], *memory*.

mendācium, -ī, n. [mendāx], *lying, falsehood*.

mendāx, -ācis, adj., [mentior], *lying, deceitful*.

mēns, mentis, f., *mind, purpose*. (273.) **MENTAL**.

mēnsa, -ae, f., *table*.

mēnsis, -is, m., *month*.

mentior, 4 [mendāx], *lie, deceive*.

Mercurius, -ī, m., *Mercury, messenger of the gods*. (79.)

mereō, } 2, *be worthy of, deserve*,
mereor, } *merit*.

meridiānus, -a, -um, adj. [merīdies], *of or belonging to midday, noon; meridian*.

Metellus, -ī, m., *Metellus, a Roman general*.

metuō, 3, -ui, -ūtum [metus], *fear*.
Cf. timeō.

metus, -ūs, m. [metuō], *fear, dread*.
Cf. timor.

meus, -a, -um, poss. pron. (voc. sing. mas. mī), *my, mine*.

migrō, 1, *migrate*.

miles, -itis, m., *soldier*. (105.) **MILITARY**.

mille, num. adj., indecl. in sing.; in plur. milia, -ium, *thousand*. (311, 6.)

Miltiadēs, -is, m., *Miltiades, a Greek general*.

Minerva, -ae, f., *Minerva, goddess of wisdom*.

minimē, adv. [minimus], *least; no, by no means, far from it*.

minister, -tri, m. [minus], (*an inferior*), *servant*. (66.) **MINISTER**.
Cf. magister.

minor, 1 [minae, *threats*], *threaten*.

minor, -us, comp. of parvus.

minus, adv. [minor], *less*.

mirābilis, -e, adj. [miror, *wonder at*], *to be wondered at; wonderful, extraordinary*.

misellus, -a, -um, adj. [diminutive of miser], *poor little*.

miser, -era, -erum, adj., *wretched, unhappy, miserable*.

miseret, 2, -itum est, impers. [miser], *it makes miserable, it excites pity, (one) pities; nōs miseret, we pity*. (415.)

miseria, -ae, f. [miser], *wretchedness, misery*.

Mithridatēs, -is, m., *Mithridates, king of Pontus*.

mittō, 3, misi, missum, *send*. **MIS- SION**.

modestia, -ae, f. [modestus], *modesty*.

modius, -ī, m. [modus], *measure; peck*.

modo, adv. [modus], *only; modo . . . modo, now . . . now*.

molestus, -a, -um, adj. [mōlēs, *pile*], *troublesome*. **MOLEST**.

mollīō, 4 [mollis], *soften*. **MOL- LIFY**.

moneō, 2, -uī, -itum, *remind, advise, warn*. **MONITOR**.

mōns, montis, m., *mountain, hill*.
Cf. collis.

mōnstrō, 1 [moneō], *show, point out*. **DEMONSTRATE**.

monumentum, -ī, n. [moneō], (*that which reminds*), *memorial, monument*.

mora, -ae, f., *delay*.

Morinī, -ōrum, m., *the Morini, a people of Gaul*.

morior, 3, mortuus [mors], (*fut. part. moritūrus*), *die*.

mōrōsus, -a, -um, adj. [mōs], *fretful, cross; morose*.

mortālis, -e, adj. [mors], (*liable to death*), *mortal*.

mortuus, -a, -um, adj. [P. of morior], *dead*.

mors, mortis, f. [morio], *death*.

mōs, mōris, m., *manner, habit, custom*. (140.) MORAL.

mōtus, -ūs, m. [movēō], *motion, movement; tumult, disturbance*.

moveō, 2, mōvī, mōtum, *move*.

mox, adv., *soon, presently*.

muller, -eris, f., *woman*.

multitūdō, -inis, f. [multus], *multitude*.

multum, adv. [multus], *much*.

multus, -a, -um, adj., comp. plūs, superl. plūrimus, *much, many*.

mundus, -i, m., *world, universe*. Cf. orbis terrārum.

mūnīō, 4 [moenia, *fortifications*], *fortify, defend*.

mūnitīō, -ōnis, f. [mūniō], *fortification*. MUNITION.

mūrus, -i, m., *wall*.

mūtō, 1, *change, alter*. MUTATION.

nam, conj., *for*. Cf. enim.

nanciscor, 3, nactus and nactus, *get, obtain; find, meet with*.

narrō, 1, tell, relate, report, *narrate*.

nāscor, 3, nātus, *be born; be found*.

Nāsica, -ae, m., *Nasica, surname of one of the Scipios*.

nāta, -ae, f. [P. of nāscor], *daughter*. Cf. filia.

nātūra, -ae, f. [nāscor], *nature*.

nauta, -ae, m. [for nāvita; nāvis], *sailor*.

nāvicula, -ae, f. [diminutive of nāvis], *little vessel, boat*. Cf. cymba.

nāvigātiō, -ōnis, f. [nāvigō], *a sailing; navigation*.

nāvigō, 1 [nāvis, agō], *sail, set sail*.

nāvis, -is, f., *ship*. (154.) NAVAL.

nē, conj., *that not, lest*; w. hortatory subjunctive, *not*.

ne, interrog. adv., enclitic. (p. 10, n. 2.) Cf. nōne and num.

necessārius, -a, -um, adj. [necesse], *necessary*.

necessitās, -ātis, f. [necesse], *necessity, constraint*.

necō, 1, *kill, slay*. Cf. interficiō and occidō.

nectō, 3, nexui and nexi, nexum, *bind, weave*.

negō, 1 [nē, aiō, say], *say not, deny; refuse*.

nēmō, -inis, m. and f. [nē, homo], *no one*. For gen. and abl. use nullius, nullō.

Neptūnus, -i, m., *Neptune, god of the sea*.

nē-quāquam, adv., *by no means, not at all*.

ne-que or nec, and not; neque... neque, *neither... nor*.

ne-sciō, 4, *know not, be ignorant of*. neuter, -tra, -trum, adj., *neither (of two)*. (200.) NEUTRAL.

niger, -gra, -grum, adj., *black*. Cf. āter.

nihil, n., indecl., *nothing*.

nimium, adv., *too, too much*.

ni-si, conj., *if not, unless, except*.

nix, nivis, f., *snow*. (167, 2.)

nōbills, -e, adj. [nōscō], *well-known, famous; noble*.

noceō, 2, -ui, -itum, *do harm to, hurt, injure*; w. dat. NOXIOUS. Cf. obsum.

noctū, adv. [nox], *by night, in the night*.

nōlō, nōlle, nōlūi, —, [nē, volō],
be unwilling, will not, not wish.
(316.)

nōmen, -inis, n. [nōscō], (that by
which a thing is known), name.
NOMINAL.

nōminō, 1 [nōmen], name, call.

nōn, adv. [nē, ūnum], not.

nōn-ne, interrog. adv., expecting
an affirmative answer, not? Cf.
-ne and num.

nōn-nūllus, -a, -um, adj. (not none),
some.

nōnus, -a, -um, num. adj. [novem],
ninth.

noster, -tra, -trum, poss. pron.,
our, ours. Nostri, our men.

nōtus, -a, -um, adj. [P. of nōscō],
known.

novus, -a, -um, adj., new. NOV-
ELTY.

nox, noctis, f., night. (167. 2.)
NOCTURNAL.

nūbēs, -is, f., cloud. (149.)

nūllus, -a, -um, adj. [nē, ūllus],
not any, no, none. (200.) NUL-
LITY.

num, interrog. adv., expecting a
negative answer, whether. Cf.
nōnne and -ne.

Numa, -ae, m., Numa (Pompilius),
second king of Rome.

numerus, -ī, m., number.

nummus, -ī, m., piece of money,
coin.

nunc, adv., now. Cf. jam.

nunquam, adv. [nē, unquam],
never.

nūntiō, 1 [nūntius], announce,
report.

nūntius, -ī, m. [nūntiō], bearer of
news, messenger.

nusquam, adv. [nē, usquam], no-
where.

nūtriō, 4, feed, nourish, support.
Cf. alō.

ō, interj., O, Oh!

ob-eō, -īre, -iī, -itum, go to, reach,
meet.

ob-ligō, 1 [ligō, bind], bind, oblige,
put under obligation.

obliviscor, 4, oblitus, forget.

ob-ruō, 3, -iī, -utum, overwhelm,
cover, bury.

obses, -sidis, m. and f. [ob, sedeō],
(one who sits or remains as a
pledge), hostage.

ob-sideō, 2, -sēdi, -sēssum [sedeō],
(sit against), blockade, besiege.
Cf. oppugnō.

ob-sisto, 3, -stiti, -stitum, oppose,
withstand, obstruct; w. dat.

ob-sum, -esse, -fui, —, be against,
opposed to; injure; w. dat. Cf.
noceō.

ob-temperō, 1, comply with, yield
to; w. dat.

ob-viam, adv., in the way, towards;
with verb of motion, meet; w. dat.

occāsus, -ūs, m. [occidō], (a sink-
ing), setting.

occidō, 3, -cidi, -cāsum [ob, cadō],
fall down, fall.

occidō, 3, -cidi, -cīsum [ob, caedō,
cut], cut down, kill. Cf. necō and
interficiō.

occupō, 1 [ob, capiō], take posses-
sion of, seize; occupy. Cf. potior.

oc-currō, 3, -curri, -cursum [ob],
run to meet; meet, fall in with.
OCCUR.

ōceanus, -ī, m., ocean.

ocellus, -ī, m. [diminutive of ocu-
lus], little eye.

octāvus, -a, -um, num. adj. [octō],
eighth.

octō, num. adj., indecl., eight.

oculus, -ī, *m.*, *eye*. **OCULAR.**
of-ferō, *offere*, *obtuli*, *oblātum* [ob], (*bring before*), *present*, *offer*. (321.)
officium, -ī, *n.* [opus, faciō], *service*, *duty*, *office*.
olim, *adv.* [olle, old form of ille], (*at that time*); *formerly*, *once*; *at some time or other*; *hereafter*. Cf. *aliquandō* and *quondam*.
omnis, -e, *adj.*, *whole*, *all*, *every*. Cf. *tōtus*.
onus, -eris, *n.*, *load*, *burden*. **ONEROUS.**
opera, -ae, *f.* [opus], *labor*, *care*, *attention*; *operam dare*, *try*; *operā*, *on account of*. **OPERATE.**
oportet, 2, -uit, *impers.* [opus], *it is necessary*, *it behooves*; (*one*) *must* or *ought*.
oppidānus, -a, -um, *adj.* [oppidum], *of a town*; *noun*, *townsman*.
oppidum, -ī, *n.*, *town*.
op-pleō, 2, -ēvī, -ētum [ob], *fill up*; *cover*.
opportūnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *fit*, *convenient*, *suitable*; *opportune*.
op-pūgnō, 1 [ob], *attack*, *assault*, *besiege*. Cf. *expūgnō* and *obsideō*.
[ops], *opis*, *f.*, *aid*, *assistance*; *plur.*, *power*, *strength*, *resources*.
optimē, *adv.* [optimus], *most excellently*, *best*. (219.)
optō, 1, *wish*, *desire*, *long for*. Cf. *cupiō* and *dēsiderō*.
opus, -eris, *n.*, *work*, *labor* (140); *as indecl. noun*, *need*, *necessity*; *opus est*, *it is necessary*.
orāculum, -ī, *n.* [orō], *oracle*.
orātīō, -ōnis, *f.* [orō], *prayer*, *plea*; *speech*, *oration*.
orātor, -ōris, *m.* [orō], *orator*, *ambassador*.
orbis, -is, *m.*, *circle*, *orb*; *orbis ter-*

rārūm, *earth*, *world*. Cf. *mundus*.
orbis, -a, -um, *adj.*, *bereaved*, *childless*.
Orcus, -ī, *m.*, *Orcus*, *the lower world*; also *Pluto*, *the god of the lower world*.
ordior, 4, *orsus*, *begin*, *undertake*. Cf. *incipiō*.
ordō, -inis, *m.*, *row*, *rank*; *order*, *arrangement*.
oriēns, -entis, *m.* [P. of orior], *rising*; *east*.
orior, 4, *ortus* (*pres. ind. of conj.* 3, *orēris*, *oritur*; *imp. subj.* *orirer* or *orirer*. P. *oritūrus*), *rise*, *appear*; *begin*.
ōrnāmentum, -ī, *n.* [ōrnō], (*that which adorns*), *ornament*, *jewel*.
ōrnō, 1, *adorn*, *ornament*.
orō, 1 [ōs], *pray*, *beg*. Cf. *petō* and *rogō*.
ōs, *ōris*, *n.*, *mouth*, *face*. **ORAL.**
os-tendō, 3, -di, -ēsum [ob(s)], (*stretch out before*), *show*, *display*.
ostium, -ī, *n.* [ōs], *entrance*, *door*.
ovis, -is, *f.*, *sheep*.
ōvum, -ī, *n.*, *egg*. **OVAL.**
pābulum, -ī, *n.* [pāscō], *food*, *fodder*. Cf. *cibus*.
paene, *adv.*, *nearly*, *almost*. Cf. *ferē*.
paenitentia, -ae, *f.* [paeniteō], *repentance*, *penitence*. **PENITENTIARY.**
palūs, -ūdis, *f.*, *swamp*, *marsh*.
pār, *paris*, *adj.*, *equal*.
parātus, -a, -um, *adj.* [P. of parō], *ready*, *prepared*.
parcō, 3, *perperci* (*parsi*), —, *spare*; *w. dat.*
parēns, -entis, *m.* and *f.*, *parent*. (167. 1.)

pāreō, 2, -uī, —, (*come forth, appear*), be obedient to, obey; w. dat.
pariō, 3, peperī, paritum and partum, bring forth, lay.
pariter, adv. [pār], equally.
parō, 1, make ready, prepare, get.
pars, partis, f., part, piece, portion, share.
partior, 4 [pars], divide; part, share.
Parus, -i, f., *Paros*, an island in the *Ægean Sea*. (11. 4.)
parvus, -a, -um, adj. (comp. minor, superl. minimus), small, little.
pāscō, 3, pāvī, pāstum, feed, tend; pasture.
passer, -eris, m., sparrow.
passus, -ūs, m. [pateō], (*a stretching out of the feet in walking*), step, pace.
pāstor, -ōris, m. [pāscō], feeder, keeper; shepherd. (134.) **PASTOR**.
pateō, 2, -uī, —, lie open, be open. P. patēns, open.
pater, -tris, m., father. (134.) **PATERNAL**.
patienter, adv. [patiēns], *patiently*, with patience.
patior, 3, passus, bear, suffer, endure. **PASSION**.
patria, -ae, f. [patrius, pater; sc. terra], fatherland, native land, country. **EXPATRIATE**.
paucus, -a, -um, adj. (generally plur.), few, little. **PAUCITY**.
paulō, adv. [paulus], by a little, little.
paulus, -a, -um, adj., little.
Paullus, -i, m., surname of *Æmilius*.
pauper, -eris, adj., poor. (167. 3.)
pāx, pācis, f. (no gen. plur.), peace. **PACIFY**.
peccātum, -i, n. [peccō], mistake, fault, sin.

peccō, 1, make a mistake, commit a fault, sin.
pectus, -oris, n., breast.
pecus, -oris, n., cattle, herd.
pedes, -itis, m. [pēs], foot-soldier.
pējor, -us, comp. of malus. (208.)
pellis, -is, f., skin, hide. **PELT**.
pēnsium, -i, n. [P. of pendō], (*what is weighed out, e.g. wool, as a task for spinning*), task; lesson, exercise.
per, prep. w. acc., through, by, by means of, on account of.
pēra, -ae, f., bag, wallet.
per-agrō, 1 [ager], wander through, pass over, traverse.
per-dō, 3, -didi, -ditum, destroy; lose. Cf. amittō.
per-dūcō, 3, -dūxī, -ductum, lead or bring through.
per-eō, -ire, -iī, —, perish, be ruined. (327.)
per-fodiō, 3, -fodi, -fossam, dig through, pierce, stab.
per-fringō, 3, -frēgī, -fractum, [frangō], break through, break.
per-fugiō, 3, -fūgī, —, flee (for refuge).
pergō, 3, perrēxī, perrēctum [per, regō], go on, continue.
periculum, -i, n. [perior, try], trial, attempt; risk, danger, peril.
peritus, -a, -um, adj. [P. of perior, try], (*having tried*), skilful.
per-mittō, 3, -misi, -missum, allow, grant, suffer, permit. Cf. sinō.
per-paucus, -a, -um, adj. (generally plur.), very few.
Persae, -ārum, m., the Persians.
per-sequor, 3, -cūtus, follow persistently, follow up.
per-spiciō, 3, -spexī, -spectum, [speciō], see through, see into; perceive, observe. **PERSPECTIVE**.

per-stō, 1, -stiti, -stātum, *stand fast, persevere, persist.*

per-terreō, 2, -uī, -itum, *thoroughly frighten.*

pertinācia, -ae, f. [pertināx], *perseverance; obstinacy.* PERTINACITY.

per-veniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventum (*come through to the end*), *arrive.* Cf. adveniō.

pēs, pedis, m., *foot.* (105.) PEDAL.

petō, 3, -ivī or -iī, -itum, *seek, demand, beg.* PETITION. Cf. orō and rogō.

Philotimus, -ī, m., *Philotimus.*

piger, -gra, -grum, adj., *slow, lazy, indolent.*

piget, 2, -uit or -itum est, *impersonal, it disgusts, (one) is disgusted.*

pigritia, -ae, f. [piger], *laziness, sloth, indolence.*

pīlum, -ī, n., *javelin.*

pīpiō, 1, *chirp.*

placeō, 2, -uī, -itum [placidus], *please; w. dat.*

placidē, adv. [placidus], *softly, gently, quietly.* PLACIDLY.

placidus, -a, -um, adj. [placeō], *gentle, quiet, calm.* PLACID.

plānitīēs, -ēī, f. [plānus, even, level], (*a flatness*), *level ground, plain.*

plānus, -a, -um, adj. [plānitīēs], *even, flat, level, plain.*

Plataeēnsēs, -ium, m., *the Plataeans, inhabitants of Plataea.*

plēbs, plēbis, f., *the common people, multitude.* PLEBEIAN.

plēnus, -a, -um, adj. [plēō, fill], *full.*

plērusque, -aque, -umque, adj. (generally plur.), *very many, most, the greater part.*

plumbum, -ī, n., *lead; plumbum album, tin.*

plūs, plūris, adj., comp. of multus. (208.)

Plūtō, -ōnis, *Pluto, m., god of the lower world.*

pōculum, -ī, n., *cup, bowl.*

poēma, -atis, n., *poem.*

poena, -ae, f. [pūniō], *quit-money, fine, punishment.* PENAL.

Poenī, -ōrum, m., *the Carthaginians.* **Poeniceus**, -a, -um, adj. [Poenī], *Carthaginian.* See Pūnicus.

poēta, -ae, m., *poet.*

polliceor, 2, *promise.* Cf. prōmittō.

Polyphēmus, -ī, m., *Polyphemus, a Cyclops.*

Pompējus, -ēī, m., *Pompey, a famous Roman general.*

pōmum, -ī, n., *fruit.*

pondus, -eris, n. [pendō, weigh], *weight.*

pōnō, 3, posuī, positum, *put, place, set.* POSITION.

pōns, -ntis, m., *bridge.*

Popēdius, -ī, m., *Popedius, a Latin.*

populus, -ī, m., *people.*

Porcius, -ī, m., *a Roman family name.*

Porsena, -ae, m., *Porsena, an Etruscan king.*

porta, -ae, f., *gate, door.* PORTAL. Cf. jānuā.

portō, 1, *carry, bring.* Cf. ferō and vehō.

porticus, -ūs, f. [porta], *portico.*

portus, -ūs, m., *harbor, port.*

possum, posse, potuī, — [potis, able, sum], *be able, can.* (292.)

post, prep. w. acc., *after, behind; as adv., for postea, afterwards, after.*

post-eā, adv., *afterwards.*

posterus, -a, -um, adj. [post] (comp. posterior, superl. postrēmus or postumus), *following, next*.
post-hāc, adv., *after this time, hereafter, henceforth*.
postridīē, adv. [posterō diē], *on the day after, the following day*.
postulō, 1, ask, demand. Cf. quērō and rogō.
potēns, -entis, adj., [P. of possum], *able, powerful; potent*.
potior, 4 [potis, able], *become master of, get, get possession of; w. gen. or abl. Cf. adipiscor*.
praebēō, 2 [prae, habēō], *hold forth, offer, furnish*.
praeceps, -ipitis, adj. [prae, caput], *head-foremost, headlong; rash, precipitate*.
praeceptor, -ōris, m. [praeceptum], *teacher, preceptor*. Cf. magister.
praeceptum, -i, n. [praeceptor], *maxim, precept*.
praeda, -ae, f., *booty, spoil, prey*.
PREDATORY.
praedicō, 1 [prae, dicō, -āre, make known], *proclaim, boast*.
prae-eō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *go before; be at the head*. (327. 2.)
praemium, -i, n., *reward, prize*.
PREMIUM.
praesidium, -i, n. [prae, sedeō, sit before], *defence, help; troops, garrison*.
praestāns, -antis, adj. [P. of praestō], *pre-eminent, distinguished*.
prae-stō, 1, -stiti, -stitum (stātum), *stand before; surpass; fulfil, discharge, perform*.
prae-sum, -esse, -fui, —, *be before, at the head of, command; w. dat.*
praeter, prep. w. acc., *beyond, besides, except*.

praeter-eō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *go by, pass by, omit*. (327. 2.) **PRETERITE**.
praetōrius, -a, -um, adj. [praetor], (pertaining to a praetor), *praetorian; noun, ex-praetor*.
prātum, -i, n., *meadow*.
premō, 3, pressi, pressum, *press; with ōre, bite, eat*.
[prex], precis, f. (used mostly in plur.), *prayer, entreaty*.
primus, -a, -um, adj. [superl. with comp. prior, no pos.], *first, foremost*. **PRIME**.
princeps, -ipis, adj. [primus, capitiō], (taking the first place), *first, chief; noun, chief, leader*. (106.) **PRINCE**.
prius-quam, conj., *before that, before*.
privō, 1, *deprive; w. abl.*
prō, interj., *O!*
prō, prep. w. abl., *before, in behalf of, for; considering*.
prō-cēdō, 3, -cēssi, -cēssum, *go forward, advance, proceed*. Cf. prō-gredior.
procul, adv., *far, far from*.
prō-dō, 3, -didi, -ditum, *give forth; hand down; give up, betray*.
prō-dūcō, 3, -dūxi, -ductum, *lead forth*.
proellum, -i, n., *battle, combat*. Cf. pūgna.
proficiscor, 3, -fectus, *set out, march, go*. Cf. exeō and ēgredior.
pro-fiteor, 2, -fessus [fateor], *acknowledge, confess, declare*. **PROFESS**.
prō-fligō, 1, *overthrow, destroy, ruin*.
PROFLIGATE.
profundus, -a, -um, adj., *deep, profound*.
prō-gredior, 3, -gressus [gradior,

step], go forward, advance. PROGRESS. Cf. *prōcēdō*.
pro-hibeō, 2 [*habeō*], (*hold in front of*), hold back, check, hinder, prevent, *prohibit*.
prō-iciō, 3, -*jēcī*, -*jectum* [*jaciō*], throw forward, cast away, cast. PROJECT.
prō-mittō, 3, -*mīsī*, -*missum* [*let or send forth*], *promise*; let grow. Cf. *polliceor*.
prope, prep. w. acc., and adv. (comp. *propius*, superl. *proximē*), near, near to; nearly, almost.
prō-pōnō, 3, -*posuī*, -*positum*, put before, set forth; make known, declare. PROPOSE.
prōpositum, -i, n. [*prōpōnō*], purpose, design, resolution. PROPOSITION.
proprius, -a, -um, adj., (*one's*) own. PROPER.
prō-pugnō, 1 (*fight in front*), rush out to battle, make sorties.
prō-sequor, 3, -*cūtus*, follow, pursue. PROSECUTE.
Proserpina, -ae, f., *Proserpina*, daughter of Ceres.
prō-sternō, 3, -*strāvī*, -*strātum*, overthrow, destroy; *prostrate*.
prō-sum, *prōdesse*, *prōfuī*, —, be useful to, benefit; w. dat. (293.)
prō-vehō, 3, -*vexī*, -*vectum*, carry forward, convey; in pass., ride, sail.
prō-vidēō, 2, -*vidī*, -*vīsum*, (*see forward*), *provide*.
prōvincia, -ae, f., *province*.
proximus, -a, -um (superl. with comp. *propior*, no pos.), nearest, next. PROXIMITY.
prūdēns, -entis, adj. [*for prōvidēns*], wise, sagacious, knowing, *prudent*. (164.)

prūdenter, adv. [*prūdēns*], wisely, *prudently*.
prūdētia, -ae, f. [*prūdēns*], foresight, sagacity, wisdom, *prudence*.
pūblicus, -a, -um, adj. [*populus*], (*pertaining to the people*), *public*.
Pūblius, -i, m., *Publius*, a Roman first name.
pudet, 2, *puduit* or *puditum est*, impers., it shames, (*one*) is ashamed.
puella, -ae, f. [*diminutive of puer*], girl, maiden.
puellāris, -e, adj. [*puella*], *girlish*.
puer, -erī, m., boy, child. PUERILE.
puerulus, -i, m. [*diminutive of puer*], little boy.
pūgna, -ae, f. [*pūgnō*], battle, contest. PUGNACIOUS. Cf. *proelium*.
pūgnō, 1 [*pūgna*], *fight*. Cf. *dimicō*.
pulcher, -chra, -chrum, adj., beautiful, fair, comely.
pulchritūdō, -inis, f. [*pulcher*], beauty.
pulvis, -eris, m., dust. PULVERIZE.
Pūnicus, -a, -um, adj. [*Poenī*], Carthaginian, *Punic*; mālum *Pūnicum*, pomegranate. See *Poeniceus*.
pūniō, 4 [*poena*], *punish*.
putō, 1, *think, believe, reckon*. (429.)
Pyrēnaeus, -a, -um, adj., *Pyrenean, Pyrenees*.
Pyrrhus, -i, m., *Pyrrhus*, king of Epirus.
quadrāgintā, num. adj., indecl. [*quattuor*], *forty*.
quadrīngenti, -ae, -a, num. adj. [*quattuor, centum*], *four hundred*.
quaerō, 3, *quaesivī* or -*īi*, *questum*, seek, ask, inquire. (382.)
quaesō, 3, -*īvī*, or -*īi*, — [*old form of quaerō*], beg, pray.

quam, adv.; interrog., *how, how much?* rel., *as much, as, than*; *quam saepissimē, as often as possible.*

quantus, -a, -um, adj. [*quam*], *how great, how much; as great as, as much as.*

quā-rē, adv. (*on account of which thing*), *wherefore.*

quartus, -a, -um, num. adj. [*quatuor*], *fourth.* QUART.

qua-si, adv., *as if.*

quater, num. adv. [*quattuor*], *four times.*

quattuor, num. adj., indecl., *four.*

quattuor-decim, num. adj. [*decem*], *fourteen.*

-que, conj. enclitic, *and.* Cf. et, atque, and ac.

quercus, -ūs, f., *oak.* (11. 4.)

quī, quae, quod, rel. and adj. pron., *who, which, what, that.* (279.)

quia, conj., *because.* Cf. quod.

quidam, quaedam, quid(quod)-dam, indef. pron., *certain, a certain one, a.* (279. 4.)

quidem, adv. (*never the first word*), *indeed, certainly, in truth; nē . . . quidem, not even.*

quīn, conj. [*quī, nē*], *but that, that.*

quingenti, -ae, -a, num. adj., indecl. [*quinque, centum*], *five hundred.*

quingūagintā, num. adj., indecl. [*quinque*], *fifty.*

quinque, num. adj., indecl., *five.*

quīntus, -a, -um, num. adj. [*quinque*], *fifth.*

quīntus decimus, num. adj., *fifteenth.*

quis, quae, quid, interrog. pron., *who? which? what?* (279.)

quisquam, quidquam (no fem. or plur.), indef. pron., *any, any one (at all).* (279. 4.)

quisque, quaeque, quid(quod)que,

indef. pron., *each one, each, every.* (279. 4.)

quō, adv., *where, whither.*

quod, conj., *because.* Cf. quia.

quondam, adv., *once, formerly.* Cf. aliquandō and olim.

quoniam, adv. [*cum (quom), jam*], *since, because.* Cf. cum.

quoque, adv. (*following the emphatic word*), *also, too.*

quot, interrog. and rel. adj., indecl., *how many; as many as.*

radius, -ī, m., *beam, ray.*

rādō, 3, rāsī, rāsum, *shave.* RAZOR.

rāna, -ae, f., *frog.*

rapāx, -ācis, adj. [*rapiō*], *snatching, greedy, ravenous.* RAPACIOUS.

rapiō, 3, -uī, -tum [*rapāx*], *seize, snatch, drag away.* RAPTURE.

rārus, -a, -um, adj., *far apart, dispersed, single.* RARE.

ratīō, -ōnis, f., *plan, method; reason.*

re-ci-piō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptum [*capiō*], *take back, get again, receive.* Sē recipere, *withdraw, retreat.*

recitō, 1, *read aloud, recite.*

re-creō, 1 [*creō*], *make, refresh, recreate.*

rēctē, adv. [*rēctus*], *rightly.*

red-eō, -īre, -iī, -itum [*re(d)*], *go back, return.* (327. 2.)

reditus, -ūs, m. [*redeō*], *return.*

re-dūcō, 3, -dūxi, -ductum, *lead back, bring back.* REDUCE.

re-ferō, -ferre, rettulī, -lātum, *carry back, bring back.* (321.) REFER. Cf. reportō.

re-ficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectum [*faciō*], *make again; repair, restore, rebuild.*

rēgina, -ae, f. [*regō*], (*the ruling one*), *queen.*

regiō, -ōnis, f., *region.*

rēgnō, 1 [rēgnum, rēx], *be king, rule, reign.*

rēgnum, -ī, *n.* [rēx], *kingdom.*

regō, 3, rēxī, rēctum [rēx], *rule.*

Rēgulus, -ī, *m.*, *Regulus, a Roman consul.*

re-iciō, 3, -jēcī, -jectum [jaciō], *throw back, drive back. REJECT.*

re-linquo, 3, -liquī, -lictum [reliquus], *leave behind, leave. RELINQUISH.*

reliquus, -a, -um, *adj.* [relinquō], *remaining, the rest.*

re-mittō, 3, -misi, -missum, *send back. REMIT.*

rēmus, -ī, *m.*, *oar.*

Remus, -ī, *m.*, *Remus, twin brother of Romulus.*

re-pellō, 3, reppuli, repulsum, *drive back, repel, repulse.*

re-periō, 4, repperī, repertum [pariō, procure], *find, discover, ascertain. Cf. invenio.*

re-petō, 3, -petivī or -iī, -petitum, *seek again, demand back; rēs re-petō, demand restitution.*

re-pleō, 2, -ēvī, -ētum, (*fill again*), *fill up, fill. REPLETE.*

re-portō, 1, *bring back, carry back. Cf. referō.*

re-prehendō, 3, -dī, -hēnsūm, *hold back, restrain, reprove. REPRESENTATIVE.*

re-putō, 1, (*count over*), *reckon; think over.*

rēs, rei, *f.*, *thing, event, circumstance, affair (254); rēs publica, republic, state, commonwealth.*

re-scindō, 3, -scidī, -scissum, *tear away, break down. RESCIND.*

re-spondeō, 3, -dī, -spōnsum, (*promise in return*), *answer, reply, respond.*

re-stituō, 3, -uī, -ūtum [statuō],

replace; give back, return, restore.

RESTITUTION.

re-stō, 1, restitī, —, *stop behind, stand still, remain.*

re-tineō, 2, -tinui, -tentum [teneō], *hold back, restrain, retain.*

re-vertōr, 3, -ti, -sum (*deponent in pres. imp. and fut.*), *turn back, return. REVERT.*

re-vocō, 1, *call back, recall.*

rēx, rēgis, *m.* [regō], (*ruler*), *king. (105.)*

Rhēa Silvia, -ae, *f.*, *Rhea Silvia, mother of Romulus and Remus.*

Rhēnus, -ī, *m.*, *the Rhine.*

Rhodus, -ī, *f.*, *Rhodes, an island in the Aegean Sea.*

rictus, -ūs, *m.* [ringor, open the mouth], *jaws wide open; jaws.*

rideō, 2, risī, risum, *laugh. Cf. cachinnō. DERIDE.*

risus, -ūs, *m.* [rideō], *laughter.*

rivus, -ī, *m.*, *brook, stream. RIVAL.*

rōbur, -oris, *n.*, *strength.*

rogō, 1, *ask, question. Cf. interrogō. (382.)*

Rōma, -ae, *f.*, *Rome.*

Rōmānus, -a, -um, *adj.* [Rōma], *Roman; noun, a Roman.*

Rōmulus, -ī, *m.*, *Romulus, first king of Rome.*

rosa, -ae, *f.*, *rose.*

rōstrum, -ī, *n.* [rōdō, gnaw], *beak of a vessel. ROSTRUM.*

rubeō, 2 [ruber], *be red.*

ruber, -bra, -brum, *adj.* [rubeō], *red. RUBY.*

ruina, -ae, *f.* [ruō, fall], (*a falling down*), *downfall, disaster, ruin.*

rūpēs, -is, *f.* [ru(m)pō, break], (*the broken thing*) *cliff, rock.*

rūrsus, *adv.* [re-vorsus, revertō], (*turned back*), *back, again.*

rūs, rūris, *n.*, *the country.*

rūsticus, -ī, m. [rūs], *countryman, peasant*. **RUSTIC**.

sacer, -cra, -crum, adj., *sacred*.

saepe, adv., *often, frequently*.

sagitta, -ae, f., *arrow*.

Saguntum, -ī, n., *Saguntum, a town in Spain*.

Sallustius, -ī, m., *Sallust, a Roman historian*.

salūs, -ūtis, f., *safety, welfare*.

SALUTARY.

Samnis, -itis, m., *a Samnite*.

sanguis, -inis, m., *blood*. **SANGUINARY**. Cf. **CRUOR**.

sapiēns, -entis, adj. [sapiō, *be wise*], *wise, sensible*.

sapienter, adv. [sapiēns], *wisely*.

satis, adv., *enough*. **SATISFY**.

Sāturnus, -ī, m., *Saturn, god of agriculture*.

saxum, -ī, n., *rock*.

schola, -ae, f., *school*.

sciō, 4, sciŕi, scitum, *know, know how*. **SCIENCE**.

Scipiō, -ōnis, m., *Scipio, a famous Roman general*.

scriba, -ae, m. [scribō], (*one who writes*), *clerk*. **SCRIBE**.

scribō, 3, scripsī, scriptum [scriba], *write*. **SCRIBBLE**.

scriptor, -ōris, m. [scribō], *writer, author*.

scriptum, -ī, n. [scribō], *writing, written work*. **SCRIPT**.

scūtum, -ī, n., *shield*.

sē-cēdō, 3, -cēssī, -cēssum, *go apart, withdraw, retire; secede*.

secundus, -a, -um, adj. [sequor], *following, next; second; favorable*.

sed, conj., *but*. (393.)

sedeō, 2, sēdī, sēssum, *sit*. **SESSION**.

sēdēs, -is, f. [sedeō], *seat, abode*.

semper, adv., *always, ever*.

sempiternus, -a, -um, adj. [semper], *everlasting*.

senātor, -ōris, m. [senex], *senator*.

senātus, -ūs, m. [senex], *council of elders, senate*.

senectūs, -ūtis, f. [senex], *old age*.

senex, senis, adj., *old*; noun, *old man*. (262.) **SENILE**.

senior, -ōris, adj. [comp. of senex], *elder, old person*.

sēnsus, -ūs, m. [sentiō], *feeling, sense, perception*.

sententia, -ae, f. [sentiō], *opinion, purpose*. **SENTENCE**.

sentiō, 4, sēnsī, sēnsū [sēnsus], *feel, know (by the senses), see, perceive*.

septem, num. adj., indecl., *seven*.

September, -bris, m. [septem], *September*. Often as adj.

septem-decim, num. adj. [decem], *seventeen*.

septiēs, num. adv. [septem], *seven times*.

septimus, -a, -um, num. adj. [septem], *seventh*.

sequor, 3, secūtus, *follow*. **SEQUENCE**.

serō, 3, sēvī, satum, *sow, plant*.

serta, -ōrum, n. [serō, *plait*], *garlands, wreaths of flowers*.

sērus, -a, -um, adj., *late*.

serviō, 4, [servus], *be a slave to, serve*; w. dat.

servitūs, -ūtis, f. [servus], *slavery, servitude*.

servō, 1, *save, keep; preserve*.

servus, -ī, m. [serviō], *slave, servant*. (66.)

sexāgintā, num. adj., indecl. [sex], *sixty*.

sextus, -a, -um, num. adj. [sex], *sixth*.

sī, conj., *if, whether.*

sic, adv., *so, thus, in this manner.*

Cf. ita.

Sicca, -ae, *m., Sicca, a friend of Cicero.*

Sicilia, -ae, *f., Sicily.*

sidus, -eris, *n., star, constellation.*

SIDEREAL. (301.)

signum, -ī, *n., mark, sign, signal.*

silva, -ae, *f., wood, forest.* SILVAN.

similis, -e, *adj. [simul], like, resembling, similar.*

simplex, -icis, *adj., simple, plain, artless.*

simul, *adv. [similis], at the same time.*

sīn, conj. [sī-nē], *but if, however, if.*

sine, *prep. w. abl., without.*

singulī, -ae, -a, *num. adj., separate, single, one by one.* (311. 8.)

sinister, -tra, -trum, *adj., left (hand).* SINISTER.

sinō, 3, sīvī, situm, *allow, permit.*

Cf. permittō.

sinus, -ūs, *m., bosom, lap, folds of a garment.*

sitis, -is, *f. (acc. -im, abl. -ī), thirst.*

socer, -erī, *m., father-in-law.*

socius, -ī, *m., ally, companion.* ASSOCIATE.

Sōcratēs, -is, *m., Socrates, a famous Greek philosopher.*

sōl, sōlis, *m., sun (no gen. plur.).* SOLAR.

soleō, 2, solitus, *be accustomed, wont.* (p. 177, note 2.)

Solōn, -ōnis, *m., Solon, the great law-giver of Athens.*

sōlus, -a, -um, *adj., alone, single; sole.* (200.)

solvō, 3, solvī, solūtum, *loose, loosen; break; weigh anchor, set sail.*

SOLVE.

somnus, -ī, *m., sleep.*

soror, -ōris, *f., sister.*

sors, -tis, *f., lot, condition.* SORT.

sortior, 4 [sors], *draw lots, obtain by lot.*

spargō, 3, -sī, -sum, *strew, scatter.* SPARSE.

Spartacus, -ī, *m., Spartacus, a gladiator.*

spatium, -ī, *n., room, space; period.*

spectō, 1 [speciō, look], *look at, behold, witness.* SPECTACLE.

speculor, 1, *spy out, watch.*

specus, -ūs, *m., cave, den.*

spērō, 1 [spēs], *hope, hope for.*

spēs, speī, *f. [spērū], hope, expectation.*

spoliō, 1, *rob, plunder, spoil, de-spoil.*

statim, *adv. [stō], (standing there), on the spot, immediately, at once.*

statua, -ae, *f. [statuō], (the thing set up), statue.*

statuō, 3, -uī, -ūtum, *put, place; determine, think, believe.*

stella, -ae, *f., star.* (301.) STELLAR.

stō, 1, steti, *statum, stand.*

strāgēs, -is, *f., slaughter, carnage.*

stringō, 3, -nxī, strictum (*draw tight*), *graze; draw, unsheath.*

studeō, 2, -uī, — [studium], *be eager, strive earnestly for; study; w. dat.*

studium, -ī, *n. [studeō], zeal, eagerness; study.*

stultitia, -ae, *f. [stultus], folly.*

stultus, -a, -um, *adj., foolish, silly.*

suāvis, -e, *adj., sweet, delightful.*

Cf. dulcis. SUAVITY.

suāviter, *adv. [suāvis], sweetly, delightfully.*

sub-dūcō, 3, solvī, solūtum, *draw from under, draw up.*

subeō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *go under or up to, enter; undergo.* (327.)

subitō, adv. [subeō], *suddenly, unexpectedly.*

sub-moveō, 2, -mōvī, -mōtum (move from beneath), *remove, drive away.*

subsidiū, -ī, n. [subsidiō], *aid, support, relief, assistance.*

sub-siliō, 4, -uī, — [saliō, leap], *jump up.* Cf. dēsiliō and trānsiliō.

sub-veniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventum (come to one's relief), *help, aid, assist.* Cf. succurrō.

suc-currō, 3, -curri, -cursum [sub], (run up to), *help, aid, succor.*

suf-ferō, sufferre, sustulī, sublātum [sub], *bear up under, undergo.* SUFFER.

sui, reflex. pron., *of himself (herself, itself, themselves).* (264.)

Sūlla, -ae, m., *Sulla, a famous Roman general and statesman.*

sum, esse, fui, —, *be, exist.*

summus, -a, -um, adj., superl. of superus, *highest.*

sūmō, 3, sūmpsī, sūmptum, *take, take up; assume.*

super, prep. w. acc. and abl., *over, above, on top of.*

superbē, adv. [superbus], *proudly, haughtily.*

superbus, -a, -um, adj. [super], *proud.* SUPERB.

superior, -us, adj., comp. of superus, *higher, superior.*

superō, 1 [super], *pass over; surpass, overcome; conquer.*

super-sum, -esse, -fui, —, *remain over; survive, exist.*

suprēmus, -a, -um, adj., sup. of superus, *highest; last.*

suscipiō, 3, -cēpi, -ceptum [sub, capiō], *undertake.*

sus-pendō, 3 -dī, -pēsum [sub], *hang up, suspend.*

suspīcor, 1 [suspiciō, look askance at], *mistrust, suspect.*

sustineō, 2, -tinuī, -tentum [sub, teneō], *hold up, bear, endure; sustain.*

suus, -a, -um, poss. pron. [sui], *his, hers, her, its, theirs, their (own).*

taceō, 2, tacuī, tacitum, *be silent, be silent about.* TACIT.

taedet, 2, taedit, taesum est, impers., *it disgusts, wearies; (one) is disgusted, wearied.*

tālea, -ae, f., *thin bar.*

tam, adv., *so; tam . . . quam, as . . . as.* Cf. ita and sic.

tamen, adv., *yet, but, nevertheless.*

tandem, adv. [tam], (just so far), *at length, finally.*

tangō, 3, tetigī, tactum, *touch.*

tantō, adv. [tantus], *by so much, so much the (with comparatives).*

tantum, adv. [tantus], *only.*

tantus, -a, -um, adj., *so great.*

Tarentinus, -a, -um, adj., *of Tarentum, Tarentine.*

Tarquinius, -ī, m., *Tarquin the Proud, seventh king of Rome.*

tectum, -ī, n. [tegō, cover], *covering, shelter, roof.*

tēlum, -ī, n., *weapon.*

temerārius, -a, -um [temerē], *rash, inconsiderate.*

temerē, adv., *rashly, inconsiderately.*

temeritās, -ātis, f. [temerē], *chance; rashness, temerity.*

tempestās, -ātis, f. [tempus], (state or condition of time), *weather; stormy weather, storm, tempest.*

templum, -ī, n., *temple.*

tempus, -oris, n., *time.* TEMPORAL.

tenebrae, -ārum, f., *darkness, shades.*

tenebricōsus, -a, -um, adj. [tenebrae], (*full of darkness*), *dark, gloomy*.

teneō, 2, -uī, tentum, *hold, keep, have*; memoriā tenēre, *remember*.

tener, -era, -erum, adj., *soft, delicate, tender*.

tenuis, -e, adj., *thin, light*.

ter, num. adv. [trēs], *thrice, three times*.

Terentius, -ī, m., *a Roman family name*.

tergum, -ī, n., *back*.

terra, -ae, f., *earth, land*. **TER-RACE**.

terreō, 2 [terror], *frighten, alarm, terrify*.

terror, -ōris [terreō], *terror, alarm*.

tertiō, adv. [tertius], *the third time*.

tertius, -a, -um, num. adj. [trēs], *third*.

tertius decimus, num. adj., *thirteenth*.

testimōnium, -ī, n. [testor, bear witness], *witness, evidence, testimony*.

testūdō, -inis, f. [testa, shell], *toroise; shed or covering to protect besiegers*.

Teutonēs, -um, m., *the Teutons, a German tribe*.

Thalēs, -is, m., *Thales, a Greek philosopher*.

Themistoclēs, -is, m., *Themistocles, a famous Athenian*.

Ticinus, -ī, m., *the Ticinus, a river of Italy*.

tigris, -is, or -idis, *tiger*.

timeō, 2, -uī, — [timor], *fear, be afraid of*.

Timoleōn, -ontis, m., *Timoleon, a Corinthian general*.

timor, -ōris, m. [timeō], *fear, dread, alarm*. **TIMOROUS**.

tolerō, 1, *bear, endure*. **TOLERATE**.

tollō, 3, sustulī, sublātum, *lift, raise, pick up; weigh (anchor)*.

tot, adj., indecl., *so many*. Cf. quot.

tōtus, -a, -um, adj., *whole, all, entire*. (200.) **TOTAL**.

tractō, 1 [trahō], *handle, manage, treat*.

trā-dō, 3, -didī, -ditum [trāns], *give over, deliver; relate, recount*. **TRA-DITION**.

trahō, 3, traxī, -ctum, *draw, drag; derive*.

trā-iciō, 3, -jēcī, -jectum [trāns, jaciō], *throw across; pass over, cross*.

trā-jectus, -ūs, m. [trāiciō], *a crossing over, passage*.

tranquillitās, -ātis, f. [tranquillus], *calmness, tranquillity; a calm*.

trāns, prep. w. acc., *across, beyond, over*.

trān-scendō, 3, -dī, -scēsum [scandō, climb], *step or pass over; cross*. **TRANSCEND**.

trāns-eō, -ire, -iī, -itum, *go over, cross*. (372.)

trāns-figō, 3, -fixī, -fixum, *pierce through, pierce, stab; transfix*.

trān-siliō, 4, -iī, and -uī, — [sal-iō, leap], *leap over or across*. Cf. dēsiliō and subsiliō.

trecentī, -ae, -a, num. adj. [trēs, centum], *three hundred*.

tredecim, num. adj., indecl. [trēs, decem], *thirteen*.

trēs, tria, num. adj., *three*. (311. 4.)

tribūnus, -ī, m. [tribus, tribe], *tribune*.

trigintā, num. adj., indecl. [trēs], *thirty*.

tripartitō, adv. [trēs, partior], *in three divisions*.

tristis, -e, adj., *sad, gloomy.*

triumphus, -i, *triumph.*

tū, pers. pron., *thou.* (284.)

tuba, -ae, f., *trumpet.*

tueor, 2, *tuitus*, and *tūtus*, *look at;*

watch, defend, guard. Cf. *dēfendō.*

Tullia, -ae, f., *Tullia, Cicero's daughter.*

tum, adv., *at that time, then.*

tunc, adv. [tum], *at that time, then.*

turgidulus, -a, -um, adj., *swollen.*

TURGID.

turpis, -e, adj., *ugly, foul; base, disgraceful, shameful.*

turpiter, adv. [turpis], *foully, basely, shamefully.*

turpitūdō, -inis, f. [turpis], *ugliness, baseness.*

turris, -is, f., *tower.* (149.)

tūtus, -a, -um, adj. [P. of tueor], *safe.*

tuus, -a, -um, poss. pron., *thy, thine; your, yours (of only one).*

tyrannus, -i, m., *tyrant.*

ubi, adv., *where, when.*

ūllus, -a, -um, adj. [for *ūnulus*, diminutive of *ūnus*], *any, any one.* (200.)

ūlterior, -us, adj., comp. (no positive), *further.*

ūltimus, -a, -um, adj. (superl. of *ūlterior*), *furthest, last.* **ULTIMATE.**

umerus, -i, m., *shoulder.*

unde, adv., *whence.*

undi-que, adv., *from all parts, on all sides, everywhere.*

ūni-versus, -a, -um, adj., (turned into one), *all together.*

unquam, adv., *at any time, ever.*

ūnus, -a, -um, num. adj., *one; alone.* (200.)

urbs, -is, f., *city.* (163.) **SUBURBS.**

urgeō, 2, *ursi*, —, *press, drive, impel, urge.*

usque, adv., *all the time, continually.*

ut or **utī**, adv. and conj., *how, as; that, in order that, so that.*

uter, -tra, -trum, interrog. pron., *which of two.* (200.)

uterque, *utraque*, *utrumque*, indef. pron., *each of two, both.* (200.)

ūtilis, -e, adj. [ūtor], *useful, advantageous.*

utī-nam, adv., *would that, O that, I wish that.*

ūtor, 3, *ūsus*, *use, employ; w. abl.*

utrum, adv., *whether; used chiefly in double questions.*

ūva, -ae, f., *grape, bunch of grapes.*

uxor, -ōris, f., *wife.* Cf. *conjunct.*

vagor, 1, *go to and fro, wander.* **VAGRANT.**

valeō, 2, -uī, -itum, *be strong or well; valē, farewell, good by.* Cf. *convalescō.*

valētūdō, -inis, f. [valeō], *state of health, health.*

validus, -a, -um, adj. [valeō], *strong, stout, sturdy.* **VALID.**

vallis (or *vallēs*), -is, f., *valley, vale.*

varius, -a, -um, adj., *different, changeable, various.*

Varrō, -ōnis, m., *Varro, a Roman consul.*

vastō, 1 [vastus, waste, desolate], *lay waste, ravage.*

vehō, 3, *vexi*, *vectum*, *carry, draw, convey; pass., ride, sail.*

vēlōx, -ōcis, adj., *swift, fleet, quick.* (179.) **VELOCITY.**

vănător, -ōris, m. [vănor, hunt], *hunter.*

venēnum, -ī, *n.*, *poison*. **VENOM**.

venia, -ae, *f.*, *indulgence, mercy, kindness*. **VENIAL**.

venīō, 4, *vēni*, *ventum*, *come*.

ventus, -ī, *m.*, *wind*.

Venus, -eris, *f.*, *Venus, goddess of love*.

Venusia, -ae, *f.*, *Venusia, a town in Apulia*.

venustus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*Venus*], *lovely, charming*.

vēr, *vēris*, *n.*, *spring*. **VERNAL**.

verbum, -ī, *n.*, *word*. **VERB**.

vereor, 2, *reverence, respect, fear*.

vērō, *adv. and conj.* [*vērus*], *in truth, in fact, but in fact*.

vērum, -ī, *n.* [*vērus*], *the truth*.

vērus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *true, real*.

vester, -tra, -trum, *poss. pron.*, *your, yours (of more than one)*.

veterrimus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *superl. of vetus*.

vestīō, 4 [*vestis, garment*], *clothe*.

vetō, 1, -uī, -itum, *forbid, prevent*. **VETO**.

vetus, -eris, *adj.*, *old*. (144, 208.)

VETERAN. Cf. *antiquus*.

vetustior, -us, *adj.*, *comp. of vetus*.

via, -ae, *f.*, *way, road, street*.

vicinus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*vicus*], *near, neighboring*. **VICINITY**.

victor, -ōris, *m.* [*vi(n)cō*], *conqueror, victor*.

victōria, -ae, *f.* [*vīctor*], *victory*.

vicus, -ī, *m.*, *village*.

videō, 2, *vidī*, *visum*, *see, perceive; pass.*, *be seen, seem*. **VISION**.

vigil, *adj.* [*vigeō*, *be lively*], *watchful*. (151. 4.) **VIGILANT**.

vigilia, -ae, *f.* [*vigilō*, *vigil*], *a watching, watch, i.e., the fourth part of the night*.

vigilō, 1 [*vigil*], *watch*.

viginti, *num. adj.*, *indecl.*, *twenty*.

vinciō, 4, *vinxi*, *vinctum*, *bind*.

vincō, 3, *vicī*, *victum*, *conquer, defeat*. (186.)

vindicō, 1, *claim; avenge, punish*.

VINDICATE.

vinum, -ī, *n.*, *wine*.

viola, -ae, *f.*, *violet*.

vir, *virī*, *m.*, *man, hero*. (138, 262.)

virgō, -inis, *f.*, *maiden, virgin*.

virtūs, -ūtis, *f.* [*vir*], *(manliness), courage, bravery; virtue*.

vis, *vis*, *f.* (*gen. and dat.*, *rare*), *strength, power*. (262.)

vita, -ae [*vīvō*], *life*. **VITAL**.

vītis, -is, *f.* [*vieō*, *twist together*], *vine*.

vitium, -ī, *n.* [*vītis*], *(a moral twist), fault, blemish, vice*. Cf. *culpa*.

vitō, 1, *avoid, shun*.

vitrum, -ī, *n.*, *woad, a dye*.

vituperō, 1, *blame, censure*. **VITUPERATION**. Cf. *culpō*.

vivō, 3, *vixi*, *victum* [*vīvus*], *live*. (194.)

vivus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*vīvō*], *alive, living*.

vix, *adv.*, *hardly, with difficulty*.

volō, *velle, voluī*, —, *wish, be willing, desire, intend*. (316.)

voluptās, -ātis, *f.*, *pleasure, enjoyment*.

vōx, *vōcis*, *f.* [*vocō*, *call*], *voice*.

vulnerō, 1 [*vulnus*], *wound, hurt, injure*. **VULNERABLE**.

vulnus, -eris, *n.* [*vulnerō*], *wound*.

vulpēs, -is, *f.*, *fox*.

vultus, -ūs, *m.*, *countenance, looks, features*.

Zama, -ae, *f.*, *Zama, a town in Africa*.

ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY.

a

a, *commonly not translated*; quīdam, quaedam, quoddam (279. 5).
able (be), possum (292).
about, dē, *w. abl.*
absent (be), absum (297).
accept, accipio, 3.
accompany, comitor, 1.
accord (own), ipse, -a, -um (270. 6).
accuse, accūsō, 1.
across, trāns, *w. acc.*
act, agō, 3.
admire, admīror, 1.
admonish, moneō, 2 (112).
adorn, ōrnō, 1.
advance, prōcēdō, 3; prōgredior, 3.
advice, cōnsilium, -ī, n.
advise, moneō, 2 (112).
afar, longē.
affair, rēs, rei, f. (254.)
afraid (be), metuō, 3; timeō, 2.
Africa, Āfrica, -ae, f.
after, post, *w. acc.*; cum, *w. subj.*; postquam, *w. ind.*
afterwards, postea, deinde.
again, iterum, rursus.
against, adversus, contrā, in, *w. acc.*
age (old), senectūs, -ūtis, f.
agriculture, agrī cultūra, -ae, f.
aid, auxilium, -ī, n.
air, āer, āeris, m.
Alexander, Alexander, -drī, m.
alive, vivus, -a, -um.

arrangement

all, omnis, -e; tōtus, -a, -um (200)
Alps, Alpēs, -ium, f.
alone, sōlus, -a, -um (200).
aloud (read), recitō, 1.
altar, āra, -ae, f.
always, semper.
ambassador, lēgātus, -ī, m.; ōrātor, -ōris, m.
among, in, *w. abl.*; inter, *w. acc.*
ancient, antiquus, -a, -um; vetus, -eris (141).
and, et; atque, or āc; -que.
Androclus, Androclus, -ī, m.
anger, ira, -ae, f.
angrily, cum irā (144).
animal, animal, -ālis, n. (149).
another, alius, -a, -ud (201); *one . . . another*, alius . . . alius.
another's, aliēnus, -a, -um.
answer, respondeō, 2, *w. dat.*
any, ūllus, -a, -um (200); aliquis, -qua, -quid, or -quod (279); quis (p. 211, note 15); quisquam, —, quidquam (279. 6).
approach, appropinquō, 1, *w. dat.*, and ad, *w. acc.*
arm, n., braccium, -ī, n.
arm, v., armō, 1.
arms, arma, -ōrum, n.
army, exercitus, -ūs, m., *the general word*; *on the march*, āgmen, -inis, n.; *in order of battle*, acies, -eī, f.
Arpinum, Arpinum, -ī, n.
arrangement, ōrdō, -inis, m.

arrival, adventus, -ūs, *m.*
arrow, sagitta, -ae, *f.*
art, ars, artis, *f.*
as, ut; *as . . . as*, tam . . . quam;
same . . . as, idem . . . quī; (= *since*), cum, *w. subj.*; (= *when*)
 cum.
Asia, Asia, -ae, *f.*
ashamed (be), pudet, 2 (415).
ask of, quaerō, 3.
assemble, conveniō, 4.
at, in, *w. acc. or abl.*; ad, *w. acc.*;
 apud, *w. acc.*; in combination *w.*
verbs (wonder at, etc.), see the
verbs; w. names of towns, locative
case (334).
Athenian, Athēniēnsis, -e.
Athens, Athēnae, -ārum, *f.*
attentively, diligenter.
author, auctor, -ōris, *m.*
away (go), abeō (327); discēdō, 3.
away from, ā or ab, *w. abl.*; ē or
 ex, *w. abl.*
back (bring or carry), referō
 (321); reportō, 1.
bad, malus, -a, -um; improbus, -a,
 -um.
basely, turpiter.
battle, pūgna, -ae, *f.*; proelium,
 -ī, *n.*
be, sum (73).
bear, ferō (321); vehō, 3; tolerō,
 1; (off), auferō.
beast, bēstia, -ae, *f.*
beautiful, pulcher, -chra, -chrum.
beauty, pulchritūdō, -inis, *f.*
because, quod; quia.
become, fiō (327); it becomes,
 decet, 2 (415).
beg, petō, 3; ōrō, 1.
begin, incipiō, 3; ordior, 4.
believe, crēdō, 3, *w. dat.*

benefit, *n.*, beneficium, -ī, *n.*
benefit, *v.*, prōsum (293), *w. dat.*
besiege, obsideō, 2; oppugnō, 1.
best, optimus, -a, -um.
better, melior, -us, *compar. of bonus* (208).
between, inter, *w. acc.*
big, magnus, -a, -um.
bind, vinciō, 4.
bird, avis, -is, *f.* (154).
black, niger, -gra, -grum; āter,
 ātra, ātrum.
blame, vituperō, 1; culpō, 1.
blind, caecus, -a, -um.
blood, sanguis, -inis, *m.*; cruor,
 -ōris, *m.*
boar, aper, apri, *m.*
boat, nāvicula, -ae, *f.*; cymba,
 -ae, *f.*
body, corpus, -ōris, *n.*
bold, audāx, -ācis.
boldly, audācter.
book, liber, -bri, *m.*
booty, praeda, -ae, *f.*
born (be), nāscor, 3.
Boston, Bostonia, -ae, *f.*
both (each of two), uterque, utra-
 que, utrumque (200); *both . . .*
and, et . . . et.
boy, puer, -erī, *m.*
bow, arcus, -ūs, *m.* (247).
brave, fortis, -e.
bravely, fortiter.
bravery, fortitūdō, -inis, *f.*
break, frangō, 3; (through) per-
 fringō, 3.
breeze, ventus, -ī, *m.*; aura, -ae, *f.*
bribe, corruppō, 3.
bridge, pōns, pontis, *m.*
bring, portō, 1; ferō (321); (up),
 ēducō, 1.
Britain, Britannia, -ae, *f.*
broad, lātus, -a, -um.
brook, rīvus, -ī, *m.*

brother, frāter, -tris, M.
 Brutus, Brūtus, -ī, M.
 build, aedificō, 1.
 burden, onus, -eris, N.
 but, at; autem; sed (393); (that),
 quin.
 buy, emō, 3.
 by, ā, ab, w. *abl.*; (*denoting means*
or instrument), w. *abl. alone*.

Cæsar, Caesar, -aris, M.
 call, nōminō, 1; appellō, 1; vocō, 1.
 calm, æquus, -a, -um.
 camp, castra, -ōrum, N.
 Campania, Campānia, -ae, F.
 can, possum (292).
 care, cūra, -ae, F.
 carefully, diligenter; cum cūrā
 (144).
 carry, portō, 1; ferō (321);
 (back), referō; carry on war,
 bellum gerere.
 cart, carrus, -ī, M.
 Carthage, Carthāgō, -inis, F.
 Cato, Catō, -ōnis, M.
 certain (a), quidam, quaedam,
 quid(quod)dam (279. 4); sure,
 certus, -a, -um.
 chance, fors, -tis, F.; cāsus, -ūs, M.
 change, mūtō, 1.
 cherish, colō, 3.
 chief, princeps, -cipis, M.
 children, puerī, -ōrum, M.; libe-
 rī, -ōrum, M. (60).
 Cicero, Cicerō, -ōnis, M.
 Cimbri, Cimbri, -ōrum, M.
 circumstance, rēs, rei, F.
 citadel, arx, arcis, F.
 citizen, civis, -is, M. and F.
 city, urbs, -is, F.
 clerk, scrība, -ae, M.
 cliff, rūpēs, -is, F.
 clothe, vestiō, 4.

cold, *adj.*, frigidus, -a, -um.
 cold, n., frigus, -oris, N.
 Collatinus, Collatīnus, -ī, M.
 come, veniō, 4; (down), dēscen-
 dō, 3; (out), ēgredior, 3; (to-
 gether), conveniō, 4; (off),
 abeō (327).
 coming, n., adventus, -ūs, M.
 command, imperō, 1, w. *dat.*; ju-
 beō, 2, w. *acc.*; praesum, w. *dat.*
 commander, imperātor, -ōris, M.;
 dux, ducis, M.
 commonwealth, rēs pūblica, rei
 pūblicae, F.
 comrade, comes, -itis, M. and F.
 companion, comes, -itis, M. and F.
 compel, cōgō, 3.
 condemn, damnō, 1.
 conquer, superō, 1; vincō, 3 (186).
 consul, cōsul, -is, M.
 consulship, cōsulātus, -ūs, M.
 contemplate, cōtemplor, 1.
 contented, contentus, -a, -um, w.
abl.
 converse, colloquor, 3.
 Corinth, Corinthus, -ī, F.
 Cornelia, Cornēlia, -ae, F.
 correct, corrigō, 3.
 counsel, cōsiliū, -ī, N.
 country (*fatherland*), patria, -ae,
 F.; (*not city*), rūs, rūris, N.
 courage, virtūs, -ūtis, F.
 covered with leaves, frondōsus,
 -a, -um.
 cowardice, ignāvia, -ae, F.
 cowardly, ignāvus, -a, -um.
 create, creō, 1.
 creator, creātor, -ōris, M.
 cross, *tr.*, trāscendō, 3; *tr.* and
intr., trāseō (327).
 cruelly, crūdēlter.
 cultivate, colō, 3.
 Cumae, Cūmae, -ārum, F.
 cunning, n., calliditās, -ātis, F.

cup, pōculum, -ī, N.
Cyrus, Cŷrus, -ī, M.

Dædalus, Daedalus, -ī, M.
daily, cotidiē.
danger, periculum, -ī, N.
daughter, filia, -ae, F.
day, diēs, -ēī, M. *and* F. (254).
daybreak (at), primā lūce.
dear, cārus, -a, -um.
death, mors, -tis, F.
deep, altus, -a, -um; profundus, -a, -um.
defeat, n., clādēs, -is, F.
defeat, v., vincō, 3; superō, 1 (186).
defend, dēfendō, 3.
defender, dēfēnsor, -ōris, M.
delay, mora, -ae, F.
delight, dēlectō, 1.
delliver, dēferō (321).
demand restitution, rēs repetō, 3.
Demosthenes, Dēmosthenēs, -is.
depart, discēdō, 3; exeō (327).
deprive, prīvō, 1; *w. abl.*
descend, dēscendō, 3.
desert, dēserō, 3.
deserve, mereō, mereor, 2.
design, cōnsillium, -ī, N.
desire, volō (316); dēsīderō, 1 (319); cupiō, 3.
despair, dēspērō, 1.
despise, contemnō, 3.
destroy, dēlēō, 2.
difficult, difficilis, -e.
difficulty (with), vix.
diligently, diligenter.
discharge, fungor, 3, *w. abl.*
disclose, ēnūtiō, 1.
disgraceful, turpis, -e.
disgusted (be), piget, 2 (416).
divide, dividō, 3; (*share*), par-tior, 4.

do, faciō, 3; agō, 8.
dog, canis, -is, M. *and* F.
doubt, n., dubium, -ī, N.
doubt, v., dubitō, 1.
doubtful, dubius, -a, -um.
dove, columba, -ae, F.
down (tear), rescindō, 3; (*come*) dēscendō, 3.
draw, trahō, 3; (*up*), subducō, 3.
drink, bibō, 3.
drive, agō, 3; (*off*), submoveō, 2.
duty, officium, -ī, N.
dwell, habitō, 1; vivō, 3 (194).

each (one), quisque quaeque, quid(quod)que (279. 4); (*of two*), uterque utraque, utrum-que (200).
eagle, aquila, -ae, F.
earth, terra, -ae, F.
easily, facile.
easy, facilis, -e.
eat, edō, 3.
egg, ōvum, -ī, N.
eight, octō.
eighth, octāvus, -a, -um.
either . . . or, aut . . . aut.
elegant, ēlegāns, -antis.
elephant, elephantus, -ī, M.
else, alius, -a, -ud (201).
embark, cōnscendō, 3.
employ, admoveō, 2; ūtor, 3, *w. abl.*
encircle, cingō, 3.
end, n., finis, -is, M.
end, v., finiō, 4.
endure, patior, 3; ferō (321), tolerō, 1.
endurance, fortitūdō, -inis, F.
enemy, hostis, -is, M. *and* F.; inimicus, -ī, M. (172).
enjoy, fruor, 3, *w. abl.*
Ennius, Ennius, -ī, M.

enough, satis.
enter, ingredior, 3; ineō (327).
entertain the hope, veniō in spem.
entreaty, precēs, -um, F.
Epirus, Ēpirus, -ī, F.
equally, pariter.
equanimity, aequus animus, M.
Europe, Eurōpa, -ae, F.
even, etiam; ipse (270. 6).
evident (it is), cōstat, 1.
excellently, optimē.
explain, explicō, 1.
expulsion, P. of expellō.
eye, oculus, -ī, M.

Fabricius, Fabricius, -ī, M.
fact, rēs, rei, F.
fall, dēficiō, 3; dēsum (297).
fair, pulcher, -chra, -chrom.
faithful, fidus, -a, -um; fidēlis, -e.
faithfully, fidēlīter.
Faliscans, Faliscī, -ōrum, M.
famous, clārus, -a, -um.
far and wide, longē lātēque.
farmer, agricola, -ae, M.
father, pater, -tris, M.
father-in-law, socer, -erī, M.
fault, vitium, -ī, N.; culpa, -ae, F.; *And fault with*, vituperō, 1; culpō, 1.

favor, faveō, 2, w. dat.
fear, n., metus, -ūs, M.
fear, v., timeō, 2; metuō, 3.
few, paucī, -ae, -a.
fidelity, fidēs, -ei, F.
field, ager, agri, M.
fierce, atrōx, -ōcis.
fiftieth, quinquāgēsīmus, -a, -um.
fifty, quinquāgintā.
fight, pūgnō, 1; dīmicō, 1.
fill, impleō, 2, -ēvī, -ētum; compleō, 2.
finally, dēnique.

find, reperiō, 4; inveniō, 4.
finger, digitus, -ī, M.
finish, finiō, 4; cōficiō, 3.
fire, ignis, -is, M.
first, primus, -a, -um.
fit, aptō, 1.
five, quīnque.
five hundred, quīngentī, -ae, -a.
flee, fugiō, 3.
fleet, clāssis, -is, F.
flight, fuga, -ae, F.
flock, grex, gregis, F.
flow, fluō, 3.
flower, flōs, flōris, M.
fodder, pābulum, -ī, N.
follow, sequor, 3.
folly, stultitia, -ae, F.
food, cibus, -ī, M.
foot, pēs, pedis, M.
foot-soldier, pedes, -itis, M.
for, conj., nam; enim (*not the first word*).
for, sign of dative; prep., dē, prō, w. abl.; of time, space, purpose, in, w. acc.
forces, cōplac, -ārum, F.
forget, obliviscor, 3.
forgetful, oblītus, -a, -um.
former (the), ille (275. 6).
forth (go), exeō (327); ēgre-dior, 3.
fortify, mūniō, 4.
fortune, fortuna, -ae, F.
forty, quadrāgintā.
forum, forum, -ī, N.
forward (go), prōcēdō, 3; prō-gredior, 3.
foully, turpiter.
fourteen, quattuordecim.
fourth, quartus, -a, -um.
free, liber, -era, -erum.
free from, liberō, 1; w. abl.
friend, amicus, -ī, M.
frighten, terreō, 2.

frog, *rāna*, -ae, f.
from, *dē*, w. abl.; *away from*, *ā* or *ab*, w. abl.; *out of*, *ē* or *ex*, w. abl.; (*afar*), *longē*.
fruit, *fructus*, -ūs, m.
full, *plēnus*, -a, -um.
furnish, *praebeō*, 2.

Galba, *Galba*, -ae, m.
game, *lūdus*, -ī, m.
garden, *hortus*, -ī.
Gaul, *Gallia*, -ae, f.
Gauls, *Galli*, -ōrum, m.
general, *dux*, *ducis*, m. and f.; *imperātor*, -ōris, m.
Germans, *Germānī*, -ōrum, m.
get, *adipiscor*, 3; (*possession*), *potior*, 4, w. abl.; (*by lot*), *sortior*, 4.
gift, *dōnum*, -ī, n.
girl, *puella*, -ae, f.
give, *dō*, 1.
glory, *glōria*, -ae, f.
go, *eō* (327); (*forth or out*), *exeō*; (*off or away*), *abeō*; *discēdō*, 3; (*down*), *dēscendō*, 3.
God, *Deus*, -ī, m. (262).
goddess, *dea*, -ae, f.
gold, *aurum*, -ī, n.
golden, *aureus*, -a, -um.
good, *bonus*, -a, -um (208).
good thing, *bonum*, -ī, n.
grain, *frūmentum*, -ī, n.
great, *māgnus*, -a, -um.
greatly, *māximē*.
Greece, *Graecia*, -ae, f.
Greek, *Graecus*, -a, -um.
guard, n., *custōs*, -ōdis, m. and f.
guard, v., *custōdiō*, 4.

hand, *manus*, -ūs, f.
handsome, *pulcher*, -chra, -chrum.
Hannibal, *Hannibal*, -alis, m.

happy, *beātus*, -a, -um; *fēlix*, -icis.
hard, *dūrus*, -a, -um; (*difficult*), *difficilis*, -e.
hasten, *contendō*, 3.
haughtily, *superbē*.
have, *habeō*, 2.
he, is, *hic* (270); *ille* (275).
head, *caput*, -itis, n.; *be at the head of*, *praesum* (297).
headlong, *praeceps*, -cipitis.
hear, *audiō* (223).
heart, *cor*, *cordis*, n.
heat, *calor*, -ōris, m.
heaven, *caelum*, -ī, n.
heavy, *gravis*, -e.
Hector, *Hector*, -oris, m.
hero, *vir*, *virī*, m. (262).
hesitate, *dubitō*, 1; *cunctor*, 1.
high, *altus*, -a, -um.
hill, *collis*, -is, m.
himself, *see self*.
his, *ejus* (270); *illius* (275); (*own*), *suus*, -a, -um.
history, *historia*, -ae, f.
hold, *habeō*, 2; *teneō*, 2.
home, *domicilium*, -ī, n.; *domus*, -ūs, f. (262).
Homer, *Homērus*, -ī, m.
honor, n., *honestās*, -ātis, f.
honor, v., *honōrō*, 1.
hope, *spēs*, -ei, f.
Horatius, *Horātius*, -ī, m.
horn, *cornū*, -ūs, n.
horse, *equus*, -ī, m.
horseback (*ride*), in *equō vehī*; *equitō*, 1.
horseman, *horse-soldier*, *eques*, -itis, m.
hour, *hōra*, -ae, f.
house, *domus*, -ūs, f. (262).
how, *quam*; (*many*), *quot*.
huge, *māgnus*, -a, -um; *immānis*, -e; *ingēns*, -entis.

human, hūmānus, -a, -um.
hundred, centum.
hunger, famēs, -is, F.
hunter, vĕnātōr, -ōris, M.
hurl, coniciō, 3.
hurtful (be), noceō, 2, *v. dat.*
hustle, exturbō, 1.

I, ego (264).

Icarus, Īcarus, -ī, M.
if, sī; *if not*, nisi.
ignorant (be), nesciō, 4; ĩgnōrō.
illustrious, clārus, -a, -um.
imitate, imitor, 1.
immediately, statim.
in, in, *v. abl.*
increase, augeō, 2.
inhabitant, incola, -ae, M. and F.
inhabit, habitō, 1; incolō, 3.
injure, noceō, 2, *v. dat.*
instruct, ĕrudiō, 4; doceō, 2.
intend, in animō est; *v. dat.*
into, in, *v. acc.*
invite, invitō, 1.
iron (of), ferreus, -a, -um.
island, ĩnsula, -ae, F.
it, is, ea, id (270).
Italian, Ītalus, -ī, M.
Italy, Ītalia, -ae, F.
itself, *see self*.

Janus, Jānus, -ī, M.
javelin, pīlum, -ī, N.
jewel, ōrnāmentum, -ī, N.
joy, gaudium, -ī, N.
judge, jūdex, -icis, M. (105).
judgment, jūdicium, -ī, N.
Julius, Jūlius, -ī, M.
Jupiter, Jūppiter, Jovis, M. (262).
justly, jūstē.

keen, ācer, ācris, ācre.
keep off, arceō, 2.

kill, necō, 1; interficiō, 3; occīdō, 3.
kind, benīgnus, -a, -um.
king, rĕx, rĕgis, M.
kingdom, rĕgnum, -ī, N.; imperium, -ī, N.
knife, culter, -trī, M.
know, know how, sciō, 4.
known, nōtus, -a, -um.

labor, labor, -ōris, M.
lack, dĕsum (297)
Lævinus, Lævinus, -ī, M.
lake, lacus, -ūs, M. (247).
land, ager, agrī, M.; terra, -ae, F.
language, lingua, -ae, F.
large, māgnus, -a, -um.
last, suprĕmus, -a, -um.
Latin, Latīnus, -a, -um.
latter (the), hīc, haec, hōc (275. 5).
laugh, rīdeō, 2; (at), irrīdeō, 2; (aloud), cachinnō, 1.
law, lĕx, lĕgis, F.
lazy, piger, -gra, -grum.
lead, dūcō, 3; (out), ĕdūcō, 3.
leader, dux, ducls, M. and F.
leaf, folium, -ī, N.
leap over, trānsiliō, 4.
learn, discō, 3.
leg, crūs, crūris, N.
legion, legiō, -ōnis, F.
lesson, pĕnsūm, -ī, N.
let, *sign of subj. or imperative*.
letter, epistula, -ae, F.; litterae, -ārum, F.
levy, dĕlēctus, -ūs, M.
life, vīta, -ae, F.
light, *adj.*, levis, -e (150).
light, n., lūx, lūcis, F.; lūmen, -inis, N.
like, amō, 1.
likeness, imāgō, -inis, F.
line of battle, aciēs, -ēi, F.

lion, leō, -ōnis, *m.* (134).
listen, audiō, 4 (223).
literature, litterae, -arum, *f.*
little, parvus, -a, -um.
live, vivō, 3; habitō, 1 (194).
long, longus, -a, -um; *a long time*, diū.
longer (no), jam, *w. neg.*
look at, spectō, 1.
lose, amittō, 3; perdō, 3.
lot (obtain by), sortior, 4.
loud (laugh out), cachinnō, 1.
love, amō, 1 (819).
low, humilis, -e.
lucky, fēlix, -icis.

maiden, puella, -ae, *f.*
make, faciō, 3; (trial of), experior, 4.
man, vir, viri, *m.* (262); homo, -inis, *m.* (138).
Manlius, Manlius, -i, *m.*
manner, mōs, mōris, *m.*
many, multī, -ae, -a.
Marcellus, Mārcellus, -i, *m.*
marshal, instruō, 3.
master, dominus, -i, *m.*; magister, -tri, *m.*
may, licet; *w. dat.*
means (by means of), *use abl.*
meet, obeō (827); *go to meet*, obviam eō, *w. dat.*
memory, memoria, -ae, *f.*
messenger, nūtiūs, -ī, *m.*
migrate, migrō, 1.
mind, animus, -i, *m.*; mēns, mentis, *f.* (273).
mindful, memor, -oris (150).
mine, meus, -a, -um (266).
Minerva, Minerva, -ae, *f.*
miserable, miser, -era, -erum.
miss, dēsiderō, 1.
Mithridates, Mithridātēs, -is, *m.*
modesty, modestia, -ae, *f.*

month, mēnsis, -is, *m.*
monument, monumentum, -i, *n.*
moon, lūna, -ae, *f.*
more, plūs (208), magis.
most, plūrimus, -a, -um (208).
mother, māter, -tris, *f.*
mountain, mōns, montis, *m.*
move, moveō, 2.
much, multus, -a, -um (208).
multitude, multitūdo, -iūs, *f.*
must, oportet, 2; *gerundive*.
my, meus, -a, -um (266).

name, nōmen, -inis, *n.*
nation, gēns, gentis, *f.*
native land, patria, -ae, *f.*
near, prope, *w. acc.*
neighboring, finitimus, -a, -um.
Neptune, Neptūnus, -ī, *m.*
never, nunquam.
new, novus, -a, -um.
night, nox, noctis, *f.*
nightingale, luscīnia, -ae, *f.*
ninety, nōnāgintā.
ninth, nōnus, -a, -um.
no, nūllus, -a, -um (200).
nobody, no one, nēmō, -inis, *m.*
and f. (286); *that no one (neg. purpose)*, nē quis.
no longer, jam, *w. neg.*
not, nōn.
nothing, nihil, *indecl.*
nourish, alō, 3; nūtriō, 4.
now, nunc; jam.
Numa, Numa, -ae, *m.*
number, numerus, -ī, *m.*
nurture, nūtriō, 4.

oak, quercus, -ūs, *f.*
obey, pāreō, 2, *w. dat.*
obtain, adipiscor, 3; potior, 4, *w. abl.*; (by lot), sortior, 4.
ocean, ōceanus, -ī, *m.*

of, *sign of genitive*; *dē*, *w. abl.*; (*out of*), *ē* or *ex*, *w. abl.*

offer, *prōponō*, 3; *offerō* (321); *praebeō*, 2.

often, *saepe*.

old, *antiquus*, -a, -um; *vetus*, -eris (141); (*man*), *senex*, -is (262); (*age*), *senectūs*, -ūtis, *f.*

on, *in*, *w. abl.*; (*of time*), *abl.*

one, *ūnus*, -a, -um (200); *one* . . . *another*, *alius* . . . *alius*; *the one* . . . *the other*, *alter* . . . *alter*.

open, *adj.*, *patēns*, -entis.

open, *v.*, *aperiō*, 4.

opinion, *iudicium*, -ī, *N.*

oppose, *obsistō*, 3; *w. dat.*

orator, *orātor*, -ōris, *M.*

order, *v.*, *imperō*, 1, *w. dat.*; *jubeō*, 2, *w. acc.*

order (*in order to*), *ut*, *w. subj.*

other, *alius*, -a, -ud (201); *some* . . . *others*, *aliī* . . . *aliī*; (*of two*), *alter*, -era, -erum.

ought, *dēbeō*, 2; *oportet*, 2; *gerundive*.

our, *noster*, -tra, -trum.

ourselves, *see self*.

out, *in combination w. verbs*, *see the verbs*.

out of, *ē* or *ex*, *w. abl.*

over, *in combination w. verbs*, *see the verbs*.

overcome, *vincō*, 3; *superō*, 1 (186).

owe, *dēbeō*, 2.

own, *proprius*, -a, -um; (*his*, *her*, *their*), *suus*, -a, -um; (*my*), *meus*, -a, -um; (*our*), *noster*, -tra, -trum; (*your*), *vester*, -tra, -trum; (*thy*), *tuus*, -a, -um.

pain, *dolor*, -ōris, *M.*

parent, *parēns*, -entis, *M. and f.*

part, *pars*, *partis*, *f.*

pass (*narrow*), *angustiae*, -arum, *f.*

pass by, *praetereō* (327).

patience (*with*), *patienter*. *See also* 144.

patiently, *patienter*.

peace, *pāx*, *pācis*, *f.*

people, *populus*, -ī, *M.*; (*common*), *plēbs*, -is, *f.*

peril, *periculum*, -ī, *N.*

perish, *pereō* (327).

Persians, *Persae*, -arum, *M.*

physician, *medicus*, -ī, *M.*

place, *n.*, *locus*, -ī, *M.*, *in plus M. and N.*

place *v.*, *pōnō*, 3.

plain, *planitiēs*, -ēī, *f.*

plan, *cōsiliū*, -ī, *N.*

pleasant, *grātus*, -a, -um.

pleasing, *grātus*, -a, -um.

pleasure, *voluptās*, -ātis, *f.*; (*with*), *libenter*.

pledge, *fidēs*, -ēī, *f.*

plough, *n.*, *arātrum*, -ī, *N.*

plough, *v.*, *arō*, 1.

poem, *poēma*, -atis, *N.*

poet, *poēta*, -ae, *M.*

point (*be on the*), *see* 422.

Polyphemus, *Polyphēmus*, -ī, *M.*

Pompey, *Pompējus*, *Pompēī*, *M.*

poor, *miser*, -era, -erum; *pauper*, -eris (167. 3).

possess, *habeō*, 2; *potior*, 4, *w. abl.*

possession (*get possession of*)

potior, 4, *w. abl.*; *adipiscor*, 3

postpone, *differō* (321).

power, *imperium*, -ī, *N.*

praise, *n.*, *laus*, *laudis*, *f.*

praise, *v.*, *laudō*, 1.

precept, *praeceptum*, -ī, *N.*

prefer, *mālō* (316).

present (*be*), *adsum*, *w. dat.*

pretty, *pulcher*, -chra, -chrom.

prevent, *prohibeō*, 2.

prisoner, captīvus, -ī, m.; captīva, -ae, f.

proceed, prōcēdō, 3.

proclamation (make), ēdicō, 3.

promise, polliceor, 2; prōmit-tō, 3.

property, bona, -ōrum, n.

proud, superbus, -a, -um.

province, prōvincia, -ae, f.

prow, rōstrum, -ī, n.

prudence, prūdētia, -ae, f.

punish, pūnī, 4.

punishment, poena, -ae, f.

pupil, discipulus, -ī, m.

purpose (*for the purpose of*), ut or quī, w. subj.; ad, w. gerund or gerundive; supine.

put (to flight), fugō, 1; (off), differō (321); (by), dēpōnō, 3; (an end to), finī, 4.

Pyrrhus, Pyrrhus, -ī, m.

queen, rēgina, -ae, f.

quickly, celeriter.

raise, tollō, 3; levō, 1.

rather (wish), mālō (316).

read, legō, 3; (aloud), recitō, 1.

receive, recipiō, 3; accipiō, 3; excipiō, 3.

recite, recitō, 1.

recognize, āgnōscō, 3.

red, ruber, -bra, -brum.

refresh, recreō, 1.

Regulus, Rēgulus, -ī, m.

reign, rēgnō, 1.

relate, trādō, 3; nārrō, 1.

relieve, liberō, 1; w. abl.

remain, maneō, 2.

remember, memoriā teneō.

remove (= emigrate), dēmigrō, 1.

Remus, Remus, -ī, m.

render aid, auxilium ferō.

renown, fāma, -ae, f.

renowned, amplus, -a, -um; clārus, -a, -um.

report, nūntiō, 1.

republic, rēs pūblica, rei pūbli-cae, f.

respect, vereor, 2.

respects (in all), omībus rēbus.

rest (the), cēteri, -ae, -a.

restitution (demand), rēs repe-tō, 3.

restrain, coerceō, 2.

results (it), fit (327).

retain, retineō, 2.

retreat, sē recipiō, 3.

return, redeō, (327).

reward, praemium, -ī, n.

Rhine, Rhēnus, -ī, m.

Rhone, Rhodanus, -ī, m.

rich, dives, -itis (167. 3).

ride, *pass. of* vehō, 3; equitō, 1.

rightly, rēctē.

rise, orior, 4.

river, amnis, -is, m.; flūvius, -ī, m.; flūmen, -inis, n. (172).

road, via, -ae, f.

rob, spoliō, 1; prīvō, 1; w. abl.

robber, latrō, -ōnis, m.

Roman, Rōmānus, -a, -um.

Rome, Rōma, -ae, f.

Romulus, Rōmulus, -ī, m.

rose, rosa, -ae, f.

rough, asper, -era, -erum.

ruddy, ruber, -bra, -brum.

rule, regō, 3 (180); rēgnō, 1.

sad, tristis, -e.

safe, tūtus, -a, -um.

sagacious, prūdēns, -entis.

sail, *pass. of* vehō, 3; nāvigō, 1.

sailor, nauta, -ae, m.

sake (*for the sake*), causā, w. gen.

Sallust, Sallustius, -ī, m.

same, idem, eadem, idem (270).

Samnite, Samnīs, -ītis.

Saturn, Sātūrnus, -ī, m.

save, servō, 1.

say, dicō, 3; (*keep saying*), dicitō, 1.

scare, terreo, 2.

school, schola, -ae, f.

Scipio, Scīpiō, -ōnis, m.

sea, mare, -is, n.

see, videō, 2; (*through*), perspiciō, 3.

second, secundus, -a, -um.

seek, petō, 3; quaerō, 3.

seem, videor, 2.

seize, rapiō, 3.

self, ipse, -a, -um (270); suī (264).

send, mittō, 3; (*back*) remittō, 3.

senate, senātus, -ūs, m.

September, September, -bris, m.

servant, minister, -trī, m.; **servus**, -ī, m. (66).

set out, profisciscor, 3.

seven, septem.

seventh, septimus, -a, -um.

share, partior, 4.

sharply, ācritēr.

she, ea, ējus, f.

sheep, ovis, -is, f.

shepherd, pāstor, -ōris, m.

shield, scūtum, -ī, n.

ship, nāvis, -is, f. (154).

shore, litus, -oris, n.

short, brevis, -e.

shout, clāmor, -ōris, m.

Sicily, Sicillia, -ae, f.

sick, aeger, -gra, -grum.

side, latus, -eris, n.

signal, signum, -ī, n.

silent (be), taceō, 2.

since, cum, *v. subj.*

sing, canō, 3; cantō, 1.

sister, soror, -ōris, f.

sit, sedeō, 2.

sixth, sextus, -a, -um.

skilful, perītus, -a, -um.

slave, servus, -ī, m. (66).

slavery, servitūs, -ūtis, f.

slay, necō, 1; interficiō, 3; occidō, 3.

sleep, n., somnus, -ī, m.

sleep, v., dormiō, 4.

small, parvus, -a, -um.

smith, faber, -brī, m.

Socrates, Sōcratēs, -is, m.

soldier, miles, -itis, m.

Solon, Solōn, -ōnis, m.

some one, aliquis, -qua, (*quid*)

-quod (279. 2); quīdam, quae-

dam, quod(*quid*)dam (279. 5);

some . . . others, alī . . . alī;

(*of two parties*), alterī . . . alterī;

often not expressed.

something, aliquid.

son, filius, -ī, m.

song, cantus, -ūs, m.; **carmen**,

-inis, n. (278).

son-in-law, gener, -erī, m.

soon, mox.

soothe, molliō, 4.

source, fōns, fontis, m.

Spain, Hispānia, -ae, f.

spare, parcō, 3; *v. dat.*

speak, loquor, 3; dicō, 3; *speak to*, alloquor, 3.

spear, hasta, -ae, f.

spiritedly, ācritēr.

spring, fōns, fontis, m.

spy, explōrātor, -ōris, m.

stab, trānsfigō, 3.

stain, maculō, 1.

star, stella, -ae, f. (301).

start (= *set out*), profisciscor, 3.

state, civitās, -ātis, f.

statue, statua, -ae, f.

step, gradus, -ūs, m. (245).

story, fābula, -ae, f.

street, via, -ae, f.

strong, validus, -a, -um; fortis, -e.

study, n., studium, -ī, n.

study, *v.*, studeō, 2, *v. dat.*
sturdy, validus, -a, -um.
successfully, optimē; feliciter.
suddenly, improvīsō.
suffer, patior, 3; tolerō, 1; sufferō (321).
suitable, opportūnus, -a, -um.
summer, aestās, -ātis, *f.*
summon, invītō, 1.
sun, sōl, sōlis, *m.*
surpass, superō, 1; vincō, 3 (186).
surrender, dēdō, 3.
surround, cingō, 3; circumvenīō, 4.
survive, supersum (297).
swear, iūrō, 1.
sweet, dulcis, -e; suāvis, -e.
swift, vėlōx, -ōcis; celer, -eris, -ere (179).
sword, gladius, -ī, *m.*

table, mēnsa, -ae, *f.*
tail, cauda, -ae, *f.*
take, capiō, 3; sūmō, 3; *take a walk*, ambulō, 1.
tall, altus, -a, -um.
Tarentine, Tarentīnus, -ī, *m.*
Tarquin, Tarquīnius, -ī, *m.*
task, pēsum, -ī, *n.*
teach, doceō, 2.
teacher, magister, -trī, *m.*; praeceptor, -ōris, *m.*
tear down, rescindō, 3.
tedious, longus, -a, -um.
tell, nārrō, 1; dicō, 3.
temple, templum, -ī, *n.*
tender, tener, -era, -erum.
tenth, decimus, -a, -um.
terrify, terreō, 2.
terror, terror, -ōris, *m.*
than, quam; *abl.* (212).
that, *conj.* (*in purpose or result*

clauses), ut; (*after verbs of fearing*), nē; (*not*), nē; (*after expressions of doubt*), quīn; *after verbs of saying and the like, not translated.*
that, *pron.* (*determ.*), is, ea, id (270); (*demon.*), ille, -a, -ud (275); iste, -a, -ud (275); (*rel.*), quī, quae, quod (279).
their, *gen. plur. of is*; (*own*), suus, -a, -um.
themselves, *see self.*
then, tum; deinde.
there, ibi; *as an expletive, not translated.*
thing, rēs, -eī, *f.*
think, arbitror, 1; putō, 1 (429).
thirst, sitis, -is, *f.* (*acc.* -im, *abl.* -ī).
thirty, trīgintā.
this, (*determ.*), is, ea, id (270); (*demon.*), hīc, haec, hōc (275).
thou, tū.
though, cum, *v. subj.*
thousand, mille (311. 6).
three, trēs, tria (311. 4).
three hundred, trecentī, -ae, -a.
thrust forth, exturbō, 1.
through, per, *v. acc.*
throw, jaciō, 3; coniciō, 3.
time, tempus, -oris, *n.*
tired, dēfessus, -a, -um.
to, *sign of dative*; ad, in, *v. acc.*; (*expressing purpose*), ut, *v. subj.*; ad, *v. gerund or gerundive*; *supine.*
to-day, hodiē.
together with, cum, *v. abl.*
toil, labōrō, 1.
to-morrow, crās.
too, quoque; (*much*), nimium.
touch, tangō, 3.
towards, ad, in, *v. acc.*
tower, turris, -is, *f.* (149).

town, oppidum, -ī, N.
 townsman, oppidānus, -ī, M.
 train, exerceō, 2.
 tree, arbor, -oris, F.
 trial (make), experior, 4.
 true, vērus, -a, -um.
 trumpet, tuba, -ae, F.
 truth, vērum, -ī, N.
 try, experior, 4; cōnor, 1.
 turn, convertō, 3; (from), āvertō, 3; (out), ēveniō, 4.
 twenty, vigintī.
 two, duo, -ae, -o (311. 4); (which of), uter, -tra, -trum; (each of), uterque, utraque, utrumque.
 tyrant, tyrannus, -ī, M.

uncertain, incertus, -a, -um.
 undertake, suscipiō, 3; cōnor, 1.
 unwilling (be), nōlō (316).
 up, in combination w. verbs, see the verbs.
 upon, in, w. acc. or abl.
 use, ūtor, 3; w. abl.
 useful, ūtilis, -e.

vain (in), frūstrā.
 valley, vallis (or vallēs), -is, F.
 valor, virtūs, -ūtis, F.
 very, superl. degree; admodum.
 victorious, victor, -ōris, M.
 victory, victōria, -ae, F.
 virtue, virtūs, -ūtis, F.
 voice, vōx, vōcis, F.

wage (war), gerō, 3.
 wagon, carrus, -ī, M.
 walk (= take a walk), ambulō, 1.
 wall, mūrus, -ī, M.
 wander, vagor, 1.
 want (= wish), volō (316); dēsiderō, 1.
 want (= lack), careō, 2.

war, bellum, -ī, N.
 warn, moneō, 2.
 watch, vigilō, 1.
 watchful, vigil, -is (151. 4).
 water, aqua, -ae, F.
 way, via, -ae, F.; (= respect), rēs, rei, F.
 weapon, tēlum, -ī, N.
 weary, dēfessus, -a, -um.
 weep, fleō, 2.
 welcome, excipiō, 3.
 well, bene.
 well (be), valeō, 2.
 what, interrog., quis, quae, quid (quod) (279); (= that which), id quod.
 when, cum.
 whether, num; utrum.
 which, quī, quae, quod (279); (of two), uter, utra, utrum (200).
 while, dum.
 white, albus, -a, -um; candidus, -a, -um.
 who, rel., quī, quae; interrog., quis, quae (279).
 whole, tōtus, -a, -um (200).
 why, cūr.
 wide, lātus, -a, -um.
 wife, uxor, -ōris, F.
 wild, ferus, -a, -um.
 wild beast, fera, -ae, F.
 wind, ventus, -ī, M.
 wine, vīnum, -ī, N.
 wing, āla, -ae, F.
 winter, hiems, -is, F.
 wise, sapiēns, -entis.
 wisely, sapienter.
 wish, volō (316).
 with, cum, w. abl.; sometimes abl. alone.
 without, sine, w. abl.
 witness, spectō, 1.
 wonder, mīror, 1; (at), admīror, 1.

wooden, *ligneus*, -a, -um.

woods, *silva*, -ae, f.

word, *verbum*, -ī, n.

work, *n.*, labor, -ōris, m.; *opus*, -eris, n.

work, *v.*, *labōrō*, 1.

world, *mundus*, -ī, m.

worthy, *dignus*, -a, -um.

would rather, *mālō* (316).

would that, *utinam*.

wound, *n.*, *vulnus*, -eris, n.

wound, *v.*, *vulnerō*, 1.

wretched, *miser*, -era, -erum.

write, *scribō*, 3.

writing, *scriptum*, -ī, n.

wrong, *injūria*, -ae, f.

year, *annus*, -ī, m.

yesterday, *herī*.

yonder (that), *ille*, -a, -ud (275. 3).

you, *sing.* *tū*, *plur.* *vōs*.

young man, *adulēscēns*, -entis, m.; *juvenis*, -is, m.

your, *sing.* *tuus*, -a, -um; *plur.*

vester, -tra, -trum.

Zama, *Zama*, -ae, f.

zeal, *studium*, -ī, n.

GLOSSARIUM GRAMMATICUM.

ablative

ablative, ablātīvus, -ī, M.; (*of instrument*) instrūmentī; (*of agent*) agentis; (*of manner*) modī; (*of specification*) respectūs; (*of separation*) sēparātiōnis; (*of description*) quālītātis.

absolute, absolūtus, -a, -um.

accent, accentus, -ūs, M.

accusative, accūsātīvus, -ī, M.

active, āctīvus, -a, -um.

adjective, adjectīvum, -ī, N.

adverb, adverbium, -ī, N.

agent, agēns, -entis, M.

agree, congruō, 3; *v. abl.*; concordō, 1.

agreement, concordātiō, -ōnis, F.

alphabet, alphabētum, -ī, N.

answer, n., responsum, -ī, N.

answer, v., respondeō, 2.

antecedent, antecēdēns, -entis, N.

apposition, appositīō, -ōnis, F.; (*be in*) appōnō, 3.

cardinal, cardinālis, -e.

case, cāsus, -ūs, M.

clause, clausula, -ae, F.

common or appellative, appellātīvus, -a, -um.

comparative, comparātīvus, -a, -um.

comparison, comparātiō, -ōnis, F.

compound, compositus, -a, -um.

concessive, concēssīvus, -a, -um.

condition, hypothesis, -is, F.; conditiō, -ōnis, F.

distributive

conditional, hypotheticus, -a, -um; conditionālis, -e.

conjugation, conjugātiō, -ōnis, F.

conjunction, conjunctiō, -ōnis, F.

consonant, littera cōnsonāns, -antis, or cōnsonāns, -antis, F.

construction, cōnstrūctiō, -ōnis, F.

conversation, colloquium, -ī, N.

correct, adj., rēctus, -a, -um.

correct, v., corrigō, 3; ēmendō, 1.

correctly, rēctē.

dative, datīvus, -ī, M.

declension, dēclīnātiō, -ōnis, F.

decline, dēclīnō, 1.

declinable, dēclīnābilis, -e.

defective, dēfectīvus, -a, -um.

degree, gradus, -ūs, M.

demonstrative, dēmōnstrātīvus, -a, -um.

deponent, dēpōnēns, -entis.

derive, trahō, 3.

description (*abl. of*), quālītās, -ātis, F.

determinative, dēfīnītus, -a, -um.

difference, discrīmen, -inis, N.

diminutive, dēminutīvum, -ī, N.

diphthong, diphthongus, -ī, M.

direct, dirēctus, -a, -um; rēctus, -a, -um.

discourse, ōrātiō, -ōnis, F.

discuss, tractō, 1.

dissyllable, dissyllabus, -ī, M.

distributive, distributīvus, -a, -um.

end, *v.*, *dēsīnō*, 3.

English, *Anglicus*, -a, -um.

English (in), *Anglicē*.

etymology, *etymologia*, -ae, *f.*

example, *exemplum*, -i, *N.*; (*for*)
ut; *exempli causā*.

exception, *exceptiō*, -ōnis, *f.*

feminine, *fēmininus*, -a, -um.

finite, *fīnītus*, -a, -um.

formation, *formātiō*, -ōnis, *f.*

future, *futūrum*, -i, *N.*

future perfect, *futūrum exāctum*.

gender, *genus*, -eris, *N.*

genitive, *genetivus*, -i, *M.*

gerund, *gerundium*, -i, *N.*

gerundive, *gerundivum*, -i, *N.*

govern, *regō*; *pass. of* *jungō* *or*
conjungō, *fol. by* *cum v. abl.*

grammar, *grammatica*, -ae, *f.*

imperative, *modus imperātivus*
or *imperātivus*, -i, *M.*

imperfect, *imperfectum*, -i, *N.*

impersonal, *impersōnālis*, -e.

increase, *crēscō*, 3.

indicative, *modus indicātivus*,
-i, *M.*, *or* *indicātivus*, -i, *M.*

indeclinable, *indēclinābilis*, -e.

indirect, *indirēctus*, -a, -um; *ob-*
liquus, -a, -um.

infinitive, *modus infīnītivus* *or*
infīnītivus, -i, *M.*

instrument, *instrūmentum*, -i, *N.*

interjection, *interjectiō*, -ōnis, *f.*

interrogative, *interrogātivus*, -a,
-um.

intransitive, *intrānsitīvus*, -a,
-um.

irregular, *irrēgulāris*, -e; *anō-*
malus, -a, -um.

Latin, *Latinus*, -a, -um.

Latin (in), *Latīnē*.

lesson, *pēnsūm*, -i, *N.*

letter, *littera*, -ae, *f.*

limit, *v.*, *limitō*, 1.

liquid, *liquidus*, -a, -um.

locative, *locātivus*, -i, *M.*

long, *longus*, -a, -um; *prōductus*,
-a, -um.

manner, *modus*, -i, *M.*

masculine, *masculinus*, -a, -um.

mean, *significō*, 1.

meaning, *significātiō*, -ōnis, *f.*

mistake, *n.*, *error*, -ōris, *M.*

mistake, *v.*, *errō*, 1.

monosyllable, *monosyllabum*, -i,
N.

mood, *modus*, -i, *M.*

mute, *mūtus*, -a, -um.

negative, *negātivus*, -a, -um.

neuter, *neuter*, -tra, -trum.

nominative, *nōminātivus*, -i, *M.*

noun, *nōmen*, -inis, *N.*; *substan-*
tivum, -i, *N.*

numeral, *numerālis*, -e.

object, *objectum*, -i, *N.*

ordinal, *ordinālis*, -e.

paradigm, *paradigma*, -atis, *N.*

participle, *participium*, -i, *N.*

particle, *particula*, -ae, *f.*

partitive, *partītivus*, -a, -um.

passive, *passīvus*, -a, -um.

perfect, *perfectum*, -i, *N.*

person, *persōna*, -ae, *f.*

personal, *persōnālis*, -e.

phrase, *phrasis*, -is, *f.*

pluperfect, *plūsquamperfectum*,
-i, *N.*

plural, plūrālis, -e.

positive, positīvus, -a, -um.

preposition, praepositio, -ōnis, F.

present, praesēns, -entis, N.

principal, principālis, -e.

pronoun, prōnōmen, -inis, N.

proper, proprius, -a, -um.

quantity, quantitās, -ātis, F.

question, interrogātiō, -ōnis, F.

reflexive, reciprocus, -a, -um; reflexivus, -a, -um.

regular, rēgulāris, -e.

relative, relātīvus, -a, -um.

remember, memoriā teneō.

review, recōgnōscō, 3; (lesson) pēsum recōgnōscendum.

root, rādix, -icis, F.

rule, rēgula, -ae, F.

school, schola, -ae, F.

sentence, sententia, -ae, F.

separation, sēparātiōnis.

sequence, cōnsecutiō, -ōnis, F.

short, brevis, -e; correptus, -a, -um.

sibilant, sibilus, -a, -um.

singular, singulāris, -e.

sound, sonus, -ī, M.

specification, respectus, -ūs, M.

speech (part of), ōrātiō.

stem, basis, -is, F.

study, n., studium, -ī, N.

study, v., studeō, 2.

subject, subjectum, -ī, N.

subjunctive, modus subjunctivus, -ī, M., or subjunctivus, -ī, M.

substantive, substantivum, -ī, N.

substantively, substantivē.

superlative, superlātīvus, -a, -um.

supine, supinum, -ī, N.

syllable, syllaba, -ae, F.

syntax, syntaxis, -is, F.

teacher, praeceptor, -ōris, M.; magister, -trī, M.; magistra, -ae, F.

tense, tempus, -oris, N.

termination, terminātiō, -ōnis, F.

transitive, trānsitivus, -a, -um.

treat (= discuss), tractō, 1.

verb, verbum, -ī, N.

vocabulary, vōcābulārium, -ī, N.

vocative, vōcātīvus, -ī, M.

voice, vōx, vōcis, F.; genus, -eris, N.

vowel, littera vōcālis, -is, F., or vōcālis, -is, F.

wish, optātiō, -ōnis, F.

word, verbum, -ī, N.; vōcābulum, -ī, N.; vōx, vōcis, F.

yes, certē, certissimē; vērō; ita est, ista sunt; *verb of question repeated.*



